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## MURLED DEATH

A Dynamite Bomb Exploded in the French Parliament.

Eighty Persons Injured, Some of Whom Will Die

The Man Who Threw the Grenade Wounded and in Custody.

PALAIS DE BOURBON TRANSFORMED IN TO A TEMPORARY HOSPITAL

Wild Seene in the Chamber After the Ex plesion-Police Clesed the Doors and Prevented Entrance or Exit-Names of me of Those Most Severely Hurt-Capture of the Bomb-Thrower and Decription of the Missile.

PARIS, Dec. 9 .- At 4 o'clock this afternoon while the Chamber of Deputies was in ses sion, a man rose from his seat in the spec gallery and hurled a bomb with lighted fuse to the floor of the hall.

The deadly missile exploded while descend-ing and its fragments scattered in every direction. Eighty persons were struck by the flying pieces, among them being Deputies Casanove de Pradino, Le Comte de Tanjui-naia, Le Clech, Gouter and Lemire. No one was killed, but many of those struck were seriously injured, and some of them will not

ong those wounded was the man, who it is supposed threw the bomb. He was struck by a fragment of the grenade in the arm. He is in custody. The name he gives

A SCENE OF TERROR. The scene that followed the explosion was terrible. From all sides of the Chamber came cries from the wounded. Some of the pieces of the bomb flew into the galleries, nd the panic there was as great as on the or of the Chamber. Many women filled seats in the spectators' galleries, and several of them were struck by pieces of the mb, and at least two ladies were severely

the smoke from the explosive material in ie shell partially filled the room, adding to he terror of the frightened people.

As soon as the cause of the tumult became apparent, the police closed all the doors of mber and for a time permitted no one to eave the Legislative building. This action dered futile all efforts of the newspaper ndents to get the details of the ex-THE-CITY PANIC-STRICKEN.

The news that a bomb had been exploded in the chamber, spread quickly throughout e city and in a short time the Legislative Hall was beseiged by a multitude of people triving to ascertain the particulars of the trocious crime and shouting curses on the parchists whom they held responsible for

n the authorities took steps to convert all the rooms in the Palais Bourbon into temporary hospital wards and the doors of the Chamber of Deputies were opened while olice and members carried and assisted th counded to cots to await the care of

ory cafe on the boulevards to-night has aouble its ordinary patronage. The explosion of the bomb in the Chamber has, like the fall of Sedan and other disasters, furnished Parisians with an opportunity to be unusually convivial. The excitement is intense. There is a feeling that bombs are liable to fall anywhere. Most of those who were in the Chamber seem to be distinctly leased over their novel experience.

A DEPUTY'S STATEMENT. he Post-Dispatch correspondent arrived at the Palais Bourbon, within half an hour after the explosion. No one was then allowed to enter. The wounded were being removed by the entrance of Place du Palais The others inside were leaving slowly after rigorous examination. Debate was still going on inside. After speaking to several persons, the correspondent obtained an interview with Argelles (Radical Republican Deputy from Seine et Olse). He said: "The debate as to the validation of M. Mirman's election had begun. Mirman was a professor exemp from military service on account of his State employment. He was summoned to perform service by the military authorities when he was elected deputy. Mirman was speaking for himself when I remarked to Clovis

he replied, 'but you will see it will end with an explosion (une fusee),' "At 4 o'clock almost to the minute, an ex-plosion occurred. I saw a yellow light and then heard u noise like a revolver shot. It was followed by a second noise sounding like na pitcher breaking on the pavement. explosive came from between the third and fourth columns on the right of the Chamber. M. Castelin said to me, "I think it is time to get out." We went out quietly Dupuy, President of the Chamber, did not show the least emotion. I showed my deputy's card to the officer at the deputy to the Palais Bourbon and asked

Hughes, 'This is getting tiresome.' 'Yes,'

In a full report of the proceedings in the Chamber, Le Temps says: "De Montfort had just asked to be heard when at 4:08 an explosion occurred. The President of the Chamber and officers remained in their places, After the wounded were removed President Dupuy said: 'The discussion will be con-tinued.' It was and the Chamber taildated Mirman's election. Casimer Perior, the Premier, then mounted the e and said: 'The Chamber will under time, two
tand the emotion with which I speak. I
hank it for continuing the discussion. There
is laws which protect society. The Governsent will do its duty.' The session was
losed at \$45. Trealdent Dupuy as he left of the most

As far as can be ascertained from the debris
the bomb was a sardine box. It was loaded
with horseshoe nails and pieces of lead.
Dynamite was probably the explosive. It
fall over the right, Had it not exploded in
the air it would be. the air it would have caused great motality.

Abbe Lemire, the Deputy most injured, is stian Socialist. He was taken home by Mgr. De Hulst, rector of the Catholic University of Paris, Catholic Republican leader in the Chamber. The in the Chamber. The included an American woman

who was in the tribune. There are two pub-lic galleries or tribunes, one above the other. in the French Chamber. They are semi-circular. The place from which the bomb was thrown was farthest removed from the seats reserved for newspapers. Nails, however, fell freely among the journalists, and one, Graitely of Echo de Paris, was injured severely. He was unable to write his story for his page.

for his paper.

After the explosion Jures Guesde, Socialist leader, went up excitedly to Ganard, Royal-ist, and said: "This is your fault. If you had made concessions to us this would not have happened." The Royalist replied: "We don't listen to people like that; we suppress were in the part of the tribune from which the bomb was supposed to be thrown. Others have since been detained.

It is very easy to obtain access to the Chamber. A man laying his plans carefully could rely reasonably on escaping. The out-rage is partly due to the impression among the lowest classes by Socialists and Anarch sts that the Government is both timid and reactionary. Casimir-Perier is the largest owner in Pas de Calais, where the strike disorders have lately been suppressed with great severity. The Prefect of Police of Paris has been taking measures to water Anarchists here, but in the late government no individual would take the responsibility of action against Anarchists.

ANARCHRISTS SILENT, The Post-Disparch correspondent went in search of Anarchists and Socialists to-night Citizen Fouquet, who edits Pere Reinard, had ocked his room and was not to be found This journal appears weekly. It recently applauded the bloody outrage at Barcelo which Fouquet is being prosecuted. It is writ-ten in Parisian "Argot." The number issued to-day approves all the crimes of the week One of them it entitles "Patron Revolverist," meaning an employer shot. This refers to a workman who shot his em ployer who had discharged him, "but un-fortunately" adds Pere Peinard, "he only scratched his monkey." After this come lorification of Marpeux, the thief who last week shot and killed Policeman Colson; on the back page is a cartoon representing a fat bourgeois, saying to his servan Josephine: "Don't put my decoration in my coat this evening, I am going to dine in This is in a restaurant." to the fact that Anarchist Leauthier selected Servian Minister Georgewitch for assassing tion in the Duval Restaurant because he wor the ribbon of an order in his coat. The cor respondent found some Socialists of the Colectivist party in a favorite cafe, who were shy of talking but generally condemned the outrage in the Chamber. Deputy Rouanet said: "The attempt to turn such folly against the Socialist party is cowardly.

THE DUC DE BROGLIE. Your correspondent met the Duc de Broglie who had obtained as an extreme favor pernission to leave the building. "Well, Duke, what do you think of this?"

asked the correspondent. "I think," he replied, "that it is an atroo ty. It is a kind of a thing that must be put a stop to." Then entering a carriage, the Duke drove off, exclaiming, "Atroclous, atrocious."

Two Senators vainly endeavored to gain admission through the gate, while the police were turning a deaf ear to their entreaties. M. Camille Dreyfus, Deputy from the Seine, neld an animated colloquy with M. Arthur Meyer, manager of the Gaulois, awaiting meanwhile police consent to his admission

"You will see," said M. Meyer, "that the counter revolution is gaining ground. The reaction will go further than we Conserva-tives ourselves desire it should.'
"This bomb," M. Dreyfus replied, "will

have serious consequences for socialism, al-though the Socialists reputiate the Anarchists." "But," exclaimed the Socialist journalist, Ducquary, arriving on the scene. "this bomb was really directed against our friends. We shall publish an indignant protest. We have nothing in common with th Anarchists and have had quite enough of this

remedy." In another group the well known journalist and wit Grosectaaude was advising the deputies to insure their lives. A greatly excited woman rushed up to the gates frantically exclaiming: "Mon Mari, Mon Mari!" She was the wife of Deputy Caruquet from savery. Upon being refused admittance to the chamber she fell into a violent fit of hysteria. She was positively assured that herhusband had not been in the slightest degree injured, and recovering somewhat ner composure, she departed after having offered her profuse thanks.

TAKING HOME THE WOUNDED. Until late this evening ambu-laneces continue to arrive in front Government Building and one by one the persons wounded in the explosion were removed from the chamber of Deputies to their homes.

The crowd outside the building kept contantly increasing in number and the public excitement was greater than ever. Some of the deputies were permitted to leave the building and along with them other injured persons were allowed to depart, the ounded leaning upon the arms of their friends, their heads covered with bloody

bendages.
The spectacle was heartrending to the crowd pressing around the building and exon every side. Just at this time the door of the Palais Bourbon opened sud-denly and two gendarmes ap denly and two gendarmes ap-peared, conducting between them an individual dressed in gray clothing. They ed him across the sidewalk to the curb, called a flacre, motioned him to enter, folowed themselves and all three were driven rapidly to the Prefecture of Police. The vehicle in which they had departed had scarce-ly passed out of sight of the multitude in front of the building when a similar incident was enacted. The door of

a similar incleant was enacted. The door of the Palais Bourbon opened suddenly a second time, two more gendarmes appeared, having in custody another unknown person, and they also placed aim in a flacre and drove away with him to the prefecture. None of these professing but aroused the greatest exclument among the eye-witnesses of the mob. At a late hour strangers were

the Chamber cried 'Vive le Republique.' He deally permitted to quit the Palais Bourbon was slightly cut in the cheek by the bomb."

THE BONE.

excitement in the city showed no signs of subsidence. There seems PARIS, Dec. 10 .- Long after midnight the to be every reason to believe that the bomb was thrown by Anarchists. The crime will undoubtedly result in strengthening the hands of the Government and in weakining the Socialists, although they take great pains in denouncing the Anarchists. Nine deputies are known to be among the injured.

The number of the wounded is placed at eighty, but it is now said only one person in known to have received fatal injuries. The police detained upon suspicion 200 persons, but after a thorough examination discharged all but sixty, who are now held un-der lock and key.

The wounded suspect, Lenoir, told the

police that he went to the chamber alone, but they believe that he was one of a number of desperate plotters who had gone to the chamber prepared to destroy it with dychamber prepared to destroy it with dynamite. A shoemaker named Champeau is
also under arrest and strongly suspected of
being implicated in the infamous plot.
The following deputies are now known
to be among the wounded: Leclech, Abbe Meier, Compte de Lanjuinals, Amande Dufaure, Cousin,
Ferronals, Dumas, Lenour, Coubert, Co mte
de Thevonoux, Laporte, Popin, Gaumet,
Vallaint, Massard, Cordier, Bourgez, Soyn
and Guillonier.

and Guilonier.

The women injured are Mmes. La Porte, Brona, Peicheron, Milaise and Faluer.

#### IN THE HOSPITAL.

Eighty Persons Known to Have Been Injured-Names of the Wounded.

PARIS, Dec. 9. - In the temporary hospital at the Palais Bourbon, where many of the wounded were conveyed for surgical treatent, your correspondent recognized Deputy Abbe Lemire lying covered with blood on mattress supplied from the soldiers' quarters. The face of the wounded Deputy was covered with a bandage and he ap peared to be suffering great pain.

On a chair in the same room was a lien tenant of infantry who had two ingers on his right hand fractured; the lleutenant was in the tribune when the bomb was thrown. Ten other wounded persons were found around a table in the second bureau, where their wounds were being bathed and dressed. Nearly all the wounds were on the face, chest or legs.

Nearly all the wounds were on the face, delect or legs.

In this bureau the most serious case was that of a lady who was suffering from a fracture of the knee; the wounded limb was placed in splinters.

An elegantly dressed Austrian lady lay in the telephone room. She was badly wounded about the head, from which the blood was running freely.

Col. Hasuret of the Roumanian army, who was in the Chamber of Deouties when the bomb exploded, was badly wounded about the neck and hands. The Colonel showed the correspondent a piece of the bomb which he had extracted from the wound in his neck.

Here, there, and everywhere were tables, desks and chairs encumbered with water bottles, basins and blood-stained bandages, while bright and gistening surgical instruments of all kinds were to seen on every side.

Drs. Riet and Godfroy were ably assisted.

Drs. Blet and Godfroy were ably assisted by a number of the deputies who did all in their power to relieve the sufferings of the wounded their power to relieve the sufferings of the wounded.

Among the wounded is M. Tondeza, an uncle of Gen. Young. His right leg is hadly injured. Gen. Billot, who, as already stated, was in the strangers' gallery, was slightly wounded in the left shoulder. M, Dupuy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, received a trifling scalp, wound. One of the women spectators named Mailey was wounded in the leg, and so terribly mutilated that the doctors declare she will be a confirmed cripple for the remainder of her life, she displayed great courage. A Roumanian woman named Mantel was also severely wounded.

Fifty wounded persons have passed

wounded.

Fifty wounded persons have passed through the hands of Dr. Blet alone. Altogether there are over eighty persons wounded. together there are over eighty persons wounded.

Late in the evening Deputy Lemire left the Chamber leaning on the arm of a friend. The correspondent during the evening had an interview with Dr. Mahay, who was prominent among the physicians in giving assistance to the wounded. Dr. Mahay said that most of the wounds were slight, but it was still impossible to give a complete account of their extent, as the projecties which were thrown from the bomb had in many cases penetrated the bodies of the wounded persons, causing internal injuries, which are likely to have serious results.

#### THE BOMB-THROWER

How Lenoir Gained Admittance to the Chamber-The Grenade Described. Paris, Dec. 9.-The man who is supposed to have thrown the bomb gives the name of enoir. It transpires that Deputy Mesureure from the Seine gave Lenoir, without knowing him, a ticket of admission to the

gallery.
Two deputies, M. LaFarronnais and Sanary,
who were present at the time of the explosion, and who were allowed to leave the
Chamber, volunteered the following state-

who were present at the time of the selfid side, and who were allowed to leave the chamber, volunteered the following statement:

"The bomb was thrown from the gallery above the right benches, into which the public is admitted without the formality of a card. A fuse was attached to the bomb which exploded in the air. The report was loud and though the shell may have contained a mixture of nitro-glycerine and gunpowder, we could not believe it was loaded with dynamite. The smoke had a small petuliar to nitro-glycerine.

"We are of the opinion that the outrage was not directed against any particular party in the chamber, as the bomb was thrown in the direction of an open space, sparating the tribune from the first row of benches, and had it exploded there the list of the state of the marine infantry who was on the second floor of the Chamber of Deputies when the bomb was thrown says that he believes the miscreant was tail and fair and that he thinks the bomb thrower was badly wounded in the arm, as the deadly missile undoubtedly exploded shortly after leaving the hand of the thrower, which isads people to believe that it was not a percussion cap bomb, but a bomb with a fuse attached to it, and that the length of the fuse or its duration of alighting was miscalculated and thus saved the lives of a number of people.

Late to-night the police took into custoly a man who on entering the chamber refused to remove his overcoat when requested to do so in the clook room and again at the entrance of the tribune. The man referred to its wounded and was among the first carried out. Another man who attempted to evade the doorkeeper and escape from the precincts of the Chamber is also being closely watched. Some of the spectators recognize him as the thrower of the bomb and he is named Lonoir.

#### SAYS SHE IS SANE.

in a Lunatic Asylum. In a Lunstie Asylum.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Petty Stock-dale, a wealthy wildow of Texas, was released from a private institution in st.

Louis a few days ago as cured. This was done without notification to her relatives. She came direct to Louisville Thursday, on route to Russelville, Ky. She charges that Eckstein Stockdale, her brother-in-law, tried to send her back to the asylum, though she declares she is perfectly sane.

Stockdale hurried to the depot and detained her. She was taken to the Louisvine Hotel and kept a prisoner all night but escaped in the morains and finally left for Russellville to join her mother. She says she never was insane. Stockdale claims she was taken to St. Louis by her brother. Stockdale is a nephew of the late Eckstein Norton.

All strangers present at io-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies are datained at the Pasts purpose. They promenate the corridors, beind closed gates. The luckie-to of them have succeeded in invading the Salie des Quarte Collenor. They are of all ranks and ages, and collect in groups and engage in animated discussions of the outrage. Six suspected people who tried to escape with Lenoir were detained for examination.

Such of the remains of the bomb as have been found are made of sine. The missile of destruction was probably a zinc box. Its contents are still unknown, but fasy are now believed to have been some destructive chiorate. Lenoir was taken to the police got and gay a pinc box. Its contents are still unknown, but fasy are now believed to have been some destructive chiorate. Lenoir was taken to the police group of the contents are still unknown, but fasy are now believed to have been some destructive chiorate. Lenoir was taken to the police survey of the Eamber who was known to him. This statement, however, was shortly afterwards proved to be false, because while Lenoir's wounds were being dressed another injured man appeared and approached him in a steatity imanner and after whispering Lenoir's name, said." If you have to the injuries of the Deputies in the charage, lessless the numerous commissaries cauled to the chamber of the persons arrested on suspicion of being inspicated in accompanying to their homes all persons permitted to leave the building, in order to verify their identity.

The senior questeur of the Chamber of Deputies this evening was on guard at the door leading to the Painting Bourbon and permitted to leave the building, in order to verify their identity.

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#### SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.

Wounded and Panie-Stricken Deputies Paris, Dec. 9.—No one who witnessed it seems able to accurately describe the scene that ensued immediately after the ex-plosion of the bomb. When the panic had somewhat subsided and it was discovered that nobody was killed outright, M. Pupuy rang the bell of the President of the Chamber calling the Deputies to resume their seats. About one-third of the number of Deputies present at the time of the explosion obeyed the summons of the President or the Chamber, and when they were seated M. Dupuy arose and said as calmy as if nothing had happened: "Such attempts should not disconcert the chamber. I invite you to continue your discussions with calmness. When the order of the day has been dealt with, the proper official will do their duty."

Loud and prolonged cheers followed this speech of the President.

In the midst of indescribable commotion the wounded persons had been assisted to the refreshment rooms, where they were attended by a number of physicians, who were hastly summoned to the spot by the police immediately after the bomb exploded.

The rooms where the wounded persons were treated presented a sangulary appearance.

At least a score of spectators from ident of the Chamber calling the Deputies to

pearance.
At least a score of spectators from the tribunal and galleries traversed the Salle des Pas Perdus in order to get medical assistance. All had bloody shirts and cravats, and wounds could be seen about their faces. Among the persons seen to be so wounded were a number of women, who were weeping with pain and shricking with right.

The Salle des Quatre Collones, which leads into the Salle des Pas Perdus, was covered with splashes of blood.

with splashes of blood.

A number of strangers and journalists, all more orders wounded, were picked up even on the second floor. Settlere about the chamber were many pieces of fron larger, but of the same shape as nail heads, and it is believed that the bomb was loaded with

believed that the bomb was loaded with pleces of iron.

As the discussion was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies, influenced by the superb calm of the President of the Chamber the frightened spectators gradually resumed their places in the galieries.

Soon after Premier Casimir-Perier mounted the tribune and congratulated the Chamber of Deputies on having adopted the advice of M. Dupuy adding: "The Chamber has done its duty and the Government will do the same." At this there was loud cheering. When the cheering had subsided M. Casimir-Perier added: "And the Government will visit the attempt with the most severe penalties."

M. Dunny school M. Casimir-Perier's

alties."
M. Dupuy echoed M. Casimir-Perier's words, and amid renewed cheering the Chamber of Deputies adjourned.
The public left the gaileries very slowly, many of the spectators carrying away with them small pieces of iron, splinters of wood or other souvenirs of the explosion.

After the Chamber had adjourned M. Dupuy was the object of a manifestation of sympathy so touching that it brought tears to the eyes of all present. The hewspaper men threw themselves before the President of the Chamber in order to compliment him upon

threw themselves before the President of the Chamber in order to compliment him upon his coolness and couarge, saying that he nad given an example much to be admired, and then spontaneously the newspaper men and spectators burst out with ringing cheers of "Vive La President Dupuy."

The couragous President of the Chamber, who was deeply moved by this manifestation of sympathy and appreciation of his courage, retired from the chamber as quickly as he could after the adjournment.

The Prefect of Police, the Procurator of the Republic, and the Educator-General hurried to the Chamber of Deputies so soon as they were notified of the outrage, and at 7 p. m., all the entrances of the Palnis were guarded by Gendarmes, and but few spectators remained in the vicinity. The police say the contents of the bomb were spread all over the tribune and the chamber and that had it exploded on the floor instead of as it was falling from the gallery, the number of victims would have been very large.

#### BETWEEN 8,000 AND 10,000 Affected by the Carpet Weavers' Strike to

the Kensington District. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 9.—One hundred and 'twenty-five delegates, representing 2,500 carpet weavers, who are striking for an increase in pay in the Kensington district, met at Fourth street and Lehigh avenue this evening to report on the progress of the strike. The reports presented indicate that the strike is spreading.

The strike affects between 8,000 and 10,000 male and female operatives, who work in the several departments of the carpet factories.

#### SCHEIG AND FLOYD.

The Looters of the Minneapolis Bank Land at New York.

New York, Dec. 9.—The prisoners landed in police headquarters to-night after one of the most exciting pursuits in the criminal history of America were Frank Floyd and Philip M. Scheig, who robbed the bank of Minneapolis of \$90,000. Louis Floyd, a brother of Frank, was with them when they fied from Minneapolis, but was captured in this city a month captured in this city a month ago when about to sail for South America. The Floyd boys, as they were called in Minneapolis, had in two or three years squandered over \$80,000 which they inherited from their father. Schelg occupied the responsible position of paying telier of the Bank of Minneapolis. Frank Floyd and Schelg, who arrived to-day from England on the steamer New York, were captured at Southampton, Nov. is, en the arrival there of the stwamer Saale, from this city.

#### MINISTER MISNER DEAD.

Benceumbs to Bropsy of the Heart. BENICIA, Cal., Dec. J.—Lansing B. Misner, who was Minister to Central America when

on in Chicago, has by a vote of 4 to 2 by its directors, refused the proffered gift of an oil portrait of Gov. Altgeld.

As a result of the implied insult the Governor, who came from Washington to speak at a banquet to be given by the club to-night, has refused to be present. The action is taken, it is said, because of Gov. fAltgeld's pardon of the Anarchists. Carl. Buenz, German Consul in Chicago,

and Dr. Emil Richter, representative of the nounced that they would not respond to coasts at the banquet, if the affair was to be in the nature of an ovation to Gov. Altgeld. The affair has caused intense excitement in German circles and a split in the Germania Club is expected.

Philip Henrici, the donor of the portrait, promptly resigned his membership in the dolph Sturm.

"The whole trouble began with the action of those two imperial representatives," exlained Mr. Henrici. "They refused to speak If there was to be any ovation to Altgeld, and out of that grew the opposition that resulted in the refusal of the painting. Neither one is member of the club, but took it npon themselves to regulate the proceedings at the club's banquet. They were backed up by some of the members of the club who are opoosed to Altgeld, and whose names I do not are to give, and finally the directors deided not to accept the painting on account

"Three weeks ago I heard that there was "Three weeks ago I heard that there was opposition among some of the members, and I went to President Koch and offered to withdraw the painting, but he would not hear of it. He told me to go ahead and present it, and it would be put in the gailery with those of other prominent Germans. There was very little opposition at this time, only such as might be expected; but a little later the imperial representatives, who were guests, not members of the club, took a hand in the affair by announcing that they would not speak if it were to be an Altgeld ovation, and the next thing I knew the painting had been refused."

speak if it were to be an Aligead Ovatina, and the next thing I knew the painting had been refused."

"What is the reason given for this opposition?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, it is on account of the pardon of the Anarchists. There was such a cry raised over that that some of them are afraid. They fear they may be classed as Anarchists or Anarchists mpathizers."

"What will be done now?"

"There is nothing to be done. I have resigned from the club and I have every reason to think that a great many others will resign also. It is too great an insult to submit to. It is so utterly uncailed for and the circumstances surrounding it makes it particularly inexcusable. It is truckling to a purely partisan Republican sentiment."

Adolph sturm, who also resigned from the club, is exceedingly bitter in his denunciation of the men who succeeded in having the painting refused at the last minute.

"I knew there was some opposition," he said, "as there might be in the case of any other prominent man, but I never supposed they would go to the lengths they have to other prominent man, but I never supposed they would go to the lengths they have to show their dislike and heap insuit upon the Governor of the State of Illinois. It seems to me inexcusable that two men, who are not members of the club and who represent foreign governments here, should attempt to dictate what treatment a club should accord the Governor of Illinois and to what extent he should or should not be honored. As for the members of the club who opposed the gift, it seems to me the very height of discourtesy and ungentlemanilness to threat

the members of the club who opposed the gift, it seems to me the very height of discourtesy and ungentiemanilness to threat such an insuit on a State official after they have joined in an invitation to him to attend a banquet that is given by the club."

"Who are the members who opposed the acceptance of the picture?"

"They are the sons of fathers who made money in the mechanical trades," replied Mr. Sturm. "They are for the most part high and mighty young men, who consider themselves aristocrats and too good to associate with the common people, but I do not care to give their names just yet."

From another source it was learned that two of the members who opposed the acceptance of the painting were Christopher Hotz and Peter Schuettler.

The present officers of the club, by whom the question of accepting or refusing the picture was decided, are: Presinent, Edward Koch; Vice-President, Dr. P. H. Matthel; Secretary, George W. Claussenius; Treasurer, Otto Warmasdorf; Trustees, John H. Glade, Gustave Wittmeyer, Theo. A. Kochs, Herman P epoke and Frank Roesch. At the banquet to night the club rescinded its action regarding Gov. Altgeld's picture and everything went off in a peaceable man-

and everything weas our in a peacetain and everything weas our in a peacetain ner.

Carl Buenz, German Consulate at Chicago, and Dr. Emil Richter, the German Imperial World's Commissioner, however, did not appear at the banquet, having declared in the afternoon that they would not do so if the club endeavored to show any bonor to Gov. Altgeld. It was thought that 550 people would be present at the banquet, but only about 150 appeared. A letter of regret was read from Gov. Altgeld.

#### HONORS PARTY TRADITION. Gov. Altgeld Will Not Stand for the Senatorship Mext Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.-The visit of Gov. Altgeld and other prominent litinois Democrats to Washington in connection with the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Shields has had as an incident the usual talk of combinations in Illinois politics. Most of this talk centers around the United States Senatorship, and is interesting from the fact that the Senate will choose a successor to Senator Cullom.

There is every indication of a lively struggle among the Democrats for senatorial honors. Gov. John P. Altgeld, Col. William R. Morrison, Congressman Andrew J. Hunter, Supreme Court Judge Simon P. Shope, Gen. John G. Black and National Committeeman Benjamin Cable have all begin mentioned, but the subjoined statement from Hon. Wm. S. Cantrell, Chaffman of the Board of Hallroad Ware-house Commission. Senatorship, and is interesting from the

year. Tou can state this with perfect conndence. The truth is, the Governor believes
the Democratic party should be true to its
traditions and policies, and one of these policies has been that it is unconstitutional for a
Governor to be elected United States Senator
during the term to which he was elected
as Governor. The fact that some Republican
governors have not observed what we Demcorats believe to be one of the requirements
of the constitution of the State of Illinois
does not justify the Democrats in violating
this, and Gov. Aligeld is determined, at the
expense of any legitimate ambition he may
have, to preserve the spirit as well as the letter of the constitution in this regard. So he
will not be a candidate for Semator next year. will not be a candidate for Senator next year. I have heard mentioned as probable candidates, col. Wm. R. Morrison, Congressman Andrew J. Hunter and Supreme Justice S. P. Shope, and they are all good men and command the confidence of the people of this State.

Gov. Altgeld and the other State officers left o-day for Illinois. CLEVELAND'S HEALTH.

Rumors That He Has Undergone Anoth

Surgical Operati NEW YORK, Dec. 9 .- Rumors are fiving about town that President Cleveland had to submit to another operation on his jaw. It is said that Drs. J. D. Bryant, A. H. Buck, R. Lewis, Jr., and Dentist K. C. Gibson were the the Anarchists at the Bottom-Great operators. Dr. Lewis is ill and could not be Indignation. not worth the dignity of denial. Dr. Buck declared that the reports were without foundation. Dentist Gibson declared that the report was without foundation. Dentist Gibson declared that he never pulled a tooth for the President and never expects to. He said that he knew that Dr. Bryant was in Washington on Monday, but was there to purchase improved surgical appliances. He is Surgeon

> was recently made for surgical instruments. EMPHATICALLY DENIED. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Private Secretary

General of this State, and an appropriatio

Thurber characterizes as "pure rot" printed story that Dr. Bryant and a New dentist spent last Saturday York night and Sunday in Washington in professional attendance on the President. These stories are always denied with emphasis at the White House. The President's friends express themselves of such rumors should be persisted in. The President's health they declare, is excellent He is every day under the eyes of Senators and Representatives and other prominent visitors, to the White House, and if he would, he could not conceal his physical condition from them if he were tortured as reported, with a consuming ailment cancerous affection. They point to the fact that a cancer, and especially in the nouth or throat, works rapidly and with narked effect on the whole system. These marked effect on the whole system. These stories all place the worst appearance on the alleged trouble in the early spring, and the first surgical operation for cancer in July, and yet those who see the President now note every. Indication of good health in him. He works as hard as he ever did. None of these things could be true, the President's friends declare, if cancer or any serious development troubled him.

#### THE WHEEL AND THE DOG. ng New Jersey Bicyclist's Horrible Hydrophobic Death.

FAIR HAVEN, N. J., Dec. 9.—Cornelius Winton, the 14-year-old son of James H. Winton, died at noon yesterday of hydrophobia. The boy was riding a bicycle near Oct. 20, when a black hound jumped at him, pulled him from the wheel and bit him on the wrist. The wound was cauterized and

oon healed.
A few days ago nearly all the Minton family were taken down with the grip and have een confined to the house ever since. Thurs day it was noticed that Cornelius' face twitched, and fears were entertained that he was about to suffer the terrible consequences of a mad dog's The family physician was in, and he decided that the boy had rabbles in its primary stages. He called another doctor for consultation, and the examination made by the two physicians confirmed the worst fears. The boy rested easily Friday.

At 3a, m. yesterday unmistakable signs of hydrophobia were exhibited. The boy rested the line was proved by in the tree.

At 3a. m. yesterday unmistakable signs of hydrophobia were exhibited. The boy curled his lips, snapped his teeth and made noises similar to a dog's bark. He went from one end of the bed to the other on his hands and knees, and his father rose from his sick bed to help the doctors in their care of his son. After he recovered from the convulsion the three doctors in their care of his son. After he recovered from the convulsion the three boy declared that he knew he had the hydrophobia and knew he was going to die. The doctors gave him oplates to ward off the terrible sufferings that might follow subsequent spasms. He was conscious most of the time despite the oplates. He became unconscious at 11 a. m. was conscious most of the time despite the opiates. He became unconscious at 11 a. m. and ded at noon yesterday.

#### BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS. Dynamite's Deadly Work-Two Killed and Several Injured.

New York, Dec. 9.—By an explosion of dynamite this afternoon in the new tunnel uilding at Armonk, to divert the Bryam River waters into Kensico Reservoir, one man was blown into fragments and one was isemboweled. At least five others sustained serious injury. John McQuace, a Tammany politician, i

the contractor and has had over 200 men employed on the work for several months.

The locality of the accident is seven miles from telegraph or railroad stations. The men were under the charge of Supt. Shine. men were under the charge of Supt. Shine, who sent for medical assistance and summoned Coroner Drew to the scene of the accident. The explosion took place soon after 6p. m., just after the men employed on the night shift had gone to work. Over 200 men are employed in the tunnel and they had no warning of what was to occur. The dynamite-house was blown to atoms, and stones, falling earth and other debris filled the mouth of the tunnel. A rumbling noise was first heard, followed by the explosion, which was heard for many miles. Immediately after the shock the miners came ruaning out of the tunnel's mouth.

or not. Contractor acquake, when so his home to-night, had not received any ticulars of the accident, nor did he know that there had been an explosion.

TRIED TO ROB A TRAIN.

TANGIPANOA, LA., Dec. 9.—This even-ing as the New Orleans & Jackson-ville passenger train pulled out of three men boarded

## INCOME TAX

The Sentiment in Its Favor Growing in the House.

Believed It Will Become a Part of the New Revenue Bill.

DELEGATIONS FROM GEORGIA AND MIS-SOURI WORKING FOR IT.

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska Save There Is a Very Perceptible Drift in Favor of the Tax on Individual Incomes Ar Members of the Ways and Means C mittee and Other Members of Congre -One of the Potent Arguments Whisky Tax.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 9.—The se in favor of an individual income tax is ing in the House and it is thought pro that the Ways and Means Committee of hold to this pressure and incorporate at tax in the Internal Revenue bill. Two delegations, Georgia and Missouri, sent a formal petition to the Democ nembers of the committee to re braska, one of the sub-committee intruction with the drafting of the internal rever features of the new bills is a firm believer is an income tax and in discussing the pro-action of the committee on this matte to-day:

"There is a very perceptible drift of opinon in the committee and among the moders of Congress in favor of the indivincome tax. The fact that the corpo tax would bear heavily on many people very limited means, while the individual tax would be collected from the wealthy, who escape taxation in many forms, is having its influence wherever it has been urged. In many instances small trust funds are inve the fact that such a tax could be surely

with undue severity upon us is readily se Take sugar, for instance. The poor man pays just as much tax as the rich man; while atively, of course, one is taxed high our tax could be levied on individual in then the rich would pay their proper

No formal meeting of the De

were portified that no further changes would be made before the bill was reported to the House on Wadnesday.

It is hardly lifely that the income problem will be settled before the end onext week. It is understood that the intersevence taxes which have been agreed upowill be incorporated in the customs oill, and the additional plans for raising revenue will be offered during the debate as amendments. It is now the general impression that n increase in the tax on whisky will be recommended by the committee. This strengthens the belief that an individual income tax will be advocated, and if this is done, there will be no necessity of imposing such an increase in the whisky tax.

SENATOR HILL'S BILL For the Imposition of a Collateral Inher-

itance Legacy Tax. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9. -Senator Hill has completed his bill for the imposition of a collateral inheritance legacy or succession tax, and it was stated to the Post-Disparci correspondent that it will in all prot be submitted to Congress this week following is the first and material sect

# EROADWAY BAZAAR.

BROADWAY BAZAAR

BROADWAY BAZAAR

BROADWAY BAZAAR

BROADWAY BAZAAR

BROADWAY BAZAA

Christmas Presents for the Mil Crawford's.

Blankets and Bed-Comfor

2 cases large size Scarl

Christmas Presents for the Million at Crawford's.

## To Make a Clean Close-Out Of that Bankrupt Lot of

Crawford's Will Sell the Entire Stock Left in the Following Lines at

#### PRICES CUT STILL DEEPER

Plain and Fur Trimmed Jackets, in tans, grays, Havana brown and black, close this week at \$3.75; worth from \$9.50 to \$15.00.

A mixed lot of Ladies' Jackets in plain cloths and plushes, also a few black cloth wraps, some satin lined, all at one price to close them out; these goods have sold from \$6.50 to \$11.50; your choice of the lot for \$1.25.

Misses' and Children's Jackets, 4 to 14, go at \$1.00 per garment; were \$4.50 and \$5.50.

A lot of Black Venetian and Kersey Cloth Jackets, with pearl buttons, to close at \$2.75; a regular \$9.50 garment.

A line of half satin-lined Ladies' Jackets in English Serge and Cheviots, trimmed in the best quality Astrakhan fur, sizes 32, 34 and 36; to close out at \$3.75; worth \$10.50.

Christmas Presents for the Million at Crawford's.

#### To Give Everybody a Chance To Celebrate Christmas in a

Stylish Wrap the Following Elegant

Have Been Put at SPECIAL PRICES.

Ladies' Umbrella-Back Coats fur-edged, in brown only, a big bargain at \$6.50.

Ladies' Nobby Jackets, in black only, Baltic Seal cape col-

lar; an elegant and low-priced garment at \$10.50. Ladies' Fur-Edged Skirt

lacket, made of finest Kersey, Beaver, Baltic Seal Edged; the latest thing out and a bargain at \$12.50.

Ladies' Jacket, collar and girdle braided in addition to fur edge, in navy and black beaver, a very "swell" coat and a bargain at \$8.50.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Jackets, finest beaver, in navy, black, Havana and tan, a special flyer at \$11.75.

Ladies' handsome Navy Blue Skirt Jackets, trimmed in Astrakhan Wool Krimmer; an elegant garment at a special price, \$7.50.

Ladies' Jackets in navy blue and Havana brown, fur trimmed, with cape and storm collar; a big flyer in a stylish garment at \$7.50; worth \$12.50.

Christmas Presents for the Million at Crawford's!

## CAPES.

All that are left of that big lot of Winter Capes, including plain, braid and fur-trimmed styles, in colors and black.

\$5.75 and \$9.50 garments for

\$12.50 garments for \$7.30. \$18.50 garments for \$10.00. \$20.00 garments for \$10.50. A CLEARING BALE OF

#### DRESS FABRICS

BROADWAY BAZAAR

Gives an excellent opportunity to buy Christmas Gowns at HALF VALUE

French Novelties and Imported Broaticloth Robes at less than cost of importation. Dress Patterns for Holiday presents at LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

500 Dress Patterns in Wool Mixed Materials at \$1.20 per

300 Dress Patterns All-Wool Cheviots at \$2.00: worth

200 Dress Patterns of Lupin's All-Wool Crepons at 88.07 All-Wool Bedford Cords in light shades at 25 cents per

yard; regular 50c goods. Our \$1.50 and \$1.75 French Novelties in Silk and Wool will be let out at 67%0 and 850 per yard.

Our \$20 Robes in high novelties will be let out for \$7.50: these beautiful robes will discount anything for the money in the city. Our \$1.50 Colored Broadcloths will be let out at #1 per yard.

Christmas Presents for the Million at

Serge for \$1.40; worth \$2.50.

200 dress patterns of Diagonal Dress Goods at \$1.60; worth \$2.75. 250 Reversible Cords at only \$1,68 per pattern; regular-price \$3.00.

100 patterns of Striped Henrietta, very fine quality, 40-inch width at \$2.80; worth double the money.

Dress patterns of 54-inch All-Wool Serge, extra heavy, for \$2.50; just one-half price. 100 dress patterns of Lupin's black fancy weaves in Crepons and

other designs at 65c a yard; worth

SILKS Crawford's.

## For Christmas Presents.

12-yard patterns Brocaded Black and Colored Satins, all pure silk, will be let out at \$5.10; worth twice the money.

12-yard patterns Colored Brocaded Silk, extra heavy quality, for \$12; worth \$24.00.

12 yards of 24-inch Black Gros Grain Silk, soft finish and all silk, for \$9.00; regular price \$15.00.

12 yards of 24-inch double-warp All-Silk Black Surah, extra heavy and soft finish, for \$7.80; regular price \$12.00.

12 yards of All-Silk Black Duchesse for \$8.40; regular price \$13.50.

12 yards of 24-inch Black Silk Rhadame for \$10.20; regular price \$15.00.

3,000 yards of Choice Trimming Silks at 650, 750 and 850; regular prices \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.35 yard.

Christmas Presents for the Million at

#### Hosiery Department.

Ladies' extra fine Cashmere Hose, double toes, soles and high-spliced heels, 50c; regular price 75c.

Ladies' extra heavy fleece-lined Cotton Hose, in black and unbleached, 35c, 3 for \$1, worth 50c per pair. Ladies' plaited Silk Hose, black boot and solid color tops, \$1 per pair, 3 for

\$2.75, regular price \$1.25 per pair. Children's extra heavy all-wool Hose, sizes 5 to 81/2, choice 25c per pair, worth

Special flyer, ladies' extra heavy Cotton Fleece-Lined Vests and Pants to match, choice 25c; regular price 35c.

The remainder of Munsing's Ladies' Silk and Wool Vests we are closing out at 49c each, regular price \$1.25. Special sale in Ladies' Union Suits this week 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.75 and \$3.25, every one of them extra good value. Ladies' all-wool Knit Hoods, black, 59c, worth \$1.25; in colored and white, 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Children's all-wool Drawer Leggins in white and black, 50c, worth 85c.

Christmas Presents for the Million at

## Fur Department.

Black Coney Fur Neck Scarfs, 89c. River Mink Fur Neck Scarfs, \$1.35. Baltic Seal Fur Neck Scarfs, \$1.75. Real Mink Fur Neck Scarfs, \$3.35. Stone Marten Fur Neck Scarfs, \$6.95. Black Fur Capes. all sizes, \$2.95 each. French Coney Fur Capes, \$3.65 each. Real Astrakhan Fur Capes, 22 inches

long, \$10.95 each.
Baltic Seal Fur Capes, 20 inches long, \$13.50 each.
Brook Beaver Fur Cape, 20 inches long, French Coney Muffs, satin-lined, 950

ach. Baltic Seal Muffs, \$1.29 each. Real Astrakhan Muffs, \$1.45; worth, \$3.50

River Mink Muffs, \$1.95 each.
Opossum Muffs, \$1.75 each.
Lynx Belly Muffs, \$2.50 each. Best quality Monkey Muffs, \$4.45 each. Children's White Coney Fur Sets, 48c a

Children's Chinchilla Fur Sets, \$1.50 a Children's White Thibet and Angora Sets, \$1.95 a set. Children's Colored Angora Sets, \$3.00 a

set.
Ladies' Colored Thibet Muff and Boa,
\$8.75 a set; worth \$15.00.
Choice of all our Feather Boas, 95c each.
Ladies' Fur Storm Collars, all kinds, in
seal, fitch, wool seal, \$2.98 each.
Silver Fox Boas, 3 yards long, \$3.75
each.

# TOYS CHRISTMAS TOYS

## Dolls, Silverware, Cut Glass, Bisque and Bric-a-Brac, From CRAWFORD'S Magnificent Stock

ON THIRD FLOOR.

Cow Horns, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. Wnips, 10c, 15c, 25c. Tricycles, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6. Boats, 25c, 50c and \$1.

Imported Colored Water Sets, 79c, \$1.25, \$2, \$2.25, \$2 50. \$3.
Swinging Bisque Ornaments, 20c, 35c, 40c, \$1.00.
Decorated Chine Control

\$1.25.

Hanging Parlor Lamps, \$2.50 to \$10.

Parlor Stand Lamps, complete, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.77, \$2, \$3, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50.

Plano Lamps from \$6.50 to \$30.

Wall Pockets from 75c up.

Japanese Tea pots, decorated, 15c, 25c, 85c, 50c, 75c.

Fancy colored Glass Baskets, 20c, 85c, 50c, \$5. 38, \$5.

Decorated China Fruit Dishes, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Decorated China Fruit Sets, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$4.50.

Decorated China Fruit Sets, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$4.50.

Decorated China Cups and Saucers, 15c, \$5.6, 40c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1, \$1.25.

Handsome Bisque Figures, each, 50c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, up to \$16 each.

Triple Silver-plated Casters, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5.

\$3.50, \$4, \$5.

Siver-plated Pickle Jar, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50.

Children's silver-plated Muss, 25c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00.

Children's silver-plated Napkin Rings, 10c, 20c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.10c, \$1.25, \$1.10c, \$1.25, \$1.10c, \$1.25, \$1.10c, \$1.25, \$1.2 corated wall pockets, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. \$1.25. Hardwood fancy stand tables, \$1.00, \$1.25,

Genuine cut glass fruit bowls, \$8,50, \$13.50, \$15.00, \$16.50, \$22.50, \$25. in handsome Fine steel carving sets, in handsome plush cases, from \$3.75 to \$18.

Gents' fancy decorated china shaving mugs, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c.

Handsome decorated dinner sets, \$6.50, \$11.89, \$13.89 \$18.50, \$25.

Lovely decorated teasets, \$2.49 to \$10.

Fancy decorated tolets sets, \$2.19 to \$1.75.

Fancy decorated real china teapots, 80c, Moriner Goose blocks, 75c. 50c, 76c, \$1. Mother Goose blocks, 75c. Wonder cubes, \$1.25. Mammoth Illuminated A B C blocks, \$1,

40c, 50c.
Tin trains, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Tin kitchens, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.25.
Tin stoves, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Tin mechanical locomotives, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.
Tin mechanical trains, \$1.00.
Top flat-irons, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 80c, 85c.
Christmas tree ornaments, 5c, 742c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

Christmas tree ornaments, 5c, 7½c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c.
Wax candles, assorted colors,, in pound boxes, 20c, 85c, 40c.
Toy blackboards, 50c and 90c.
Writing desks, \$1, \$1, 25, \$1, 50, \$2, \$2, 50. \$3, \$3, 50, \$4, \$5.
Game, Stan ley in Africa, \$1.
Game, Little Red Riding Hood, 65c. Game, Little Golden Locks and the Thre Bears, 65c. Skirmish at Harper's Ferry, 90c. Cats and Mice Tussle, 50c.

Bears, 65c.
Game, Skirmish at Harper's Ferry,
Game, Cats and Mice Tussle, 50c.
Game, Royal Go. Bang, 80c.
Game, Halma, 50c.
Game, Parchessi, \$1.
Game, Tiddledy Winks, 50c and \$1.
Fishing pond, 25c, 80c, \$1.
Ouija, \$1.
Toy watches, 5c, 10c, 25c.
Toy clocks, 10c, 20,25c.
Stam engines with attachments

Steam engines with attachments, \$1.00 \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00. Toy guns, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. 

\$1.50. Trumpets in fancy colors, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c. Kid body and bisque head dolls, 20c, 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$10.00.

Eureka letters, \$1.

Stone building blocks, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.

Fifty different games, per box, 25c.
Fine water color paints, per box, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c.

Mu-ic boxes, 50c, 75c.

Mu-ic boxes, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.

\$2.25, up to \$50.

Wagon with natural skin horse, 50c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5.5.

Natural skin horses, 25c, 50c, \$1, \$1, \$0, \$2, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5.5.

Wolly sheep, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50.

Wolly sheep, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50.

Fine hads and safes, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, 51.00, \$1.25, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00, \$2.50.

Dolls' Jewelry Sets, 5c.
Dolls' Hammocks, 10c, 20c, 25c, 20c, 35c, 50c, 35c,

and 25c. Dolls' kid bodies, all sizes, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 35c and 50c.
Tool chests, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$8.00.
Toy trunks, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.
Bedsteads and cradles, from 50c to \$1.00

Bedsteads and Gradies, 1.50, \$2, \$2, \$2.50.
Bureaus and dressers, \$1.50, \$2, \$2, \$2.50.
Wheelbarrows, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.
Toy wagons, 15c, 25c, 40c, 50c,
Express wagons, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5.
Doll perambulators, 59c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2, \$3, 50. 80.00. Rocking horses, 75c. \$1, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8. Swinging rocking horses, from \$2.50 to \$50.

Swinging Focking horses, from \$2,50 to \$30.

Shoo-fly horses, 85c, \$1, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.

Toy tables; 50c, 75c, \$1, \$2.

Dolls' chairs, 45c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$8.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50.

Boys' velocipedes, \$2.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50.

Toy tea sets, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$2.25, \$8.50, \$8.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00.

Toy tea sets, pewter, 10c, 15c, 25c, 80c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.

planos, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50,

Christmas Presents for the Millio Crawford's.

SECOND FLOOR.

Ladies' Penang and Calico Tea Gowns made with Watteau back, round or pointed yoke, with ruffle and full sleeves, regular \$1.50 gown for 99c. Ladies' Cloth and Cashmere Tea Gowns, lined throughout, stylish, durable gowns for \$3.95.

lined throughout, stylish, durable gowns for \$3.95.
Ladies' Tea Gowns, very handsome. just the thing for Christmas gifts, for \$5.75.
Boys' Velvet Kilt Suits, handsomely braided, very stylish and durable, for \$7.50; age 2 to 5 years.
Girls' Dresses in fine quality cloth or cashmere, lovely Christmas gifts, from \$5 to \$10; all ages.

Christmas Presents for the Million a Crawford's.

## Knee Pant Suits

Given Away for \$3.75.

Your choice of any Knee Pant Suit in the house, sizes from 4 to 14 years, made from the finest imported Scotch and En-glish cassimeres, corkscrews and diag-onals, were sold at \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.50.

Given Away for \$2.85.

300 Boys' Knee Pant Suits, 4 to 14 years, in all-wool Cassimeres, Cheviots and other wool cloths. This lot was sold from \$4.00 down Comforts from

Given Away for \$1.85.

Boys' Knee Pant Suits in a large variety of fancy mixed Cassimeres. This lot was sold from \$2.25 to \$3.50. Crawford will sell Boys' Overcoats from now to Christmas at 50c on the dollar.

For another week in Crawford's Candy Department French Bon Bons 15c a pound. Caramels, 12c a pound.

## Ribbons

FOR FANCY WORK

Good Quality All-Silk Satin and Gros-grain Ribbons:
No. 2 5 9 12 16 22 5 in.
Price 8½c, 6½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 19c, 30c yd
SPECIAL—No. 16 Extra Quality pure
Silk Plain Faille Ribbons, in all shades,
special price, 12½c per yard; sold regularly at 25c.

## Ladies' Suit Dept.

GREAT SACRIFICE SALE OF

Crawford's.

Wool Blankets At \$2.10 per per. Reduced from \$2.75.

II-4 size,

150 pairs' very fine Scarlet All-Wool Blankets

At \$3.75 per pair, Regular value \$4.75. 3 cases heavy White Blankets.

At \$1.85 per pair, Well worth \$2.50.

2 cases 11-4 White Wool Blankets, heavy goods,

At \$3.50 per pair, Worth \$4.75

185 pairs White All-Wool, Western-Made Blankets, 11-4

At \$4.50 per pair, Reduced from \$6.00.

95 pairs Extra Choice All Wool White Blankets, very large size,

At \$5.75 per pair, Regular value \$7.00. 15 bales extra heavy Bed

Comforts, large size, At \$1.35 each, Worth \$1.65.

10 bales large size Bed Com forts, fine quality goods,

Worth \$2. Large assortment real Eider-

At \$1.85 each files

\$3.25 to \$6.75 each

Christmas Presents for the Million at Crawford's.

Ladies' Umbrellas.

See our new and pretty line of extra quality Twilled Sille 26-inch Umbrellas, with natural wood handles, with gold or silver trimming,

#### 26-inch Twilled Silk, with

At \$2.00 each.

sticks and horn handles, At \$2.65. 26-inch Twilled Silk, with

very stylish imported natural

natural wood and silver-mounted weichsel knots.

At \$3.00. 26-inch Pure Silk Umbrellas, in black, navy and brown, with beautiful handles to match,

At \$4.25 and \$5.00.

#### Mens' Umbrellas.

28-inch Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with a new line of horn, gold and natural wood handles, extra good value,

#### At \$3.25 each.

28-inch all pure sflk Umbrellas, with the handsomest line of gold, natural wood and horn handles to be procured; all this

Rubber rattles, 18c, 20c, 25c, 50c, 85c, \$1.

Rubber balls, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 85c, \$1.

Driving reins with bells, 10c, 25c, 50c, A B C Blocks, 10c, 20c, 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.80, \$1.75, \$2.00.

Building blocks, 10c, 20c, 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00.

Lotto xames, 25c, 50c, 75, \$1.00.

sliced animals, 25c, 50c, 75, \$1.00. \$1.25. Biblical blocks, 50c.

# Amazement Seizes All!" The General Cry! Competition Doomed to Die!

A STARTLER IN OUR

# Six Days! Six Wonders!

FOR EACH DAY THIS WEEK.

OUR HOLIDAY DISPLAY of Books, Booklets, Christmas Cards and Calendars is now ready, and as an inducement to all to come and see the display we offer for every day this week one of the following BARGAINS at much below the actual cost to print and bind. The loss to ourselves and publishers is so heavy that we can only sell one item to a customer, and then only on the day specified.

For Monday, December 11. **Bulwer Lytton's** 

Complete Works. cloth; good print. \$3.28 per set. Containing 18 volumes, 24 stories, 350 chapters, 7,000 pages and 5,425

For Tuesday, December 12. For Wednesday, December 13. For Thursday, December 14. George Eliot's Complete Works 12mo, cloth; good print. \$1.68 per set.

No mail orders filled unless mailed on or before day set for BARGAIN:

Charles Dickens' Complete Works. 2 md. cloth; large type. \$2.92 per set.

Thackeray's Works, 12 mo. cloth; good type. \$2.78 per set.

For Friday, December 15. A choice of the following two-vol- Cooper's Leather 40c per set:

For Saturday, December 16, Stocking Tales.

12mo, cloth; large type.



# BARGAINS

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of New Attractions in Dry Goods

## NEVER BEFORE SHOWN AT RETAIL.

Which will force themselves into Prominence this week by their Superior Quality, Freshness, Desirability and the

## UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES AT WHICH THEY WILL

Our selections for this sale are not composed of low-priced, valueless stuff, but goods from The Most Reputable Manufacturers in the World, Bought at 25 to 60 Per Cent Lower Than Early Purchases. All buyers, whether judges or not, will get full value for every dollar they expend.



ORIENTAL ART ROOM. THIRD FLOOR.

One of the most attractive Holiday Exhibitions to be found on the Continent. Useful, Sensible Novelties of Every

Description suitable for House Decorations, Wedding and Holiday Gifts,

Comprising one of the Largest and Choicest Selections of Cut Glass for Table Use,

in entirely New Shapes and Patterns, at prices that will stand the test of comparison with any line of similar goods in the country. See Assortment of

Lamps and Shades,

those of Low Prices up to the Finest Manufactured. Silk Shades
Made to Order to match room decorations.
BAMBOO, GILT AND ODD PIECES FURNITURE in Choice and Extensive Variety

Pictures of All Kinds,

New publications in

Photogravures, Photographs and Etchings. A complete line of
Boudoir Photographs, comprising copies of all

Famous Paintings in Foreign Galleries. Water Colors, Water Color

Facsimiles. Also a large stock of FRAMED PICTURES IN ARTISTIC FRAMES at Remarkably Low Prices. Artistic Framing Done to Order. New Designs in STAMPED LINENS, DENIM TABLE AND PILLOW COVERS,

and all materials for working.

Just received a line of Made-up Novelties specially adapted for the Hollday Trade.

Japanese Silk Embroidered Table Covers and Lambrequins,

Scarls and Pillow Covers. Baskets, trimmed and untrimmed.

STAMPING DONE TO ORDER.

Curtain and Upholstery Department.

On this floor, The Largest Assortment of Strictly New Designs there are to be found in St. Louis,

SECOND FLOOR. CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Now showing the Largest Line New Parisian Designs in Wraps in the West, and the Only Complete Assortment of Alaska Seal Wraps in St. Louis.

Prominent among these selections we call attention to EXTRAORDINARY LOW VALUES IN

Dress Goods Dept Main Floor.

Special Holiday Sale of Popular Priced Dress Materials.

NOTE THE VALUES: At 48 Cents Yard. 40-inch Fancy Scotch Suiting, 75c goods; 42-inch Camel's-Hair Novelties, 85c goods;

40-inch Novelty Plaid Suitings, 65c goods. At 68 Cents Yard. All-wool 52-inch Storm Serge, a \$1 value;

52-inch All-wool Hopsack Suitings, regular \$1 value; 42-inch Novelty Suiting, worth \$1 and \$1.25 yard; 42-inch All-wool French Basket Suitings. At 75 Cents Yard.

46-inch All-wool French Serges, good value at \$1 yard; 52-inch Fancy Check Suitings, Scotch effects. 52-inch Fancy Two-toned Basket Novelties, worth \$1.25 yard; 52-inch English Storm Serge, in navy blue only.

> At \$1.00 Yard. 52-inch All-wool Columbus Cords;

52-inch All-wool Broadcloths; 52-inch Novelty Diagonal Armure, actual \$1.50 value; 42-inch Fancy Panama Novelties; 42-inch Novelty Armure Stripes; 42-inch French Whipcord Suitings; All of these Materials are of Standard Manufacture and STRICTLY RELIABLE GOODS,

and, at the prices quoted, THE BEST VALUES EVER OFFERED in Low Priced Dress Goods. Importers, Retailers and Leaders in Guaranteed Qualities of

KID GLOVES.

The most desirable, acceptable and appreciated

XMAS GIFT That can be presented to a lady is A DOZEN OR HALF DOZEN
PARIS KID GLOVES, inclosed in one of our elegant Japanese Glove Boxes
presented by us FREE to all purchasers of the
numbers of Gloves mentioned above.
Ask for our well-known brands of

KID GLOVES. Guaranteed and Fitted to the Hand, Holiday Handkerchiefs.

Choice productions in Plain, Scalloped, Hemstitched or Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Surprising Low Prices rule all through the department. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining SUPERIOR VALUES.

Dainty Gifts for Little Folks.

Choice selection of sizes especially adapted for children in Linen Handkerchiefs. hemmed with fancy colored borders, hemstitched with colored figured borders, 5c, 8c and 10c each.

Fancy Boxes, designed for Holiday Gifts, containing three or six Handkerchiefs, 25c to \$1.50 per box.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

Ladles' Plain Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ¼ to 2½-inch hems, an Excellent Article for 10 cents; better quality, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Ladies' Plain Linen Hemstitched Bandkerchiefs, arranged neatly in Fancy Boxes, containing half dozen each, at 95c, \$1.45 and \$1.75 box.

Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, colored and white, 15c up to \$3 each. Ladies' White and Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, splendid collection, from 10c to \$3 each.

Men's Handkerchiefs.

Men's Plain White Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all-width hems, 15c to \$2 each. Men's Printed Borders Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10c to 75c each. Men's White Japanese Hand Ferchiefs, 25c to \$2 each.

Men's Silk Mufflers in cream, white and all colors, from 25c to \$9.

Initial Handkerchiefs. Ladies' and Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, in linen and silk, from 15c to \$1.50 each. Choice of 39 different styles of letters to select from. MAIN FLOOR.

Umbrella Department. The Most Useful and Always Acceptable Holiday Present is a Silk Umbrella,

for either lady or gentleman.

Our stock is now complete with Holiday selections at prices that will gratify all purchasers of any of our well-known brands.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR DECEMBER At \$1.98.

26 and 28 inch Como Silk Umbrellas plain sticks, aluminum decorated silver trimmed handles, with patent clasps to hold ribs when umbrella is closed.

Navy Blue and Garnet Silk Umbrellas, with ball and crook handles, covers and tassels to match, at \$1.98.

At \$3 and \$3.50.

26 and 28 inch S., V. & B. Silk Umbrelles, best imported natural stirks and silver trimmed handles.

At \$5.00.

26 and 28 inch Windsor Silk Umbrellas, in natural, silver, ivory and horn with silver trimmings, decorated Dresden and gold handles, and Tight Roll Umbrellas with Steel Rod, All at the popular price of \$5. At \$7.50 to \$20.

Complete Line of Novelties, For Ladies and Gentlemen,
In silver deposit work, solid ivory,
ver, gold and fancy Dresden Handles,
in black, garnet, navy blue, brown
and myrtle green.

Mourning Umbrellas. Black Ebony Handles, from \$2 to \$6.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL UMBRELLAS,

From 98c to \$2.50.

#### DOWN IN THE DITCH

Southern Pacific Coaches Derailed Near Lordsburg, N. M.

THIRTY-SEVEN OF THE PASSENGERS LACEBATED AND BRUISED.

me Cars Thrown Twenty Feet From the Track-Cool Heads to the Rescue-Vengeful Tramps Blamed-Collision Near Chicago-Cut in Two-An Unknown Killed-Other Casualties.

LORDSBURG, N. M., Dec. 9 .- The Southern Pacific passenger train, No. 20, under charge of Conductor Rich and Engineer McCloskey, left the track at a point ten miles east of here at 9 o'clock last night. The train was a few nours late and was running about forty miles an hour when it struck a broken fish plate and the entire train left the track.

The coaches were dragged some distance before toppling over. Some of them were thrown twenty feet from the track and landed on their sides. The Pullman car was the least damaged. Fortunately the cars did not catch fire.

About 150 passengers were on board, and the cool heads directed the more excite ones, so the passengers were quickly gotten out. A special train was sent from I burg and brought the wounded and frightened passengers here. Thirty-seven of the were cut and bruised, but none of their in juries are serious. Another train was made up and nearly all the belated passengers TRAMPS SUSPECTED.

The disaster is supposed to be the work of the tramps who are congregated along the line of the Southern Pacific in the neighborhood of Lordsburg. Yesterday afternoon the wires carried a dispatch to the effect that there were 136 tramps at Lordsburg who were threatening to wreck passenge ins unless the Southern Pacific rescinded its order refusing them permission to ride on its freight trains. It was added, however not carry out their threat, as, in spite of the about a hundred of them.

Under the Deadly Wheels.

JEFFERSON CITT, Mo., Dec. 9 .- John Cow ley, a tie train conductor, was killed at running from this city to Bagnell, Miller County, about noon to-day. While in the act of boarding a freight car he lost his footing and fell to the track, the result being that the train ran over and killed him. Deceased resided in this city and leaves a wife and two children.

Injured in a Collision. CAGO, Ill., Dec. 9.-At 11:20 this morn lug an extra freight train south bound, col-lided with suburban train No. 18, running from Orland to Chicago, damaging both engines somewhat and deralling several cars of the freight train. The following pas-sengers of Ro. 18 were slightly bruised: J.

J. Taylor and Mrs. John Copper; elso Wm. Owens, fireman of the extra freight.

Between Two Cars. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 9 .- Troy L. Jones, conductor on the New Orleans and North-western division of the Queen & Crescent Railroad, was killed to day by falling be-tween the cars. He was well connected here.

Unknown Man Killed ALTON, Ill., Dec. 9.—The train running be ween this city and St. Louis collided with the Big Four Flyer and killed an unknown

man at Comstock Station at noon to-day Coroner Kinder was notified and will hold ar inquest on the body as soon as he arrives. Four Coaches Overturned. Lisbon, N.M., Dec. 9. - Last evening a westbound train was derailed at this place. Four passenger cars were overturned and fifteen or sixteen passengers injured, but none fa

tally. The cause of the accident was a floose rail, thought to be the work of tramps. Out in Two by a Train BELLEVILLE, Ill., Dec. 9. - John Hesse, aged 1, son of a Freeburg coal miner, was run

over and killed to-day. His body was cut in Post Trader's Store Burned.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 9.-The immense post rader's establishment of Neal, Evans & Co. at Fort Reno, O. T., was totally destroyed by fire last night. The building was a threestory brick, filled with a general stock. The loss is said to be \$75,000, about half insured. The fire was started by a lamp exploding.

Lije Halford in the Chair. FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 9. -Maj. Elijah Halrd called the session of the Nebraska State Y. M. C. A. together this morning.
"Work of College Associations," by Secre-

"Work of College Associations," by Secre-tary Ober of the International Committee; "The Holy Spirit a Power in Individual Life." by Prof. Warren of Gates College; "Getting a Grip on Men's Lives," by E. O. Rideout, and "Nebraska's Possibilities in the Association," by Robert Weidensall, were

The Only Way

To Cure Catarrh in the head is to remove from the blood the impurities which cause and feed it. This is to be done by taking Hood's Sarsarparilla, the great blood pur oolson and germs of disease and permanently

This is Not Theory, but simple fact, and the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for Catarrh is testified to by many people whom it has cured, not for a time only, bu

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

## HER LOVER.

Christ Cohen Kills the Man Who Pleaded for His Sister.

QUARRELLED WITH THE WOMAN FOR REFUSING TO LIGHT A FIRE.

After Threatening to Kill a Negro Who Tried to Hold Him Cohen Escapes, But Later in the Wight Surrenders Himself to the Police-His Statement of the Shooting.

Arthur McDonald and Christ Cohen, two negroes, had a dispute concerning the latter's sister, Mary, on the second floor of 1424 Linden street about 9 o'clock last night, and Cohen shot McDonald through the heart

McDonald was courting the girl, and last evening he called on her at her home. Coher had an argument with his sister, and slapped her because she refused build a fire in the sitting-room. McDonald admonished him against maltreating the woman, whereupon he drew a revolver and shot him without a word. TRIED TO HOLD HIM.

Frank Greenwood, another negro, atohen threatened to shoot him. During the excitement the murderer slipped through the crowded alley and escaped. Joseph Nixon, colored, called at the Third District Station about 10 o'clock and informed the police that he believed Cohen rould try to reach DeSoto, Mo., where he has relations and where he formerly lived. He stated that Cohen attempted to shoot Mc-Donald about three weeks ago in a saloon at Fifteenth and Linden streets. The murdered man was 24 years old, lived in the rear of 1418 Franklin avenue and had been employed as a slop-cart driver.

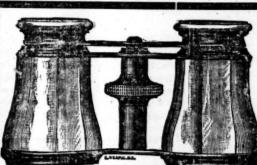
Cohen was also employed at one time as a garbage-cart driver. He has a bad reputaion, and his right arm is partially paralyzed, the result of a bullet received in a fracas in

Third District Station about 10:40 o'clock last night by a crowd of friends, who stated that high t by a crowd of friends, who stated that he had given himself up:

"I shot him in self-defense in my own house. He came to my house he had some words. He had been going with her. He asked me which had been going with her. He asked me whin had been going with her. He asked me whin had been going with her. He asked me woman, all undnown to whit the other, and I shot him. I don't remember which hand he ran into his pocket and shoved me on the shoulder with the other, and I shot him. I don't remember which hand he ran into his pocket. I then came and gave myself up."

His Head Ewelled to Enormous Size.

Still he can find a fit at the Globe, northwest corner Franklin avenue and Seventh, from the stock of \$2 Fedora and Derby hats at 90c. Boys' and children's hats and caps from 25c up. Gloves and mitts for all,



A Beauty for \$3.75.

CUT BY A WOMAN.

Champ Coleman Dangerously Stabbed for

Refusing to Buy Drinks.

Champ Coleman, a colored teamster, was

carried in a sanguinary condition into the

Third District Station about 10:40 o'clock last

night by a crowd of friends, who stated that

CHRISTMAS BUYERS. NIEHAUS' PRICES:

Pearl Opera Glasses, like cut
Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, Elgin or Waltham Move-

Gents' Gold Filled Watches, Elgin or Waltham Move-

200 Quadruple Silver Plated Child's Knife, Fork and Spoon Set in Plush Case, regular price \$3.50. SPECIAL.

We are overstocked with Fine Silver Cups, Handsomely Engraved and Gold Lined, regular prices \$2.50. \$3.00 and \$3.50, but to reduce our stock we will sell them at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.25. Name Engraved Free of Charge. These prices will convey to you only a few of the many interesting Xmas Bargains we have to offer.

DIAMONDS!

To those who contemplate purchasing DIAMONDS we wish to notify that we are in a position to give you the Very Lowest Prices on Diamonds. We are Manufacturing Jewelers and can save you the profit usually made on mounting, which is quite an item.

FCOME AND SEE US.

Manufacturing Jeweler, 1302 Franklin Av. Open Evenings Till 9:30 O'Clock. Saturdays till 10 p.m.

captors and fled down Carr street. Sergt.

captors and fled down Carr-street. Sergt. Sullivan followed him and fired a couple of shots in the air, which had the effect of so frightening the fugitive that he sought refuge in the station house. He denied being implicated in the cutting, but the police consider the blood upon his coat prima facie evidence against him. A warrant charging assault to kill will be applied for Monday.

Coleman was taken to the Dispensary where Dr. Jordan examined his injuries and pronounced them very serious. The negro had been cut in a dozen or more places and had in addition been kicked and punched about the head and face until his head and face were an unrecognizable mass of cuts and contusions. Two dangerous wounds were found, one in his left breast just above the

MORIGAGE REDEMPTION. Two Important Decisions of the Supreme

Court at Topaka, Kan. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9. - That the new mortgage redemption law passed by the last Legislature does not apply to mortgages or contracts made prior to the passage of the act was the substance of two decisions handed down to-day by the Supreme Court. These mortgage cases have been pending for several months, and every person in Kan-sas who has a mortgage on his property, and every man in any part of the United States who has somed money on Kansas property, is interested in the decision. This mortgage redemption law was a Populist measure.

Snow Ton Foot Deep.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Dec. 9.—It has been mowing here steadily for twenty-four hours past. All roads entering here are usin snow plows and flangers out west from Lead-ville. They are all running trains on time despite the fact that in some places on the passes the snow is ten feet deep. It is drifted about three feet on a level. In the vicinity of Steamboat Springs bevere storms are prevalent, and it is feared there will be con-

Prison-Breaker Brooks Jackson, Miss., Dec. 9.—It would seem that the story of Brooks, the notorious express-robber and prison breaker, was not in a strict line of truth when he stated that he was returning from Arkinsas to surrend when arrested. Information has been a ceived here that he had recently broken in in the Indian Territory, where he had be lodged on a charge of horse-stealing.

Just the one, \$3.50.

Outlaw Fred Bashr. MASCOUTAH, Ill., Dec. 9 .- Fred Baebr, th clinton County outlaw, wanted for attended, has been heard from in Old M It is not likely that he will be reca Bachr was arrested at New Memphis week and held without ball, but he ceeded in making his escape.

Thought to Have Been Murdere

A happy reunion of man, wife and far was effected at the Globe, northwest cor Franklin arenue and Seventh street, with couple bought those elegant \$10 m and overcoats for boys up to 20 years \$4.85. Finest Baltimore tailor-made and overcoats \$11.50 and \$15.

## St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO. SOSEPH PULITZER, President.

eek (delivered by carrier)... enth (delivered by carrier... ition, by mail, per year...... ers who fail to receive their pa will confer a favor upon us by reporting the to this office by postal card. business or news letters or telegrams should be

POSTAGE. ight to sixteen pages. n to thirty-two pages

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

#### FIFTY PAGES.

SUNDAY, DEC. 10, 1898.

"BHRER necessity" lends timely assist ance to partisan purposes.

THE ex-Queen of Hawaii has a very senble notion of the nature and value of

MAYBE the good citizens who have to pay the special tax will save the city from the necessity of another similar levy.

A DECREASE in expenditures is better than an increase in revenue. Congress should not forget this method of handling that deficit.

DR. PARKHURST in his war against con ruption in high places seems to have forrotten that redemption, not punishment is the end of Christianity.

WILL the manufacturers who threaten to reduce wages "because of the Wilson bill" ase rise and say whether they raised em because of the McKinley bill?

MINISTER WILLIS regrets that one of his casual remarks has led to a misunderstanding. Minister Willis' work is likely to go into history as one of the casualties

Would Gov. Altgeld love Democratic tradition so much if he thought he could be elected to the Senate? Men are always virtuous when it does not pay to be anything else.

UNITED Germany does not appear to be a great blessing to Wurtemberg. When the third State of the Empire cannot collect fodder enough for horses in the military maneuvers something must be wrong.

A cur of 40 per cent in the wages of the pocket-cutlery men of Meriden, Conn., is eatened, all because of the Wilson bill. Are we to suppose that their wages were raised this much when the McKinley bill was passed?

OUR billion dollar Congresses were instituted in the interest of those whose wealth comes from monopoly privileges. It is only right that they should now be compelled to pay for them by taxing the incomes so derived.

"Boss" SHEPARD is said to be inter ested in the new and richest gold discovay ever made in Mexico. There are too hany of these gold stories. The yellow metal must not be depreciated now thet it has been placed on top.

Ir is not impossible that this Congres will spend \$500,000,000 a year, but had it not been for the Reed Congress it would have been \$100,000,000 less. The expense for pensions is \$125,000,000 more than the amount assigned by Garfield and Grant as adequate for this purpose.

IT may be that President Cleveland thinks he can destroy the trusts more completely by knocking out their support, which is the tariff, but as there is a law against them on the statute books it is his duty as an executive officer to, at least, try to enforce it.

We now have the additional bluff that some protected manufacturers will take their plants to Europe if the high tariff duties are to be reduced. These bluffers would at least save their campaign corguption fund contributions if they were to leave us. Hadn't they better "wait for McKinley?"

In all the able editorial articles of the Republican press, and in all the speeches of Thomas Reed and other eloquent partisans, not a word is to be found that on the panic of 1878 and the hard nes of the succeeding five years. This is why we laugh when we read of apprehensions of tariff reductions.

JUSTICE JACKSON, whose opinion on the ti-trust law is referred to in the Attorney-General's report, held that a literal application of the statute was "simply sible." This, however, may only er to the practical features of the faw, ch can be changed as experience distechnical weakness. Its constitusionality is yet to be passed upon, and if centive it will be found throughout the

brought before the Supreme Court for this purpose in the near future.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW visited the bank at Monte Carlo, but on seeing a lady lose repeatedly he cautiously withdrew without making any deposit. It would have been a sad story if Channey had been stranded at Monte Carlo with insufficient means to provide himself a suit of English clothes on his way back home.

AT the exhibition of the danse du yentre in New York, "women got up and ran out, hiding their faces with their hands as if escaping from fire." The public may get rom this some idea of the sacrifice made by the lady mangers at Chicago who re ained through the entire performance in rder that they might condemn it.

BENJAMIN HARRISON looks lonely nough, seated all by himself in his dreary study, thinking out his California leotures. What would he not give at this time for a cordial grip of the honest officeseeker at the head of the interminable procession that did him honor and wanted something from him in the palmy days of 1889?

THE President's reference to the mea ure now in charge of the Ways and Means Committee, but not yet reported to Congress, is an innovation which has provoked some adverse comment. Hitherto Presidents have generally avoided anything which might look like an interference with legislative matters and Mr. Cleveland himself, until this occasion, has been scrupulously careful in this regard. The practice is not likely to receive popular approval, for there is a very strong sentiment against the encroachment of one department upon another.

#### OUR ANNIVERSARY.

To-day the Post-Disparch prints ammoth issue in commemoration of its fifteenth annniversary.

The death of the old St. Louis Dispatch. in 1878, and the sale of its remains by the Sheriff for \$2,500, seemed a final confirmation of the long standing belief that this city had no use for an afternoon newspaper. Yet from the purchase of that paper's worn-out plant the Post-Dis-PATCH started, Dec. 10, 1878, upon a career of remarkable newspaper prosperity, which enabled its proprietor to become within five years the owner of THE NEW YORK WORLD also, and to achieve in that greater city a still more wonderful suc-

But the memorable public services, the methods and principles which secured this success, are more to be commemorated here than the success itself. There is no lasting joy for the generous mind in a merely selfish triumph, but it finds enduring pleasure in the consciousness of having set an inspiring example of honorable achievement to the journalism of this

great republic. The best way of making a newspaper at once most useful and most popular among the masses has been taught since Dec. 10, 1878, and American journalists have learned from the most impressive object lessons that there is always and everywhere room on top for the newspaper most conspicuously vigilant, faithful, independent and daring in rendering genuine service to the people; that to make such service memorable the swerved by no party influence or private interests; awed by no insolence of office, no frown of wealth or power; animated always by sympathy for the weak and the wronged; nerved always by faith in the better side of the popular heart and in the ultimate triumph of the right.

The following invocation, inclosed three years ago in a corner-stone crypt of THE WORLD's new building, embodies the guiding aims and aspirations that so quickly transformed the old and moribund New York WORLD into the most popular and potent newspaper on the

God grant that this structure may be the end home of a newspaper forever unsatisfied with merely printing news—forever fighting every form of Wrong forever independent—forever advancing in En-lightenment and Progress—forever wedded to truly Democratic ideas-forever aspiring to be a Mora Force-forever rising to a higher plane of perfection as a Public Institution

God grant that THE WORLD may forever strive loward the highest ideals—be both a daily school house and a daily forum—both a daily teacher and a daily tribune—an instrument of Justice, a terror to rime, an aid to education, an exponent of true

Let it ever be remembered that this edifice owes its existence to the public; that its architect is popular favor; that its moral corner-stone is love of Liberty and Justice; that its every stone comes from the peo-ple and represents public approval for public serv

God forbid that the vast army following the stand-ard of THE WORLD should in this or in future generations ever find it faithless to those ideas and moral principles to which alone it owes its life and eithout which I would rather have it pe JOSEPH PULITZER.

Many may question the power of the most gifted mortal to keep a daily newspaper always up to the level of such noble aims, but there can be no question that intense and ceaseless effort to do so accounts for the remarkable and continued progress of both the papers owned and managed by the proprietor of the POST-DISPATCH. In no year has either of them ceased to grow in popular favor or to acquire new strength

of purpose from increasing prosperity. For the hearty and generous apprecia tion which has cheered and strengthened these efforts every day of the last fifteen years, the Post-Disparch is under lasting obligations to the people of St. Louis and the Southwest and with this additional in-

Mr. Olney is as good as his word it will be future "forever fighting every form of Wrong-forever independent-forever as-piring to be a Moral Force-forever rising o a higher plane of perfection as a Public Institution-forever remembering that its prosperity comes from the people and repsents public approval for public services

#### UNDOMESTICATED HUSBANDS.

There is one fact more than any other going to prove that many men are unfitte This is their disposition to sneak away from home after sundown instead of re-

maining with their wives and children. In country towns the man of family takes himself to the grocery store to mee a company of fellows just like himself and listens until bedtime to all sorts of extravagant narrations, contributing one now and then himself. His better half knows very well where he is and what he s doing. In the city, where there is more ousiness and a man may belong to a great many different societies, he can tell his wife any kind of a fairy tale, and she is bound to believe it. He silences his con-

science by convincing himself that it

would only make her unhappy if he were

to tell her the exact truth. Many bitter complaints have been made rom time to time by wives who have to emain at home, burdened with household ares and having from two to half a dozen fretful or noisy children to manage. Woman wants to go and wants to talk and hear and see even more than a man, vet how is she to "wander from her own fireside" in any direction? Even wealthy women can do no better than to leave their children with persons employed to look after the little ones.

A married woman of Farmington, in this State, declares in the Times that all stores in country towns should be closed at night, and the suggestion is an excellent one. Let there be a curfew bell, and it any store is found open after its final strokes, let the entire stock be confiscated and sold, the proceeds to be invested in new bonnets for the long-suffering wives of the place.

Of course city wives cannot be relieved n this way, because, while all the stores are closed, hundreds of other lounging places are open, and all sorts of places of musement tempt the man who has deserted his family.

Possibly this conjugal absenteeism might e reached by an enactment compelling every husband to stay at home at all times unless he has the full consent of his wife to go abroad. If he were compelled to remain at home always after business hours his wife might become very weary of him, so t is well to let her determine when it s proper for him to step out. .

So long as matters remain as they are, wives will be justified in agitating for reform. Why should poppy be less charmed with the sweet prattle of his childrep than mommy, and why should he not fondle the house cat or let the poodle chew his shoes in these long winter evenings?

#### A NOBLE PEASANT:

In a recent essay on Millet one of his admirers quotes several sayings, which show how he became so much stronger and manlier than Parisian artists who paint pictures to sell.

Millet's pictures would not sell. He had done great work and he knew it was great work. He had already painted pictures which are now celebrated the world over, but no one would buy them and he was in bitter poverty. They told him he must paint what Paris wanted if he wished the favor of Paris. He declared that he would starve rather than "prettify" his pict-

Again he was told that his pictures of easant life would not do for the fashionable drawing-rooms of the patrons of art. He declared that he would never break his spirit to suit the drawing-rooms. "I was born a peasant and a peasant I will die," he said.

His grandmother, who had so much to do with giving him his strength of character, wrote to him once that she would rather see him dead than "a renegade to God." She urged him to "paint for eternity," and for no reason "to lower himself in the eyes of God."

The man who was obliged to give "six drawings for a pair of shoes" and "a painting for a bed'' died at last the greatest artist of France, the one man whose work redeems the French art of his generation from the imbecility of mere sensuousness—the one man among the Parisian painters of his day whose work has the vitality that comes from having a soul in it.

It is among its peasants and not among its Parisians that the hope of France lies. But for the strength in such peasants as Millet, it would be badly off indeed.

#### THE BOMB THROWERS.

The bomb throwing in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday once more directs attention to one of the most serious roblems now perplexing the world.

Most of these outrages are committed in the name of some political idea or aspiration. They are said to be "protests" against the existing order and its injustice, but no one has ever tried to show what practical good is expected to come of such demonstrations. They are the work of proceeded without sufficient information secret conspirators whose zeal can hardly and committed himself to a policy which be questioned, because they often sacrifice must be abandoned as impracticable. The themselves along with their victims. That difficulties in the way of restoration were they are very much in earnest is sufficiently underrated, while too much stress was laid proved by their courage and contempt for death. What their political ideas are nobody can say, and it is doubtful if they real situation. Apparently the only thing

tructive principle. They are unanimous, owever, in holding to the policy of detruction, religiously believing that en haos is produced there will be plenty of constructive talent in the world to refashon society after some model better than the one now in vogue. To describe such men the term Anarchist is good enough, just because the word does not signify anything in particular, but can be made to fit anyone who tries to right his wrongs by violent means.

These crimes are so horrible, so profitless and witless, that the conclusion is forced upon well ordered minds that they are the work of lunatics. They are beyond the range of sane imagination. This conclusion is fortified by the opinion of men like Lombroso, the great Italian criminologist, who published, several months ago, a series of studies of the Chicago bomb throwers and other so-called Anarchists in diferent parts of the world. In all of them he finds the characteristics, more or less prominent, of the instinctive criminal, of the man whose unlawful acts are not prompted by oppression or other external circumstances but spring from a vicious or perverted nature. The political principles which they cherish only afford convenient suggestions by which their criminal instincts are set in motion

It is because of this natural criminal proensity that the problem is so hard to solve. Were it only a question of political principles or development it could be lought out as similar questions have been in the past. But the Anarchist must be dealt with as a pathological example and no one at the present time is qualified to diagnose his case. To protect itself society can only hang the offenders when caught, well knowing, however, that when one is hanged another will spring up in his place.

#### ANTI-BEGGARY SOCIETIES.

In a New York contemporary Mr. Carl Renard describes and recommends for American imitation the system of dealing with tramps and beggars, now in use in some parts of Germany.

It might not be interesting to follow him into more minute details, and it will be enough to mention that the basis of the system is an "Anti-Beggary Society," each member of which has a small fron sign to attach to his front door, making known his membership in it.

This is enough to drive beggars and tramps away, for each member of the society is pledged to give nothing in any shape whatever to beggars or tramps and to use his influence to have them arrested if it is found they have been idle more than six weeks.

In addition to this, each member con ributes a certain sum annually to establish places where meals and lodgings can be had in return for work.

All this may be greatly for the benefit of the tramps. It may teach them industry and it may assist in bringing about the extermination of the unfittest and the survival of the fittest. But who would not walk a block out of his way to avoid shaking hands with any man who has one of those same iron signs stuck on his front

#### PARKHURST'S ZEAL.

If Rev. Dr. Parkhurst were an ordinary man, he would have been completely overwhelmed by the scorn and contempt extry when it was found that as a means of exposing immorality he had hired nude women to dance before him.

But Parkhurst is no ordinary man. He s a man of indomitable purpose. Such nen as he, men of firm conviction, of imnovable faith in their own holiness and godliness, sat by the racks of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, listening to the cracking of the joints of heretics and urging them to recant and escape everlasting torment.

Such men do not exist in vain. They have their use or they could not exist at all. But they are always formidable hether they wear the epaulets of the soldier or the black coat of the "minister of peace," for they represent that form of conviction that will sacrifice anything and everything to carry its point.

Whether this is holiness or merely paresis, you would better not quarrel with such a man, for if you do he will conclude that you are utterly reprobate and entirely given over to the devil while Providence has ordained him its special instrument for your punishment.

Such men belong to no age and no country. The world may outgrow them in time, but it has not done so yet, and it s easily possible to recognize now the ortrait drawn by Butler, when he said of ne of them who lived a century or so beore our Parkhurst:

For he was of that stubborn crew Of errant saints whom all men grant To be the true church militant; such as do build their faith upon The holy text of pike and gun, Decide all controversies by Infallible artillery
And prove their doctrine orthodox By apostolic blows and knocks.

THE latest news from Hawali goes to how that in trying to extricate the country from an undignified position President Cleveland has placed himself in a position equally undignified. He seems to have upon the abstract merits of a proposal, just in itself, but visionary in view of the

agree among themselves upon any con- to be done is to retire from an untenable position as quickly and as gracefully as is under the circumstances

> THE inexcusable recklessness of the As sistant City Physician of Chicago in failing to shave off his whiskers cannot severely censured. Of course it was pleas-ant to him to have them rustled every day in the gales from the lake, but he had no right o be carrying spores, germs, microbes and bacilli around in them. If the new Mayonad been such a Mayor as Carter Harrison those whiskers would have been made a burning bush. Speaking of whiskers, and icrobes several of our Senators, and especally Mr. Peffer, should use extreme cauti n going about Washington. It is possible hat a good deal of the grip has been spread y whisker germs, and if the Senate should at this time the consequences to be country might be serious.

ONE venireman in the Prendergast case clared that he had formed no opinion as to whether Carter Harrison was dead or alive, s he did not take much stock in newspape orm his opinion from what he read in the newspapers, because he had been in the newspaper business himself. Being in the newspaper business in Chicago does, peraps, have this effect on a man, but the evi ought not to spread to readers. The reader ere mentioned may not have been convinced by the newspapers that Mayor Harrion was dead, but he might at least have heard something of it from some of his ors who attend

THERE is consternation in Washington, Mo., over the report that the American Cob Pipe Co. of that place is considering the offer of another town to remove the pipe fac tory from Washington. The Jou upon the Board of Trade to see to it that the removal shall not take place. The Cob Pipe Do. has been in Washington only a short me, and yet their Damoclean sword is already held above the Washingtonians.

THE Democrat of Memphis, Mo., speaking of the error of the too early formed opinions as to Hawaii, declares that the same men who have so erred "will 'shoot off' their mouth just as prematurely the first oppor There is no intentional wrong in this, however. The American citizen is nerely so anxious to be the first to be right that he must necessarily at times be the first

The Cincinnati Tribune criticises a poem that does not pronounce the French word dot "dough," That is all well enough, but in a poem written for American readers, and with the necessity of preserving in its integrity the expressive old trope, "go to pot," something must be sacrificed, and the loss is naturally put upon the foreigner.

"What are you fellows in Nevada here for? Hump yourselves and settle the business!" says the Post. Rich Hill, Joplin, Carthage and Nevada all want to be the railroad center which is to come of the Missouri Pa cific's new connecting lines, and hence the cessity of this "humping" on the part of

PROF. MITCHELL's offer to bet that he will knock Corbett down first and that Corbett will do the sprinting may terest in the far-away fight that seems never likely to come off. A pugilist may hit hard with his mouth when he cannot reach with his fist.

THE enthusiastic foot ball spectator 'waved'' his artificial hand off and did not get it back for several days may have been evoluted from a base ball fan.

It is estimated that this year's fire losses in the United States and Canada will reach \$150,000,000. Naturally insurance men are very much put out about it.

THE Sheriff who read the death warrant in choking voice must have felt something of what he was about to inflict upon his

It seems likely that Mr. Swift will be Chica go's next Mayor. "The attorney for the gamblers' trust" is managing his campaign.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. F. Z.-The President's title is His Excel-W. E. B.—Problems are not answered in this column. H. J. C. AND B. V. C .- There are no prem-M. O.—It is only custom to give domestics an evening a week off.

X. C.—If testator desires executor without bond he need not give bond. J. B., Jr.—The salary of the Emperor of Germany is \$1,000,000 per annum. Suns. - Your pinochle question is not clear. Were you playing a 1,000 point game? Mrs. C.—The potatoe and tobacco were first found in the colony of Virginia. SUBS.—You will not require an engineer's or pilot license to ran your little launch on the

CHESS CRANK.—It is hardly possible that Halpern could be playing under an assumed name. Suns, -It was Euripides who said, "Whom the gods love to destroy they first mate mad."

SHULTIES -Write to Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, Washington, D. C. J. T. G.—A full explanation of the troubles and remedies will be given in next Sunday's POST-DISPATCH.
SUBS.—Jan. 12, 1871, fell on Thursday. Sept.
22, 1878, fell on Monday. Oil will stop new shoes from creaking.

J. E. W.—Oliver Wendell Holmes lives in Boston. By addressing him you might get the information you desire. P. C. H.—Address the Secretary of the Navy, Hilary S. Herbert, at Washington, D. C. Your letter will be answered. READER.—The elder Sothern was playing "Our American Cousin" in Ford's Theater the night of Lincoln's assassination.

C. C. F.—It all depends on the man. Not every one is lucky enough to have admirers who would pay his way to England for the mere pleasure of his absence. McMahox.—Hoyle says a player can not play alone when his adversary orders up, assists or makes the trump. That has always been the rule and the case has always

W. B.—Nonte Carlo is the principality of Monaco, ou the Guif of Genoa. The identity of the historic gentleman who broke the bank is confused with that of the person who struck William Patterson. SHIP AHOY.—I. A man between 18 and 40 can enlist in the nayy. 2. The applicant is furnished with clothing, etc., as in the army. 8. Your application might be received at the United States Enlistment office, Pine street, near Twelfth street. 4. The wages paid are not own fig.

SUBS.—The Viking ship went up the Eric canal from New York, passed into the lakes at Buffalo, thence by way of Lake Eric, Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, Lake Huron, Straits of Mackinaw and Lake Michigan to Unicago. Thence by way of Chicago and Illinois Canal, illinois and Mississippi Rivers to St. Louis.

EARLY READER—The Disadch was agiab. EARLY READER.—The Dispatch was established in 1864 for the purpose of purchasing the Union, which was owned by O. D. Filley, Giles Filley, John How and Peter L. Foy. After the purchase the name was changed to the Dispatch at the irecommendation of Gov. Chas. P. Johnson and a stock company formed, composed of Messrs, Josian Forga, John S. Cayender, Richard T. Coburn, James Feckham and Larles F. Johnson. Mr. Coburn was editor; Mr. Johnson, assistant editor, and Mr. Peckham, business manager.

Jesus and the Sabbath To the Editor of the Post-Disputch:

the wilderness, from whence he sends word that Moses had the Sabbath. Why, Bro. James, we all know this. We know that Moses couldn't do without it, though we can't tell where he got it. It is presumed, however, that he stole it in Egypt and he there properly sanctified this blessed day with blood by murdering one of the heathers, all to the glory of the Lord and the editication of the saints.

Mr. McKenzie says: "It is true that Jesus Mr. McKenzie says: "It is true that Jesus cation of the saints.

Mr. bickessies.ays: "It is true that Jesus was pronounced a Sabbath breaker, etc." It is equally true that he did not deny the charge, and that John says "because he had broken the Sabbath" (John 5, 18) and not that he was accused of breaking the Sab

bath.

Christ permitted his disciples to gather corn on the Sabbath in strict violation of the Sabbath law—(which haw Christ did not recognize as a divine law, hence he did not

charged with violating the Sabbath, and whilst not denying that it was an institution of ecclesiastical humbug, he endeavored to show the unreasonableness of the law, and justified the violation thereof by directing justified the violation thereof by directing attention to the workings of God, and appealing to human reason and common sense. The result was that ecclesiastical authority halled him to the cross, just as it would do to-day were he here and had they the power so to do. Unlike the Jewish church they would not permit him to mingle with the poor and comfort them for three years, but they would hang him inside of three weeks. Mr. McKenzie now draws facts from that inexhaustible theological reservoir, imagination, and with sabbatarian modesty, asserts that the Son of God would not do what the Bible says he did do, and says: "Jesus would be the last one

to, and says: "Jesus would be the sale to remove, etc."
"They found a man that gathered sticks apon the Sabbath day. "And all the congregation (Sabbatarian howlers) brought him without the camp and stoned him with stones, and he died." Numbers. 22, 86.
If I understand the mission of Jesus, he would be (and he was) the first one "to remove" such a barbarous, brutal and inhuman custom or law, which would stone a man to death because he gathered sticks on the Sabbath to provide comfort for his familiary and stone a calls such a law di-

ngel of light. By what right a person who upholds a Sab-ath law with such renalty attached, claims o be a follower of Jesus, who ignored it and was crucified because he broke it, passes my

you prove they claim false, they claim that the Apostis rause preached on a sunday and hence Sunday is the day, and here I will show that Paul attached no significance to the day, for he preached on three Saturdays, see Acts 16, 18; 17, 2; and 18,4. Three to one in favor of the Jewish Sabbath or Saturday.

Great weight is attached to the fact that the disciples assembled on the day of the resurrection of Christ, another plea for Sunday. But why were they assembled? John says

for fear of the Jews. John, 26, 19.
That they were not assembled in honor of
the resurrection of the Master is evidenced
by the fact that when apprised of the resurrection by the women "their words beemed
to them as idle tales and they believed them
not." Luke, 24, 11.
With all this, some who pretend to worship
Christ, have the audacity to ask us to grantthem a national Sabbath in violation of the
example and teachings of Christ and his
Apostles and in direct conflict with sound
reason and.

COMMON SENSE.

#### Jesus and John the Bantist. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In Friday's forum, Martha A. Gladden charges me with having asserted that Jesus was not a wine-bibber, a gluttonous man and a friend of publicans and sinners. But, as your readers will remember, I did not deny that he was the friend of publicans and sinners. These epithets were applied to Him on account of the contrast between His dietary habits and those of John the Baptist, who was a Nazarite. John ate only locusts and wild honey on account of which abstemiousness he was charged with having a devil (Luke 7, 33). These charges were mentioned in order to show how the Pharises were disposed to magnify insignificant peculiarities, because they determined to oppose the gospel no matter in what phase it might be presented. charges me with having asserted that Jesu

Pharisees were significant peculiarities, because they significant peculiarities, because they significant peculiarities, because they significant peculiarities to matter in what phase it might be presented.

After Josus was baptised he was tempted in the wilderness forty days, at the exitence of which he returned and peculiarities as piration of which he returned and was pointed out by the Baptist as the Lamb of God who took away the sin of the world. Three days later he attended the marriage solemnities at Cana of Galliee. Now by reading John 2, 1-3, one can see that wine was wanting. But the drinking of wine was a concluding part of the marriage ceremony. Therefore, Jesus made wine out of water, but not mixed wine made wine out of water, but not mixed wine made wine out of water, but not mixed wine which intoxicated. On the cross, when offered mixed wine he refused to drink. Jesus ate and drank like a gentleman. He made himself all things to all men so far as it was consistent with immaculate rectitude and divine philanthropy. It is admitted that wine constituted part of the daily diet in Palestine. But there is no excuse for the liquor trame of to-day. It costs \$900,000,000 per annum in the United States, while 100,000 died drunkards annually. Opium, tobacco and gum are also experiments in the total made. As to legislation on these matters, however, I have little or nothing to say.

JAS. MCKENZIE.

#### The Pullman Cut.

To the Editor of the Post-Disputch: I see in an editorial of the 7th inst. when the Pullman Company has denied that the have cut the wages of their men. That is a le pure and simple. In St. Louis shops they age cut the wages 20 per cent, but the men to not think that bir. Garscion or Mr. do not think that Mr. Garselon or Mr. Pullman made that cut. They believe that Mr. A. Hissier is responsible. His pets' wages he has not out at all but he has cut men that have been working for the company for thirty years. The men understand that in these duil times the company has to reduce expenses and are willing to meet them half way. A 10 per cent reduction would not have brought a murmur from the men. The average wages of the shops is 30.02 a day, and reduce that 20 per cent and how can the poor men keep body and soul together.

#### Talk to the Touchers First.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch: Will you please publish the follow daughter has been studying night and day to try and pass for the High School in January, and her teacher has done her part to help the class along, but the principal is very remiss in his duties. He should devote one-half hour every morning to arithmetic with the first class No. 1. Sometimes there are several days at a time that he does not give them any time in arithmetic. The consequence is the class is way behind and are afraid that few, if any, will pass. Then that wonderful body (the School Board) wants to make the examination so hard that few, if any, will make the required per cent. It is not justice to the teachers or scholars or parents. Won'tyou roast school Board and principals? By so doing you will oblige Mant Parents. daughter has been studying night and da

#### Chinese and Pidgin Baglish.

From the Washington Post.
There is no such thing as a Chinese language any more than there is a European language. A Canton man cannot understand an Amoy man, and I have seen two Chinamen sitting together with a third one acting as an interpreter. Pidgin English is the common tongue of commerce. It has a vocabulary of less than a thousand words, but it is sufficiently flexible to answer any purpose.

. Brilliant Circiets Diamond are in great demand just now for Christmas gifts. Genuine diamond rings ranging in price as low as \$15 and up to \$1,200 can be purchased at Mermod & Jaccard's, strong way, corner Locust. Their diamonds were purchased by their own experts direct from the cutters in the diamond centers of Europe, and the greatest values for the

#### THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

fore, when he was in the wall and looked through it into the terior. "What did you see?" said the or "Oh, only a little pile of que was the indifferent reply. "I th Irving, "that it was something to have s even the dust of Shakspeare," which it doubtedly was.

I often recall this anecdote—read so long

ago that I cannot remember when-and it always suggests something like the following: Two hundred years after his death all that remained of the body of Shakspeare "a little the sexton saw is that, too, has doubt-less gone; so that if his successor of to day could look into the vault he would see absolutely nothing belonging to its former of ery particle of the mortal portion of him has vanished—''melted into air, into thin air, and left not a rack behind.'' Yet the work of Shakspeare not only survives, but is far stronger and more enduring than it seemed to be when he died. The incomparable chil-

stronger and more enduring than it seemed to be when he died. The incomparable children of his pen are really more alive to us than any living men and women; and as long as language lasts, and sentient beings people this planet, they must always be so. Hamlet and Lear and Falstaff, Imogen and Juliet and Rosalind—these can never die.

Now, if the creations are thus imperishable, has the creator perished? Did all of Shakspeare die when his body died? Was that mighty genius which breathed life and light and grace and beauty into these figments of his rancy, snuffed out at last like a farthing candle, while they go on their shining way forever and forever? To my mind the proposition is utterly absurd; nor cas I understand how intelligent persons can entertain it at all. Yet many such persons do, for it is unhapply true that the belief in the immortality of the contraction of the for it is unhapply true that the belief in the immortality of the soul is not nearly so generally held as it once was. It may not be openly rejected, but it is not accepted as a self-evident fact, as it once was. There is

self-wident fact, as it once was. There is far more agnosticism on this and kindred subjects than the most of us suspect, and it is growing in quarters that once—and not very long since—were quite free from it.

But short of positive knowledge—which, of course, we cannot have until we ourselves have entered "the undiscovered country"—the argument beind upon Shakspeare's dust the argument based upon Shakspeare's comes nearer, it seems to me, establishing the doctrine of immortality than any other with which I am acquainted. I do not know that my friend, the reader, needs this argument, or any, to strengthen his faith; but possibly he may—and in that case, for his benefit it is given.

It is, I think, a good sign of the times when such a man as Felix Adler can fill the largest hall in New York to overflowing every sunday. He is not a novelry, having been speaking, writing and working many years, gradually becoming known to and appreciated by the intelligent portion of the public, until now there is no church in hat great city large enough to hold his audioffer to make the attempt, for to the Jews he is a stumbling-block and to the Christians foolishness, and if he had lived two or three centuries earlier the children of Abraham and the followers of Christ might have united in burning one who is a hereigito

united in burning one who is a heresic to both creeds.

Dr. Adler, as everybody is supposed to know, is the founder and inspiring spirit of the Ethical Culture Society. I do not below the Ethical Culture Society. I do not below to that society, but I heartly approve of chief aims and ends. I hope most sincer that it may "increase and multiply and replenish the earth" with such men as women as are enlisted in its service—men and women whose religion consists in trying to make this world a little wiser, nappier and better for their having lived in ft. "Faith," says the Apostle James, "if it hath not works is dead;" and my Ethical Culture friends care much less for "faith" and much more for "works" than James did—for which I am not inclined to blame them severely. Whether this particular form of ethical effort will live when its originator has passed away, I do not know; but I hope so, passed away, I do not know; but I hope so, for humanity's sake—providing always that

his successors do not lower the high standard he has set up. For Felix Adler is a very rare man in very many ways; such a man as I never saw before and never expect to see again.
makes the greatest of the Hebrew propi
possible to me, and I have heard him w the fire of prophetic inspiration seemed to have touched his lips "as with a live coal from off God's alfar." He is not "a fine orfrom off God's altar." He is not "a fine orator." in the ordinary sense of the phrase;
has only a fairly good voice, few or no gestures, not an impressive presence and no
rhetorical ornamentation whatever. But he
is a clear, strong and fearless thinker; expresses his thoughts in admirably chosen
language-just the right word in just the
right place—and when the pale face grows
paier, the thin Hebraic nostrils dilate and
the himseyes kindle with suppressed emotion, the listener, if he be worthy of the
speaker, is likely to hear something he will
not easily forget. The growing popularity
of Adler in New York makes such popularity
as that of Talmage less aggravating to sensible people.

On a railway car the other evening was a young and well-dressed mother with a nice-looking boy of 6 or 7 years. The boy had a fearful cough, which seemed to involve the whole broughial apparatus, and occasionally almost stranged the little fellow. All the other masseners noticed it. but the mother almost strangled the little fellow. All the other passengers noticed it, but the mother was apparently oblivious to the sufferings of her child. At last a colored woman, who evidently could sit still no longer, got up and went to the mother, made some inquiries, and suggested a remedy. As she returned to her seat she said to me: "I just conduct her seat she said to me: "I just conduct her way and not try to do something to help him."

I thought that the true mother in this case was the black woman and not the white. Children are abundant enough but real mothers are unfortunately not nearly so plentiful.

What noble deeds we meant to do
When—in our long-lost childhood's dayse
We planned how we would trayel through
Life's tangled mase!

How very great we meant to be, The whole wide world would hear of as; And to our fame would all agree Unanimous!

And we would be so very good!

All who were suffering or opprest
Would find their sorrow understood,
Their wrongs redrest! While love would grown our nights and day

Now one by one the years have pass We are no longer glad and young; We fold our hands for rest at lass, Our songs unsung.

We look back, while hearts are bowed— The noble deeds are still undons— lied to have helped, amidst the growd, Here and there one.

Love parted from as unawares, The fame and glory never came; We thank God If some in their pre-Still breathe our name.

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8-key Toy Pianos, : 50c 12-key Toy Pianos, : \$1.00 17-key Toy Pianos,: 1.25

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Iron Wagons and Horses, each .. 50c Iron Locomotives, each..... 50c Iron Trains with 8 Cars, each. \$1.00 Iron Fire Engines, each ..... \$1.00 Iron Hose Carriages, each .... 50c firon Hook and Ladders, each. \$1.50 Stoves You Can Cook On, each. \$1.00 Cambination Money Banks, ea. 25c Kitchen Outfits, 25 pieces, each 25c Skin Horses, large size ...... \$1.00 Britannia Tea Sets, large ..... \$1.00 Rocking Horses ..... 95c Swing Hobby Horse, all skin. \$5.00

Velocipedes for 5-year-olds ... \$1.40 Tricycles for 5-year-olds .... \$3.50 Enameled Tricycles, rubber tire, Boys' Skates ...... ... ... .. .. 450 Best Girls' Skates ...... \$1.00 Big Box of Paints for .... 5c Xmas Tree Candles, box ..... 18c Toy Driving Reins, 4 bells .... ... 10c Toy Whips, all leather ..... 100 Toy Horns and Harmonicas. .... 50 Weeden's Steam Engines, warranted. to work, each ...... 95c

Chatterbox for 1898, 67c Alcott's Works, 81.05 Cloth Bound Novels, 13c Cloth Bound Poets, 25c Ouija, the Mysterious Talking Board 87c

Board ..... 65c Game of Parchesi, Game of Halma .. 75c Boys' Skates .... 45c Girls' Skates, nickel, \$1.00 Sleds, good ones. 50c

Universal Spelling

IN OUR Fine Art Dept.

Will be found an elegant assortment of

#### ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Framed Pictures .... 50c to \$50 Easels, largest variety in the city to select from .... 49c to \$7.50

Life-size Portraits \$1.98

Worth \$10-absolutely no string to this Cabinet Photograph Frames... 5c to \$5 Wall Pockets or Paper Racks,

worth 75c, special sale 35c Order your Portrait and Picture Frames no wour prices the lowest.



Fancy - Goods.

Samples of Stamped and Hand - Embroidered Linens.

Two immense sample lines, the first consisting of low and medium priced stamped Tray Oloths, Splashers, Scarfs, Squares, Mats, Doylles and everything imaginable in stamped

Bought at 50c on the \$1 and will be so sold:

Linens worth \$1.00 each will be 50e Linens worth \$1.50 each will be 75e. Linens worth 50c each will be 25c Linens worth 75c each will be 38c The Second Lot comprises Spachtel Linens.
The very fluest hand-embroid-

ered Linens ever shown anywhereevery piece guaranteed hand-made. Scarfs, Squares, Tray Cloths, Mats and Doylles. This is an importer's sample line bought at 50c on the \$1. Every piece is marked in plain figures from which you will be permitted to deduct ONE-THIRD. Thus: A piece marked \$15.00 will be \$10.00 A piece marked \$12,00 will be \$ 8.00 A piece marked \$10.00 will be \$ 6.67

A piece marked \$ 6.00 will be 8 4.00



The complete works of Shakespeare,

## Here Are Handsome Gifts!

A Sample Lot of very pretty Handkerchief Monchoirs, in satin and celluloid, together with a great line of Celluloid Novelties of every description—some slightly soiled—bought from a recent collapse much below value, will be placed on Sala Monday

AT HALF RECULAR VALUE. Don't Miss Them. See our immense line of Fancy Goods suitable for gifts be-









Lillian Russell Corsage Pins, in gilt 25c



815-817-N. BROADWAY-819-821



elegantly printed on heavy toned paper and clear, large type (986 large octavo pages), bound handsomely in cloth, a regular \$2.00 book and a lovely present— Special Price this week.....

Longfellow's

Evangeline.

A very Beautiful Edition of 96 pages (small 16mo), on elegant heavy toned paper, profusely and richly illustrated, bound in lovely white aud blue cloth, with silver stamping, worth 50c anywhere—Special Price .... 25c

fore you buy. Here are a few specials:





Elegant Rolled Plate Fob Chains, assorted designs,

Ladies'



In Aluminum, Pearl and Morocco, at very low prices. Also Shell Lorgnettes, Gold Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, etc., at

KER & BRO., 617 Olive Street

XMAS BOX

\$10.00, \$10.00, \$10.00, \$10.00, \$10.00, \$10.00. buring the balance of the year we will sell a case containing 12 es, 5 to gallon, of either of the following or packed assorted at \$10

P. N. & S. Fine Old Bye Whisky.
P. N. & S. Fine Old Bourbon Whisky.
P. N. & S. Fine Old Imported Port Wine. We warrant these goods to be of high character, strict purity and eptionally fine value,

PETER NICHOLSON & SONS. 208, 210 and 212 N. Broadway,

ith Natural Human Hair Endless variety and sizes at Exceedingly Low Prices.

Doll Shoes, Bonnets, Stockings

F. DE DONATO, 519 Olive St

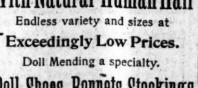
LARGEST LINE OF

INKSTANDS, POCKET BOOKS, WRITING TABLETS

CHESS, BACKGAMMON BOARDS IN THE CITY. CALL AND SEE THEM.

WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRINTING CO.,

Manufacturing Stationers, Lithographers, Binders, Photo Engravers, 809 to 819 N. THIRD STREET, ST. LOUIS.



Infant Asylum,

1236 North Tenuh Street,

Will give their annual Barsar for the benefit of it institution from Dec 6 to 16. It will be held in the pariors of the Asylum, which will be open from 1 8 p. m. each day. FIRST PRESEVTERIAN CHURCH

Next week-Nibbe Burleaque Co.

(Corner Washington av. and 41st at. MonDAY EVENING. DEC. 11, AT 8 P. M., Concert for the Benefit of the United So cieties.

Sole sopratio, Miss Eva Emuss Wycott of Chicago her first appearance in this city), Mr. H. B. Mulh his first appearance berel; part-songs by the choir; iolin, Mr. Sidney Schiels; organ, Mr. C. H. Galoway. Tickets, 50s.

Back Numbers World's Fair Portfolios of Photographs

Any back number of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH'S World's Fair Photographs can be obtained by sending or bringing to this office Ten Cents and One Coupon clipped from the Current Issue of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.



Christmas Dry Goods Bargains. Useful and Durable Presents

FINE BLACK DRESS GOODS.

40-inch Camel's-hair Serge, \$3.20 a dress pattern.
A 40-inch Black Storm Serge, \$4 a dress pattern.
A 40-inch Black French Serge, \$4 a dress pattern.
A 40-inch Black French Armire, \$4 a dress pattern.
A 40-inch Black French Henrietts, \$4 a dress pat-

A 52-inch Black German Cloth, \$4 a dress pastern. A 40-inch Black English Mohair, \$4 a dress pastern. A 40-inch Black Crops Matalasse, \$4.50 a dress patpattern. 40-inch Black French Diagonal, \$5.25 a dress

40-inch Black French Armure, \$5.25 a dress pat-

40-inch Black India Serge, \$6.60 a dress pattern A 40-inch Black Satin Brecade, \$7 a dress pattern. A 46-inch Black French Serge, \$7 a dress pattern. A 42-inch Black French Thibet, \$7 a dress pattern. A 4C-inch Silk Chain Henrietta, \$8 a dress pattern

BLACK DRESS SILKS AND SATINS. A Good Black Gros Grain Silk, \$12 a dress pattern. A Fine Black Cashmore Silk, \$15 a dress pattern. A Superb Black Cashmere. Silk, \$20 a dress pat-A Handsome Black Armure Silk, \$15 a dress pat-

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

pattern.
52-ineh colored Cloth Suiting, \$3.00 a

torn. 40-inch French silk and wool Nove \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.25 a dress patte 36-inch German wool Plaids, high colors, for children's wear, 50c a yard. 38-inch French Cashmere Plaids, very hands colors, all new, 75c a yard.

LADIES' CLOTH, WOOL AND SATEEN

SKIRTS. 

Ladies, in shopping for your Christmas presents, bear in mind that the place to buy the most goods for the least money is the old and reliable dry goods house of

Broadway and

#### OPERA UNANU HOUSE. TO-NIGHT AND ALL THIS WEEK

. . THE FAMOUS . ARLET OPERA COMPANY. CUSTUMES.

REPERTOIRE. ONIGHT "CHIMES OF NORMANDY"
ONDAY NIGHT "BOHEMIAN GIRL"
JESDAY NIGHT "MIKADO"
EDNESDAY MAT. "CHIMES OF NORMANDY" NEDNESDAY NIGHT "BOHEMIAN GIRL"
HUURSDAY NIGHT "FRA DIAVOLO"
ATURDAY MATINEE "BOHEMIAN GIRL"
ATURDAY MIGHT "BOHEMIAN GIRL" NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Wednesday Matinee.

TO O NIGHT

Saturday Matinee.

Tele. 771.

The Distinguished American -Actress-FRANK WESTON--ROBERT DROUET-

SPECIALLY SPLECTED COMPANY, presenting for the DORIS BY ROBERT DROUET.

heartily welcomed." "Curtain "She never has appeared (
"," = (N. Y. World.
"reat hit." = (N. Y. Recorder.
"The situations are thrilling." "The situations are thrilling." -(N. Y. Brenies Sa THE PUBLIC OPINION——A GREAT SUCCESS

WEEK.

EUGENE O'ROURKE AND FLORA IRWING In the Great Irish Comedy-Drama,

Wicklow Postman A Clever Company. Elaborate Scenery. New Songs and Dances.

Next Week-MY JACK.

WONDERLAND

WEEK MONDAY, DEC. 11, Kerslakes' Famous PIG CIRCUS.

PROF. ADAMS HAMILTON AND HEBNOON. PROF. MUBLEY'S FATA MORGANA The Most Boantiful Pictures ever Exhibit

TRULY THE GREATEST SHOW OF EARTH ONLY 10 CENTS ADMISSION.





Clearing-Out Sale

## Untrimmed Hats.

Table No. 1. Over 50 doz Hats at

## 5c Each.

Table No. 2. Lot of Satin and Velvet Top Sailors at 15c Each.

Table No. 3. 75 doz Trim-med Sailors, goods marked from 75c to \$1.25, at

## 29c Each.

Table No. 1. The entire table of fine Trimmed Felt, Beaver and Satin-top Hats, worth from \$1.25 to \$2.50,

## 69c Each.

Table No. 5. 75 doz finest French Felt High Crown Sailors, worth \$1.75, at

## 79c Each.

Table No. 6. All our finest Imported Hats, black and colors, worth from \$1.48 to \$3.50, all at one price,

## 98c Each.

SOUTHWEST COR. BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES STREET.

Will do well to rivet their attention on this great ad. for Monday's Unloading, Room-Making, Record-Breaking Sale.

Cheaper Than Fire Sales .-- Cheaper Than Auction Sales .-- Cheaper Than Bankrupt Sales.

We are fearfully, terribly overstocked-We realize the peril of our position-A fewweeks more and the season will be over-An unmerciful Slaughter-Prices Cut and Slashed to

## ONE-THIRD WHOLESALE PRICES.

Ladies' Jackets. 1000 Ladies' Jackets, made with new Columbian cape and collar, worth \$5 .....

Ladies' Capes.

stylishly make,

600 Ladies' Jackets, fur trimmed, made with new Columbia cape and collar, worth \$8.50.....

Ladies' Black Cheviot Capes, Co-

worth \$10 .....

Ladies' Newmarkets.

lumbia collar, fur trimmed,

\$1.50

Children's Cloaks. Worth \$6, \$7, \$8, and \$0.

\$3.00.

Ladies' All-Wool Newmarkets, worth up to \$18.....

Ladies' Neck Scarfs. River Mink Neck Scarfs, worth \$3.50 .....\$1.29 China Seal Neck Scarfs, worth \$4........\$1.98

1000 French Coney Muffs, worth \$1......490 500 Natural Opossum Muffs...........\$1.19

To Be Closed Out

Elegant hand-painted [Combination Dinner Sets, worth up to \$17. To close them out take your choice

## For \$9.95

landsome line of Parlor Lamps, hand-painted, complete, with dome shades to match, best central draft burners, worth up to \$7.50. Close them out-your choice

#### Only \$2.65 1500 pieces of Art Pottery and Bric-

a-Brac, worth up to \$3.50 each. Close them out at only

#### \$1.00 Each

2000 pieces of Art Pottery and Brica-Brac, worth up to \$2.00 each, Close them out at only

## 50c Each

Bisque Figures at less than cost.

Fancy Cups and Saucers at less than cost. Rogers' Silverware at less than cost.

Christmas This Wools at Almost Half Price. Ladles' S-button length inest French Suede Mousque aire Kid Gloves, in all color arranted the finest glove er. Regular price, \$2.25

60 doz Ladies' Black Genu ine Silk Mittens, fancy double base, ribbon bow on cuff regular price \$1.50; choice for Monday, 98c.

or this week, \$1.48 patr.

#### SPECIAL JEWELRY SALE. Gent's Gold Plate Sleeve Buttons, like cut,

regular price \$1; choice in this sale, 50c. Solid Gold Rhinestone regular price \$1; choice in this sale, 48c.
Ladles' silver Corsage Sword
Pins, 25c; worth 50c.
Ladles' Sterling Silver large Corsage Sword Pins, 50c; worth 51.
Ladles' Genuine Tortoise Shell
Hair Ornament, 50c; worth 51.50.
Solid Gold Sword Scarf Pins, 51;

worth \$2. Solid Gold Plate Watch Chains, \$1; Gent's Solid Gold Plate Watch Chains, with Chains, Spc; worth \$1.50.



Week. 9c.
Ladles' Colored
Border Union
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, regular price
71/2c; choice for this week, 5c.
40 dozen Ladles' Scalloped Embroidered
Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, regular price
0c; choice this week, 25c.

DOLLS Almost Given Away!

25c Bisque Head Dolls, 10c. 85c Kid Body Dolls, 19c. 85c Kid Body Dolls, 19c. 85c Bisque Head Dolls, 85c. 75c Bisque Head Dolls, 85c. 81.75 Jointed Bisque Dolls, 89c. 82 Jointed Bisque Dolls, \$1.25. \$2.75 Jointed Bisque Dolls, \$1.28.

2 gross Leather Chai laine Bags, cut, regular p 75c, choice entire lot 48c.





Leather Music Rolls, 48c, 69c, 89c, \$1, \$1.28

day 89c.

#### FANCY HOLIDAY COODS.

Silk Plush Work Boxes, 89c, worth \$1.25.
Tollet Cases, \$1 to \$10.
Work Boxes, 48c to \$4.
Collar and Cuff Boxes, 50c to \$4.
Ink Stands, 25c to \$4.

#### HOSIERY.

200 dozen Children's 50c finest fast black French Ribbed Cotton Hosiery, all sizes, for

KNIT UNDERWEAR. 50 dozen Children's Natural All-Wool Vests, Pants and Drawers, broken sizes, regular price 75c, 85c and \$1, choice on Mon-day to close out, 89c each,

400 26-inch fast black English Gloria Um-brellas, natural wood, horn and oxydized handles, regular price \$1.25, choice on Mon-day, 69c. UMBRELLAS.

TOYS. TOYS. . At one-half the price you pay elsewhere. Wagons, Velocipedes, Tricycles, Desks, Beds, Buggles and everything in toys at one-half price.

SONNENFELD'S

Ladies' genuine Astrachan Fur Capes, cir- \$5.25 cular "full sweep" shape, worth \$12.50

Ladies' China Seal Box Capes, 22 inches \$8.95 long, satin lined, worth \$18.....

500 Children's White Coney Sets-Muff and

Southwest Corner Broadway and St. Charles Street-

SONNENFELD'S

Senator Palmer Defines Cleveland's Attitude Towards Hawaii.

The President Will Deal With Conditions, Not With Theories.

AND WILL FOLLOW THE AMERICAN DOOTRINE OF NON-INTERPERENCE.

No Danger of Overstepping the Bounds of Executive Authority and Usurping Views on the Latest News From the Lelands-Friends of the Provisional Government Feel Elated-What Thurs-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9,—Senator Palmer, when asked for an expression of opinion based upon to-day's dispatches on the situation in Hawaii, authorized the fol-

owing statement:
\*\*In treating this Hawaiian matter the President will deal with conditions and not with theories, and he will necessarily be compelled to accept the conditions as he finds them. He will not make war upon the Hawaiians, nor will he countenance the oligarchy which superseded the title kingdom and left to the Queen no other func-tion than that which enables her to be profirate. I have no doubt the President will act and although he may regret the neces sity of leaving in power the men who over threw the painted Queen of a painted kingand whose authority was obtained collusion with the American Minishe will, I repeat, deal with conditions as he finds them. But I should urprised if he should permit himself to ived in politics which commit the ited States to a protectorate of those ands, which are now in the hands of mere

sition of fortunes for themselves." nator Palmer also expressed the opinion vaying instructions materially different

He thought Mr. Cleveland's excuse to restore the statu quo good, and believed he would as far as he legally and constitu-tionally might, but that he would not overthe bounds of executive authority he ndent. He also expressed the opinthat the President early next week cerning his course in the Hawaii as

The Navy Department received a cable disthat Admiral Skerritt has arrived there or at Honolulu on the way over. She would be due to leave Honolulu on this trip about Nov. 29, four days later than the Monowal. left whether she would touch at Honolulu on this trip. There is ground for the belief that all the members of the Cabinet learned some features of the liawaiian episode at the Cabinet meeting on Thursday which had previously been unknown to them, the discussion in the Cabi-

net not having Hawaiian question. letter by t the steamship owal and arrived there on Nov. 23. Her first news of the reception of the letter in Honolulu. The friends of the Provisional Government in this country have regarded as a crucial period for their cause the interim before the public sentiment in this country on the Administration's policy should become known in Honolulu. They have looked anxiously for the news from Honolulu up to the termination of this period, and feel a frankly expressed relief in having received it. They have considered that the Provisional Government would be much more open to the "moral suasion" which Minister Willis was to influence upon them before they knew that they had sympathizers among the American people.

The transmission of the Hawalian instructions to Congress is probably several days away yet. President Cleveland has very few confidents as to what his message on the subject will contain. There is ground for the assertion, however, that he will strongly urge upon Congress the importance of continuing the policy he has pursued in Hawali of endeavoring to bring a restoration of the Queen by moral suasion. It is not believed that he intends to ask for authority to use an armed force, or to make war, except as a final policy toward a friendly power.

The cable from Auckland, N. Z., showing that no attempt to restore the Queen on the Hawalian throne had been made up to Nov. 24, was received with much satisfaction in the capital by those who are opposed to the restoration policy, but even greater interest was attached to the interview with United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, in London, stating in effect that President Cleveland had no Intention that the United States forces should "enter the Islands and depose the Government." This statement of Mr. Bayard's letimating that the President had never contemplated force is so much at variance with the position hitherto understood to be occupied by the President that it hastened to confirm the growing impression among Congressmen that armed force is not to be resorted to in the Hawalian Islands. Honolulu. The friends of the Provisional Government in this country have regarded

Jacket.

As per above cut, worth

\$5.00.

Ladies' Fur Capes.

LILIUOKALANI GUARDED.

She Asks United States Protection From Foreign Residents. San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 9.—News from Honolulu is to the effect that since the advices by the schooner Transit, which sailed three days ago, the ex-Queen has applied to the Provisional Government for protection, claiming that she fears violence from foreign residents. The Government at once granted her request and a detail of six police was at residents. The Government at once granted her request and a detail of six police was at once ordered by the Marshal. They are guarding Washington place, three watches of two men each.

In an interview with Atty.-Gen. Smith it was learned that the Government does not anticipate any present political disturbance or any trouble of any kind until the United States is heard from, the "contingency" mentioned by Minister Willis. Even then, the Attorney-General said, trouble was not anticipated unless a determination had been reached to restore the ex-Queen, which could not at present be believed. As to the course thus far pursued by Minister Willis, the Attorney-General declined to express any opinion beyond saying he thought perhaps the American Minister had been rather unguarded in some of his remarks concerning diplomatic affairs.

It was learned yesterday directly from Washington piace that the ex-Queen fully understands her danger in case the United States should restore her to power and that she declared to Minister Willis during her late visit to Snow Cottage that she would have to decline restoration unless it-was granted her under the armed protection of the United States. This statement is written upon the very best authority and has been made by the ex-Queen upon more than one occasion to others than the United States Minister.

The political strain continues to be very great. The Provisional Government indoubtedly commands the situation and the Marshal has matters so arranged that it would be impossible for an attack to be made upon the executive building without half an hour's notice to the Government's

One prominent gentleman reports Minister Willis as saying that when he got ready to act as executive officer of the United States there would be put two persons in Hawaii notified, vist The head of the Provisional Government and the head of the former Government.

The theory of restoration has caused considerable anxiety in Government circles, as

such a denouement would cause immediate trouble. It is learned, after careful inquiry, that one line of official investigation has developed the fact that that St. Queen shortly expects the return of ex. Finces Railanneth that one line of official investigation has developed the fact that that St. Queen shortly expects the return of ex. Finces Railanneth that so of the Provisional is country have regarded for their cause the inpublic sentiment in this instration's policy should for their cause the inpublic sentiment in this inistration's policy should in the mouth more open of the mouth more open asion." which Minister chace upon them before they had sympathisers of the Hawking instrated sidered that the Provisional state of the Hawking instrated sidered that the Provisional for the Hawking in the fact that is a substituted as the fact that is substituted as the fact that should resident of the Hawking in the fact that is a substituted as a substituted as a substitute of the Hawking in the fact that is not believed as for authority to use an aftered by ower. It is not believed as for authority to use an aftered by ower. It is not believed as for authority to use an aftered by ower. It is not believed as for authority to use an aftered by ower. It is not believed as for authority to use an aftered the business of the fact that should resident be appointed Minister of the Provisional states and the substitute of the Hawking in the fact that is not believed as for authority to use an aftered the business of the substitute of the fact that should resident the substitute of the fact that shou

BY FORCE OF ARMS.

The Only Way Queen Liliuokalani Can Be Enthroned. AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 9 .- The teamer Monowal which arrived here left Honolulu on Nov. 24 and reports all was quiet

there then. The news that President Clevelan intended to restore the Queen caused great excitement. It was discussed by excited knots of people on the streets and was generally condemned.

A rumor was published in the Honolulu

papers that the Queen was not willing to papers that the Queen was not willing to accept a restoration unless she was assured of the armed support of the United States.

The Hawaiian Gasette of Nov. 24 says: 'In the meantime the monarchy is not restored and will not be unless by the armed forces of the United States, whose forces must then continue to support the ex-Queen. There may be small discrences in the ranks of the party for reform, but we are to-day more united and determined on the main issue than ever before. Let every reformer put aside all other and minor things. As sure as there is an eternal justice overruling the affairs of men, so surely will the gross outrage proposed to be done to Hawaii fail of its purpose."

LONDON, Dec., 8.—No advices from Auckiand have been received concerning Hawaii by the Foreign Office nor the Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires. A representative of the press showed United States ambassador Bayard the dispatch from

Auckland. Mr. Bayard read it with great interest and then said:

"President Cleveland will deal with the weak Hawaiians in the most magnanimous manner, and will not force upon them a government which they have not had a full chance to discuss."

Regarding dispatches published in the Times and Standard to-day, indicating that President Cleveland is about to reverse his Hawaiian policy, and that new instructions to this effect have been sent to Hawaii, adding that the whole question would be sent to Gongress, Mr. Bayard said:

"There can be no reversal of a policy based simply upon justice and magnanimity. President Cleveland's policy is one of non-interference. dent Cleveland's policy is one of non-interference.

'He had no intention of entering the
island and deposing the Government.
The policy of the United States to
Hawaii is not selfishness. On the
contrary, President Cleveland's intention is
that no advantage shall be taken of the
weakness of the Queen's party and that the
Queen shall have a full and fair chance to get
on her feet if possible. Hawaiian native
autonomy has been so enfeebled by late
events that I hardly know whether the
Hawaiians cad avail themselves of the offer
of the President to restore the Queen to the
throne.'

The press representative at Liverpool has been informed that Mr. T. H. Davis, the guardian of the Princess, is now in Hawaii and the Princess is on the Continent. The last news received by a representative of Mr. Davis in this country confirms the dispatch from Auckland, New Zealand.

As Thurston Sees It. OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 9 .- Minister Thurston of Hawaii passed through Omaha at 2:80 o'clock. He was shown the dispatch from o'clock. He was shown the dispatch from Auckland by a representative of the press and did not appear surprised by the news contained therein. "The Provisional Government cannot now be overthrown except by force," said Mr. Thurston, "and the announcement that force will be necesfary to keep the Queen on the throne should she be restored, is correct."

Minister Thurston added that he might eventually go to Honolulu, but his Intentions now were to send dispatches by a messenger, and he intimated that Editor J. C. Castle, who accompanied him, would bear the official documents. They will reach San Francisco on Tuesday next and the dispatches for the provisional government at Honolulu will be sent on Thursday, the 14th.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. Gen. Johnston to Be Heard From in Its

Report. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.-The annual report of the Civil Service Commission, which has been in the hands of the President for the past two weeks, will be made public to-morrow. It is stated that the President at the same time will give out to the public the report made by Gen. Johnston, who was removed from the commission because of his views on the subject of the extension of the civil service. The Post-Disparon correspondent has secured a full and complete abstract of Johnston's report, which is printed below. It will be read with interest not only by those who have followed the controversy in the commission, but by all partisans and opponents alike of civil service reform. out by all partisans and opponents anter or civil service reform.

The report begins with an expression of regret on the part of Mr. Johnston that he is obliged to withhold his approval from a part of the annual report submitted by his colleagues, and especially as he had felt compelled to enter a dissent to their last report. or the annual report submitted by his colleagues, and especially as he had felt compelled to enter a dissent to their last report. He is aware that by so doing he exposes himself to misjudgment and criticism, but with his convictions of duty he does not feel at liberty to adopt a different course. As his colleagues are aware, he says, he cannot give sanction to that portion of their report which commends the extension of the classified service ordered Jan. 5, 1893, to include the free delivery post-offices. He objected to this extension at the time it was proposed. Another order was issued and became law. He said he endeuvored as in duty bound to enforce it, but his opinion of the measure has never changed. He thought then and thinks now that under the attending circumstances and conditions it was illawised, unfair and harmful to the cause of civil service reform.

PINE BLUFE, Ark., Dec. 9.—The Cotton Belt Depot and three adjoining buildings barned at Kedron. Ark., yesterday. It is thought that the depot was robbed and afterwards.

## HARRISON'S SLAYER

Assassin Prendergast Acting Very Queerly in the Court Room.

ALL HIS DOINGS TENDING TO ESTABLISH AN INSANITY PLEA.

a Ecene by Attempting to Talk to the Judge and the Counsel for the Presecu-

tion-Slow Work in Securing a Jury. CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9 .- Assassin Prendergast acted very queerly when brought into the court-room to-day. When he first entered he bowed to the jurymen, shook hands with his counsel, then leaned back in his chair amination of the veniremen was conducted. The State's Attorney announced to-day tha

ten insanity experts will be in attendance during the trial. During the proceedings Prendergast twice created a disturbance by attempting to talk to the judge and the counsel for the prosecution, but was promptly silenced by court bailiffs.

After exhausting the official venire court adjourned, no additional jurors having been secured.
Two matters of vital importance were out-

lined to-day as to the position assumed by the State on one side and the defense on the other. In explaining the law to a venireman Mr. Trude informed the jury as to the character of insanity that would be considered in the case, and that for the lack of possessing t the State would ask the death penalty."
There are two kinds of insanity." clared the lawyer. "There is 'medical in-sanity' and 'legal insanity.' I believe the counsel here present are agreed that legal insanity means an incapacity to judge be-

at the time the blow was struck or the sho fired. That is the kind of insanity the de fense must establish to secure the acquittal of their man." Prendergast took a mighty interest in this definition given by Mr. Trude. While it was being delivered he leaned forward, not to miss a single word that fell from the

tween right and wrong and good and evil

lawyer's lips. Through Mr. McGoorty the defense made a strong admission. It came out in a question put by the young attorney to a venireman. It was practically a notice that, in the opinion of the defense, Prendergast's insanity was of the spas-modic character—that the fellow was insane for the one occasion only. Mr. McGoorty's question was this: "Do you believe that a man may have been rational alle his life on all subjects to become suddenly insane on one subject?"

Judge Brantang quickly looked up at this,

all subjects to become suddenly insane on one subject?"

Judge Brentano quickly looked up at this, and the lawvers for the State glanced at each other meaningly, "I object to the form of the question," said Mr. Trude. "It is trying the case. The question prejudges it. Doctors disagree on the point. It was so in the case of Hobbs, Dunne and Gulteau."

Mr. McGoorty insisted that he. had the right to put the hypothetical question and the court agreed with him.

One of the most confusing questions is that involving an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Nine out of every ten veniremen take this to mean as to whother Prendergast committed the murder. It invariably has to be explained to the talesman—and this consumes much time—that the killing of Mayor Harrison is admitted and that the question refers solely as to whether the opinion held by the prospective juror deals with the insanity or anity of the fellow at the time he fired the fatal shot.

The term "crape" frequently appears now.

The term "crank" frequently appears now in the trial. Every talisman is easted if he believes a "crank"—defined as a person possessing an eccentricity or one who is a monomaniac—must of because the attack and, therefore, irresponsible for his acts.

All of the throne who have been passed, had as well as those who have been passed, had as well as those who have been passed, had

opinion that Prendergast was the man who fired the fatal shots. All of them declared they could and would be gaided by the testimony, the speeches of counsel, and the instructions of the court. None of them had ever been employed by the city, and none of them had friends who were so engaged. None of them knew any person connected with the prosecution or the defense. No objections were entertained as to the right of the accused to set up the defense of insanity and no one would hesitate to inflict the death penalty if he believed the prisoner same at the time of the killing. If it could be shown that the assassin by his actions demonstrated the fact that he knew the difference between right and wrong when he shot the Mayor down, each juror declared he would find him guilty and vote to hang him. One of the veniremen, James Waters, who is employed by Hyman, Berg & Co., declared that he would hang an insane man if he had committed an offense like Pendergast's. The answer created a sensation.

one County Cannot Funish Crime on Train in Another. JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 9 .- D. McDonald, young man employed as a news agent on the FRENCH PERFUMES!

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

aissouri facilic Railroad, was arrested and taken off a passenger train here some weeks ago charged with playing a confidence game on Thomas H. McKenna of this city. The offense is said to have been committed while the train was passing through St. Louis tounty, and the arrest was made under the section of law providing that parties charged with offenses of that character may be arrested and tried in any county through which the road passes.

When the case was taken up in the Circuit Court here to-day Mr. S. D. Chamberlain, McDonald's attorney, demurred to the indictment on the ground that the Cole County Circuit Court has no jurisdiction, the Constitution providing that the defendant was entitled to a speedy and impartial trial before a jury of the county in which the offense was committed. The court, Judge Shackeiford presiding, sustained the demurrer. The Prosecuting Attorney them moved to have the cause transferred to St. Louis County, but the court overruled the motion on the ground that it had no jurisdiction in the case, the demurrer having been sustained. McDonald was discharged and took the first train for St. Louis. The decision is regarded as an important one and likely to attract attention throughout the State.

TAHLEQUAR, I. T., Dec. 9.—To-day closes the session of the Cheokee Council. The bill for a special commission to sell the Cheroker Strip bonds was passed over the Chief's veto.

Strip bonds was passed over the Chief's veto. He and his followers insist the bill is unconstitutional, and say notices will be served on any prospective purchasers and also on Secretary Carlisle asking that no attention be paid to them.

The parties in power helds caugus instangth and agreed to elect three bond sellers. A. J. Stapler, George W. Benge and J. E. Campbell. Almost every bill that was passed was vetoed by the Chief, and his vetoes were passed over his head. An extra session is inevitable.

Revolver That Killed Fitssimmens.

A warrant will be applied for by the police against Henry Sheldon, colored, who is in the Work-housewhen his term expires. He will be accused of being an accessory to the murder of young Fitssimmons, who was killed on a Midland Railway car. Sheldon stated that James Murray bragged to him about having money and said that he "got it out on the hill." The police have also found the revolver with which the murder is supposed to have been committed. It was found in the possession of a sister of the Murray named Bettle Murray. She said that sue got it from her brother James since the murder. Revolver That Killed Fitzsimmons.

An Insane Fratnicide. ENTERPRISE, Kan., Dec. 9.—Large crowds attended the Coroner's inquest over Frank Newcomer, killed by his brother Edward yesterday. The murderer was found to be of unsound mind and will be sent back to the State Asylum.

An Officer Frightenid by a Spook. An Ordicer Prightened by a Spook.

Too much stimulant tenerally produces a "weary" effect, but pletection against such possibilities is found in profusion at the Globe, northwest corner Franklin avenue and sevenih street, where \$2.50 men's balmorals and Congress shoes are plentiful at \$1.25; so men's hand-sewed shoes, \$2.50; \$1.50 pays button aboos, \$50, 650.

RABOTEAUS

AT THESE PRICES,

Fvery Bottle Full Measure. 1-ounce Glass-Stoppered Bottle, 40c. 2-ounce Glass-Stoppered Bottle, 75c. t-ounce Glass-Stoppered Bottle, \$1.25. 8-ounce Glass-Stoppered Bottle, \$2.25. These PERFUMES we have sold at the above stand for twenty-three years; we guarantee them Superior to any other IM-PORTED or DOMESTIC. The leading odors

white Heliotrope, Lilac (new),

Ylang Ylang,

Jockey Club (very fine) Violet (true), New Mown Hay, Tonquin Musk, Wood Violet, Jasmin, etc., etc.

Sachet Powders.

For perfuming Handkerchiefs, Laces Stationery, etc., for making up Holida or Xmas Presents, these are just wha you want; the price is low, only for pe-ounce in bulk. The leading odors are:

**Toilet Waters.** 

**Cut-Glass Bottles**,

Perfume Atomizers,

Celluloid Toilet Sets, Comb, Brush and Mirror, in silk pleases, all colors, from \$1.50 to each; actual wholesale prices. The goods are selling rapidly. Come safer good selection.

EVERYTHING IN THE DRUG AND PERFUMERY LINE

\_\_\_\_AT\_\_\_\_ Rabotean's Drug St

ALDIO PERDID

Villiam Balmer's Explanation of His Temporary Mental Derangement.

OFFIDERT THAT A VIOLENT DRUG WAS FUT IN BEER WHICH HE DRANK.

Well Known Builder Who Was Re stored to His Rights By the Probate

William Balmer, the builder, who on last Friday was restored to all his legal rights by the Probate Court, after having spent a couple of years in sanitariums, gives a rather startling explanation of his sudden loss of

He insists that he was drugged. The drug, whatever it was, he claims, was put into some liquor which he drank and was so poworful as to upset his brain for a considerable

Mr. Baimer was adjudged insane Dec. 28, 1891, and Mr. Wm. Goessling, of the real estate firm of Goessling & Nolte, was appointed his guardian by the Probate Court. His estate was worth about \$13,000, with some incumbrances and debts contracted, it it is said, while Mr. Balmer was non compo mentis. The application for his incarcera-tion in an asylum was made by Heary W. Hussing, his brother-in-law, who also signed the petition for his restoration.

Baimer himself claims that he was never really insane, and insists that his strange and violent actions were induced by his drinking some beer which had been "doped." Who "doped" him or in what oon the drug was administered he has no idea, but supposes that some thug must have done it for the purpose of robbery. He was drinking very heavily for some time before he was declared insane and it is quite possible that on some occasion when he had passed the bounds of sobriety an attempt to drug him may have been made and may have played a certain part in upsetting his mental equilibrium. That it was alone responsible, however, is not believed by his friends.

REVERSES LED HIM TO DRINK. Balmer met with financial reverses and commenced drinking to excess. His dissipations soon produced a noticeable effect upon his mind, and it was not long before his strange actions were commented upon as unmistakable signs of mental decay. He

strange actions were commented upon as unmistakable signs of mental decay. He plunged recklessly into speculation, buying property at a price much in excess of its proper value and for which he could never hope to pay. He also made a practice of giving valuable presents of watches and money to persons almost strangers to him and to whom he was under no obligations. Later he became violent in his actions and was on Dec. 22, 1991, arrested, and after examination by Dr. Priest, was sent to the St. Vincent's Asylum.

Balmer, as he now appears, is one of the last persons in the world who would be supposed to have at one time been a raging maniac, and an apparently incurable one. He is a powerfully built man, about 35 years old, and perfectly rational on all things. It was with no little reluctance that he consented to repeat his story to a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday morning.

"I have been at home since last May," he said, "and for some months before that was in the Hospital merely on account of sickness sad not because I was thought insane. I have been all right in my mind for over a lyear now, in fact I do not believe I ever was really crazy. All that was the matter with melicans being doped in some saloon or other. Someone must have but something in my beer which made me irresponsible for my actions for a time, but when I got over that I was all right again."

"I never should have been locked up any way if my case had been properly understood. Two policemen arrested me on Dec. 21, and Capt. Young had me examined by Dr. Priest and I was sent to St. Vincent's Asylum.

FIGHT WITH POLICE OFFICERS. physicians said I was hopelessly in-I escaped from there and came home I was better then and was putting up a porch in the house next to mine the day following my escape when three policemen came up to rearrest me. I jumped a couple of fences and tried to get away when one of them hit me over the head half a dozen times with his club. This is what they did to me." and Mr. Balmer showed the reporter a number of old but plainly marked scars on the back of his head.

head,
"Well, I laid one of the officers out with
my hammer, but the other two got me. I
was locked up again and was sent to the
Alexian Rotthers," Heapital, where I stayed Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where I stayed about five weeks until my head got better, then I was sent to the City Insane Asylum. They at first wanted to send me to Fulton from there, but one of the doctors interposed in my behalf and I was kept there until about the middle of July, when I was discharged and allowed to go home. Since then I have been at the Baptist Sanitarium and at St. Vincent's and the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, but only for treatment for a complaint from which I was suffering, and not from insanity. Last May I came home for good."

not from instally. Last my for good."

'My application for restoration was made because I wish to resume control of my own affairs. Everything that my guardian had is to be turned over to me on Monday of Tuesday. I do not know whether or not I shall commence contracting right away, though I may do so. I have lost and spent quite a little money while sick, and may go to workon dos for a time."

#### The Rebeksh Hospital.

managers of the Rebekah Hospital are encouraged by the success attending istence and are grateful to the friends who osity has enabled them to prosecute the good work. Established primarily for elief of destitute and worthy women, it

the relief of destitute and worthy women, it amords the best of medical and surgical aid they so much need, thringing health and relief in numberless cases.

Besides the patients whose treatment is free, there is room for others who may wish to pay fees for the service they receive, and quite a number of such people avail themselves of the superior advantages afforded, they have the very best of everything, together with the option for calling or consulting the physician of their choice, whether or not connected with the hospital.

A valued source of revenue for the charitable work done is the monthly subscriptions of \$1 made by many of the friends of the institution. The managers thankfully asknowledge these and urse not only that these may be renewed, but that many other friends may join the list of subscribers and begin their payments with the opening of the new year.

At the present time an exceedingly valu-

ne new year.
At the present time an exceedingly valuable and instructive course of lectures is now a progress before the "Rebeach Hospital raining School for Nurses," to which all udent-nurses or others interested are wel-

and, sanders & Beneke, Walbart, and Ware, and Ware. Hadley of Boston gave a reading at ret Presbyterian Church a few days and captivated e large audience, gengal captivated expensive audience, gengal captivated expensive audience and supplies as they may be bestow in aid of suffering and worthy a direct to the hospital at 3864 Caroline for which suitable acknowled ement and by the officers. Mrs. Thos. President; Mrs. August Gehner, Viceent; Mrs. H. P. Wyman, Secretary, S. W. P. Kennett, Treasurer.



# ACUTTO THE BONE

And Sand Obey!

The Post-Dispatch celebrates its fifteenth birthday to-day. For three times fifteen prosperous years has Santa Claus made his headquarters at Barr's. This year he realizes that many must combine Christmas economics with Christmas wishes, hence the remarkable bargains we offer for this week. Every item is indeed a cut to the bone.

## LINENS.

No present can give more pleasure to the proud and dainty housekeeper than one or more of the exquisite specialties in Irish Point, squares or scarfs, all hand-embroidered and newest designs, at prices to suit every purse.

We have 50 pieces Irish double Damask, worth from \$1.85 to \$2.50 per yard. We shall sell it this week at \$1.50 per yard, with 3-4x3 1-4 Napkins to match. These are both sensible and useful presents and cannot fail to give pleasure. We advise early selections.

#### **Useful Christmas Presents for** Men, Women and Children.



We have purchased the sample line of handsome Umbrella Handles from two of the largest Eastern manufacturers, and have had the umbrellas made in four grand bargain lots. We place them on sale Monday morning for the first time, and at half price.

LOT 1—Guaranteed Fast Black English Gloria Cover with plain, natural wood, silver horn and silver-trimmed Handles; prices 24-in., 20c; 26-in., 35c; 28-in., 36c.

LOT 2—The finest Gloria Silk Cover, Paragon Frame, Gold, Silver, Aluminum, Dresden, Natural and Horn Handles, many of them worth more than we ask for the finished umbrella; prices on Lot 2, 24-inch, \$1.25; 26-inch, \$1.40; 28-inch, \$1.40. 28-inch, \$1.40; 28-inch, \$1.40. 28-inch, \$1.40; 28-inch, \$1.40. 28-inch, \$1.85; 26-inch, \$1.50; 28-inch, \$1.40. 28-inch, \$1.50; 28-inch, \$1.60. 28-inch

On lots one and two we engrave three initials free of charge. On lots three and four we put the full name free of charge.

N. B. Mail orders filled with special care.

15-key Schoenhut Plano ... 78c 6-in. Brass

Men's Furnishings. The beauty of shopping at this section is that Ladies have a finer ock to select from, just as courteous a corps of salesmen to assist in lection, and a store in which they feel "at home." as they never do a regular jurnishing store. Here are some suggestions:

Men's extra quality fine Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers, cut our \$1.25 to \$1.00.

Men's fine Cashmere Half Hose, double heels and toes, black, blue and bro brown, cut from 35c pair to 25c. Men's White Unlaundered Shirts, extra good quality, cut from 65c to 50c.
Boys' Fancy Plafd Bows and Windsor Tles cut to 25c.

#### Handkerchiefs.

Nobody ever had too many pretty handkerchiefs, so don't hesitate to add one or more to your Christmas box.

Ladies' colored border and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, cut from 10c each to 5c.

Ladies' scolloped and embroidered Swiss Hankerchiefs, cut ifrom 15c to 19c.

Ladies' Swiss Hankerchiefs, scolloped embroidered edges, cut from 25c to 15c. Ladies' white, scolloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, beautiful quality, cut from 85c to 25c.

Millinery.

The holiday bargains include some rare opportunities here.

180 Trimmed Hats at just one-half their regular price.

22 dozen French Felt Hats, cut from \$2.25 to 96c.

50 dozen Boys' and Girls' Stanley Caps, cut from \$1.25 and 50c to 25c.

Elegant line of Dolls' Hats, exact copies of latest French hats, in great variety.

Dozens of Flowers and Fancy Feathers, cut from 30c and 75c to 10c Upholstery.

Christmas wishes may include one of the very articles Barr's advertise in this popular section.

Down Cushions, best quality down, ready to be covered, cut to the following extraordinary low prices:

18x18 inches, from \$1.00 to 65eq

following extraordinary low prices:

18x18 inches, from \$1.00 to 65e;
20x20 inches, from \$1.25 to 90e;
21x22 inches, from \$1.25 to 90e;
21x22 inches, from \$1.25 to \$1.16;
21x24 inches, from \$2.25 to \$1.75.

Three panel Screens, filled with Art Drapery,cut from \$3.05 to \$2.45.

Bamboo Portieres, beaded, cut from \$2.00 to 95e.

Chinille Piano Covers, fringed, 8 yards leng, 2 yards wide, cut from \$5.05 to \$4.95.

China site China Silk, figured and plain, \$1 in. wide (for fancy work), cut from 55c yd, to 42c. And here is a chance to buy for very little money the best quality Smyrna Rugs:



#### Embroideries.

40-inch Apron Material, hemstitched or embroidered edges and neat work above, cut from 90c a yard to 50c.

40-inch Apron Material, hemstitched or embroidered edge with neat work above, and the price cut from 51.25 a yard to 63c.

These goods are sold only in 115-yard lengths.

40-inch Infants' Bobb Patterns (214 yards in pattern), hemstiched border, with neat work above, cut from 53.56 per pattern to 51.65.

Point Guipuro Lace Dresser Sets, consisting of cushion cover, scarf and two small mats; were 51.85 arest, cut to 52.55.

Applique Dresser Sets, applied on point d'esprit lace, in pretty vine pattern, scarf, pin cushion cover and two small mats; were 54 per set, cut price \$2.50.

Mail Orders will be promptly filled. Send explicit instructions and allow choice, if possible.



In Santa Claus' own Special Domain,

Of Barr's, we offer wonderful values

at wonderfully low prices.
The first item is for the heads of the household, and is for Monday only. Havlin's Dinner Sets, decorated as only Haviland China can be, and cut from \$60 per set to \$35.00.

The rest are for the boys and girls, and if they read this advertisement you will know no peace of mind until you have invested for them.



## Best Steel

\$2.75 to ......\$2.05 28-in. front wheel, cut from \$3.10 to .....\$2.35



# KID BODY **DULLS**

2 feet high, with French Bisque head and hands, beauti-ful head of hair, good value at \$2.00; Barr's will sell them \$1.00

We have this just half her height, 12 inches, and worth

25c; Barr's price IOC

Hobby Horses, with mane and tail that a live thoroughbred might envy, and only 78c.

AMERICAN

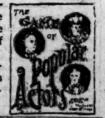


## Winter **Evenings**

Often seem long and tiresome, but they won' if you provide both old and young with one of these instructive and interesting games: No. I is a game of botanical instruction

and beauty, "Wild Flowers," and only 40c. No. 2 is played as "Authors," only actors a re named instead. This is the newest, handsomest game of the year. Barr's price, 25c.

And a third, extremely interesting, played with views and descriptions of 52 principal cities, only 50c.



An extra special is

100 pieces Storm Serges—the most satisfactory for all around wear
of any goods made—all navy blue, 52 inches wide (only takes five yards
for a dress), regular price, \$1.25 yard; Barr's price this week, 68c.

150 pieces all wool lancy Cheviots, new styles, worth 65c at 38c.
2 large lots of desirable fall suitings from 15c to 25c yard, worth

5,000 Dress Patterns of wool dress goods, from \$1.25 per pattern to

#### Blankets and Quilts.

The giver of these presents will be sure that the gift is appreciated, silk Striped Wrapper Blankets, cut from \$1.45 to \$9e.

Nottingham Lace Bed Sets, full size, cut from \$2.50 per set to \$2.25.

Antique Lace Bed Sets, full size, cut from \$5.50 per set to \$4.95.

Full size Down Quilts, English chintz covering, cut from \$5.50 to \$95. White Marseilles Quilts, large size, cut from \$17.50 to \$19.75. White Marseilles Quilts, large size, cut from \$4 to \$2.75. White Marseilles Quilts, extra fine, cut from \$5 to \$3.25.

#### Hosiery.

Cut to 18c

7-in. Brass

8-in. Brass

9-in. Brass

Cut to 48c

Cut to 63c

11-in. Brass

10-in. Brass

Drums.

Drums,

Drums,

Drums,

Children's English black ribbed Cashmere Hose, sizes the to 8; cut from 65c and 85c pair to 49c.

Ladies' English black ribbed Cashmere Hose, high spliced heels, double toes; cut from 75c pair to 49c.

Ladies' plain English Cashmere Hose, medium weight, high spliced heels, double toes, beautiful goods; cut from 65c pair to 49c.

Ladies' plain English black Cashmere Hose, high spliced heels, double soles, heavy weight, seasonable goods; cut from 85c pair to 63c.

#### In Silks.

We also continue the sale of printed evening sliks at 50e yard until they are closed out. The regular value of these goods is from \$1 to \$1.25 per yard. We marked them, however, at one uniform price of 50e. Remnants of evening sliks and gauses at about 45 of the original Cut to 33c we have marked down our entire stock of plain colored velvets, all the best shades, \$3.25 quality for \$2.50.

#### Black Goods.

2,000 Dress Patterns for Christmas Fresents, just the handsome black dresses that every lady likes to own, solid black, black and white, cotton, one-half wool and all wool, ranging in price from \$1.00 a genuine bargain in 50-inch black and white genuine French Serge, in stripes and plaids, reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.00.

Novelties in Solid Black Dress Goods at reduced prices.

#### Dress Trimmings.

1-inch Plaited Silk Ribbon, good shades, cut from 25e yard to 5e.
14-inch Persian Band Trimming, reduced from 75e yard to 25e.
1-inch Colored Crochet Trimming, reduced from 75e to 25e.
1-inch Colored Crochet Gimp, reduced from 7re yard to 5e.
Black Feather Collarettes, cut from 50c each to 25e.
Feather Trimming in evening shades, cut from 51 yard to 15e.
Red Fox Fur Trimming, cut from \$1.50 yard to 75e.
Colored Pearl Bead Heading, reduced from 50c yard to 5e.

#### Cloths and Flannels.

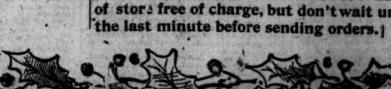
Imported French Frinted Flannels, splendid for ladies' house rapp rs, dressless is \$100 s, etc., reduced from 750 yard to 400. Best quality Elderto vs Clockings, reduced from 750 yard to 600. All-over Embroidered Flunnel, in all the leading shades, reduced from \$1.15 yard to 95c.
Imported German Elder-down Cloth for children's cloaks and lades' wear, were 25c yard, now 20c.

Elsgant Fancy "Reefer" Scarfs cut from \$1.25 to 95c.

Dickens' Cimparts to the part of the state o

Don't delay in sending orders. All DRY GOODS will be delivered within 100 miles of store free of charge, but don't wait until





How She Lives at the Dead President's Old Home.

Is Now a Very Rich Though an Unassuming Lady.

GOOD FORTUNE HAS NOT REN-DERED HER HAUGHTY,

Years Ago in a Bright Calloo Dress She Learned Latin and Love From Her Future Distinguished Husband at College-Life at Mentor-The

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 .- An hour's ride from reland, along the shore of Lake Erie, ags the traveler to Mentor, the old home rfield, once the most famous village in ion. Living there to-day in retirement, th and the enjoyment of her beautiful e is Mrs. Lucretia Garfield, the widow of he President, who fell a martyr to mis-uided political strife.

The nation never knew Mrs. Garfield as it

has known the wives of other Presidents. She never cared for society, and as mistress of the White House she was little seen. Beles, she was a sufferer from ill-health and was ill and away from Washington when her susband was shot. He was about to go to e her to try to cheer her into health when let of Guiteau cut short the journey at the threshold of the railway station.

Garneld never knew that natural gas was ader the soil he purchased, but when the gas boring boom struck Ohio, it occurred to the future son-in-law, J. Stanley Brown, who geologist of repute, that gas ought to be ma right there. His guess was right, and to-day natural gas is used on the Garfield place and gives the rooms almost a city like

With its modern furnishings and luxurious intments the interior of the new Gard home is in strange contrast with the old. Mrs. Garfield would not destroy the old house her husband had built. She merely added to It and insists that the new part is only an adestablishment. She is a better business anager than her husband was, and his failings as a business man she has endeavored to e in her children, if they have inherited his lack of money sense.

Mrs. Garfield has already published two volumes of her husband's speeches and adasses, and has long contemplated the pub-ation of a full and complete biography. she has been carefully collecting the materials, and if not written by herself some ted friend, perhaps one of her sons, will prepare the book for press.

Mrs. Garneld is a very rich woman. Her usband would be amazed could he return to earth and see the luxury of his children and

earth and see the luxury of his children and the layiph signs of wealth about his old home ember of the ome of his oldest son. Harry, in Uleveland. It would indeed be a marvel to the man who began his career as chief engineer to a canal-boat. Comforts there are and luxuries in the Gardeld mansion, but there is no purposeless extravagence. That she is a rich woman has not made Mrs. Garfield any more proud or haughty than she was when in a bright-colored calico dress she first learned Latin and love from James A. Garfield at Hiram College.

To-day she is estimated to be worth nearly il,000,000, most of which is in cash or bonds. Her husband's estate was valued at less than 185,000. Then he had insured his life for 550,000 and the company paid it promptly. Although Garfield had served but a few months of his term as President, Congress voted a full year's salary to Mrs. Garfield and in addition gave her a yearly pension of 55,000. Congress and the insurance company made

\$5,000.
Congress and the insurance company made her rich, far richer in fact than Garneid himself had ever dreamed of being. But in addition to all this a fund was raised, which placed the President's widow and her children forever beyond want and ranked them at once among the wealthy classes. Oyrus W. Field started the Mrs. Garneid fund in the New York Chamber of Commerce, beginning with a \$5,000 subscription. Mr. Field was followed by Jay Gould, the Drexels, C. P. Huntington, S. B. Chittenden and others. was followed by Jay Gould, the Drexels, C. P. Huntington, S. B. Chittenden and others, who gave a like sum. The fund through the efforts of newspapers grew during Garfield's illness, but doubled rapidly 'after his death until \$38,000 in cash had been contributed.

Mr. Fleid invested this in bonds and presented them to Mrs. Garfield, to be hers during her life and at her death to be divided equally among her children. Good management since then has made the widow's possessions worth much more. There are those who calculate the holdings of Mrs. Garfield and her family to be nearly \$1,000,000.

While the subscriptions were pouring in for Mrs. Garfield subscriptions came also for the President's mother, "Grandma Garfield," and about \$20,000 were given to her as

who calculate the holdings of Mrs. Garfield and her family to be nearly \$1,000,000.

While the subscriptions were pouring in for Mrs. Garfield subscriptions came also for the President's mother, "Grandma Garfield." and about \$30,000 were given to her as the gift of a generous public. She left her little fortune to her grandchildren—a daughter. Mrs. Trowbridge, who is still living, and her eldest son, Thomas Garfield, a farmer near Jamestown, Mich., and the President's only brother.

When Garfield died at Elberon in September, 1881, his five children were old enough to realize their great grief. There was Harry, the eldest, whose full name was Harry abram, the middle name being for his father's father. Then came James Rudolph, having the family name of his mother. Next was "Mollie," for no one at home ever called her Mary. Irwin was next, and then Abraham, the baby boy, who had the ran of the iwnite House after the family moved from Mentor in March, 1881.

The oldest son was at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., when his father was shot. He was summoned to Washington at took his degree at the Columbia Law School. He does not resemble his father in any respect, although some of the family friends do not agree in this, nor does he resemble his mother. He has a passive, resolute face, but lacking the constant smile and genial expression of his father's generous nature. He does not care for politics, but prefers the hard routine of the law. He is a diligent student and gives advice to clients in a cold, hard, dictatorial way very unlike the father. The deash of care for politics, but prefers the hard routine of the law. He is a diligent student and gives advice to clients in a cold, hard, dictatorial way very unlike the father. He is well thought of on his one necount, and great things are expressed for him. Some day he hopes to represent his father and in the same district and State—and never fai

# Go to Kortkamp's for Xmas Gifts LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM AT THEILOWEST PRICES.

DS, WATCHES, CLOCKS AND SILVER



DIAMONDS

Solid Gold Ladies' from ... \$ 10 to \$250 Solid Gold Gents' from ... 25 to 500 Solid Silver Ladies' from ... 3.50 to 25 Solid Silver Gents' from ... 7.00 to 50 Ear Rings from ..... \$ 5 to \$1000 Lace Pins from ..... 5 to Rings from ..... 5 to 

 Solid Gold Plain Rings
 \$1.00 to \$20.00

 Ladies' Solid Gold Set Rings
 1.50 to 25.00

 Gents' Solid Gold Set Rings
 3.00 to 25.00

 Solid Gold Read Rings
 3.00 to 25.00

 diamonds..... 8.00, worth 12.00









'his is a very appropriate present for the ladies—a pair of Pearl Opera Glasses worth \$8. They go at..... Per pair to move em quick. Don't get left on this.

Umbrellas-We have an elegant stock Gold Mount from \$3 to \$25.

Gents' Solid Gold, hand-engraved elegant designs, only Only \$3.00. NOW DON'T DELAY. Should call early to avoid the rush. We will be better enabled to show you more attention than if you wait until a few body cordially invited. We can save you money days before Xmas. We will be glad to lay anything you may select aside for you until you choose to call for it.

Come in and see us. Everybody cordially invited. We can save you money on Xmas Gifts.

Garfield family young Stanley Brown then became practically one of the family. Mrs. Garfield and "Mollie" learned to love him as a son and brother. There was no particular beginning of the courtship. They live in Washington, where Mr, Brown has long held a position in the office of the United States Geological Survey. He is regarded as one of the best geologists in the department.

Irwin McDowell Garfield is a bright-faced young man of 2s, and a graduate of Williams college. He will when older look much like his father. He has decided to be a lawyer.

Abram Garfield, the youngest son, is a student at the Boston school of technology. The people of Cleveland talk well and kindly of the boys. They have been modest, well-behared, straightforward and have no vices.

"Whatever you win in life you must conquer by your own efforts and that it is yours, a part of yourself."

Garfield often impressed the sentiment of these lines on his boys, and they seem to have remembered it.

THE HOWARD CASE.

The Second Trial Well Under Way-New Evidence.

JACKSON, Tenn., Dec. 9. - The trial of G. F. B. Howard, charged with conducting a fraudulent European claims agency in Loadon, New York and Jackson, Tenn., in the Federal Court in this city, is progressing, and the evidence adduced to-day was very damaging to the accused. A number of parties duped by the scheme of Wm. Lord Moore, London; E. Ross and Joseph Leger, New York, and G. F. B. Howard, Jackson, each of whom the de fendant has been recognized to be, were placed upon the stand and told the plain story of how, after Moore was suppressed in London Ross of New York took up the correspondence on the subject and led them to believe that tney were entitled to an inheritance in

Europe. When Ross was reported "dead," and notwithstanding most of them had paid Moore and Ross money, Joseph Leger of New York sprung his decree of the Supreme Court of

withstanding most of them had paid Moore tand Ross money, Joseph Leger of New York sprung Rourt of the Management of the Court of the C

TWO POINTER PUPS.

They Promise to be the Cause of Bitter Litigation.

Shederick Wade, on behalf of his brother William Wade, swore out a writ of replevin before Judge Pollard yesterday agains John Young and P. Young for two pointer pups, valued at \$25. The plaintiff and his er who worked for him compose the firm of Wade Bros. who have the contract for Wade Bros. who have the contract for sprinkling of Tower Grove and Rock Springs, while the defendants are well-known citizens of Tower Grove. Mr. Wade alleges that he gave the pups to one Noah Arter to train, but that some time since Arter left the city for parts unknown to him and that he found the dogs in the possession of the defendants. He further alleges that he made a demand for the pups, which was ignored, and he now seeks to parsue a lawful course with the hope of having his properly restored to him. The papers in the case were served last evening by Constable Wright, and a hearing his constable wright, and a hearing the case to a finish if it has to be taken to the Supreme Court.

EDITORS IN BESSION.

Third Meeting of the Northwest Missouri

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 9.-The third an nual session of the Northwest Missouri Press Association closed to-day with the election Association closed to-day with the election of officers and the formulating of a scale raising the price of foreign advertising. One hundred and twenty-five members were present. The officers elected are: E. S. Garver, Grant City Times, President; O. D. Morris, Trenton, First Vice-President; James Todd, Maryville Democras, Second Vice-President; T. T. Wilson, larkio Analanche, Third Vice-President; Curfis, Wray, Maryville Tibune, Secretary; Z. A. Rutherford, Savanna Republican, Corresponding Secretary; C. E. Reid, Albany Advocate, Trensurer; B. J. Hainey, Barnard Russier, Chaplain.

Celebration by Ciclians of the Immacu'ate Conception Feast.

PARADED THE STREETS AT 3 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

With Lighted Candles They Preceed to Visit Various Catholic Churches, Four of the Men Carrying a Statue of the Vergin Mary Bedecked With Jewels-Mrs. Cevasco's Gift to Them. At so'clock this morning the neighborhood

of Franklin avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, was as full of life as it is at the busiest hour of a prosperous Saturday night. But the activity was not born of the excitement of trade, but of religious fer-vor. Hundreds of Italians were up and about, bent on the traditional observance of the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary. The ceremonial was one which the participants had brought with them from Sicily. When all the swarthy inhabitants of the district had put in an appearance, and had equipped themselves with a lighted candle, they formed in line and moved down Frankiin avenue to Sixth street, and then north to Biddle street, where a stop was made in front of St. Patrick's Church. Four stout men carried on a platform resting on their shoulders a statue of the Virgin Mary bedecked with jewels. prayers, after which they resumed their St. Joseph's Church at Eleventh street,

with as profusion of jeweiry which was worth thousands of dollars Rings, breastpins, watches, charms, trinkets, chains, of rare workmanship and unique design, were hung in festoons from the throat to the hem of the shirt. On the head rested a coronet of gold and silver, and on the breast was a gay boutonierre of artificial lemon hiossoms. Over the whole scene, the dark features of the happy Italians and the rude belongings of the room as well as the gems about the statue, a dozen large wax candles shed a soft radiance. A policeman and several Italians kept vigil over the precious statue for the night. To-day it will be removed to a room at 907 North Eighth street, whither day and night the faithful children of sicily will make pilgrimages during this week.

STATUE PRESENTED BY MRS. CEVASCO.

STATUE PRESENTED BY MRS. CEVASCO. Mrs. Julia Cevasco, touched by the devo-tion with which the Italians have observed tion with which the Italians have observed the feast, recently imported from Italy a very valuable and handsome statue of the adonna, which is to replace the statue now in use, a plaster cast of cheap material. It could not be properly mounted in time, however, for use in this morning's parade.

On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 16, the statue will be blessed with much pomp and ceremony in St. Patrick's Church. The ceremony will be performed at 3:30 o'clock, and there will be an address in English by Fr. McCaffery, and an address in Italian by some other speaker. An invitation is extended to all the Italians in the city to be present at St. Patrick's Church that afternoon. The statue will remain permanently at St. Patrick's Church for the benefit of the Italian people. It will be so fixed, however, that it can be taken out and used in the annual parade of the feast of the Immaculate Conception.

Amputated His Own Bars.

A party of fashionable West End ladies were treated to a no less surprise upon a visit to the Globe, n. w. cor. Franklin avenue and \$2 cloth top button shoes for 98c; \$1.75 ladies patent tip button shoes for 93c, \$2.25 ladles' kid-top Oxfords, \$1,20; \$1.50 dongola shoes, sc; \$1.25 children's shoes, 73c to the finest.

Ran Down a Tug.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 9 .- A steamer ran lown and sank the tag James A. Wright, with several persons on board. She was towing in Mobile Bay. The steamer cut the tag in balf.

Deck hand Tom Nelson is reported The rest of the crew was saved.

Two Fatal Gunshots. LOXDON, Ky., Dec. 9.—News of a bloody affair at Red Bird, Clay County, bas just reached here. G. A. Begley, recently of this county, was shot and instantly killed, and

# WEIRD SPECTACLE. Ladies and Gentlemen,

WE WANT YOUR PATRONAGE!

We Offer Our Entire Stock of

\$4 Hand-Welt and Hand-Turned Shoes \$3.00

## LADIES' INVISIBLE CORK-SOLE SHOES HAVE NO EQUAL

They have jumped into instant popularity in St. Louis.

They comprise all the qualities of durability, style and comfort.

Regular price, Five Dollars.

Our price ...... \$4.00

Cork-Sole Shoes. If you get good Shoes like ours

They are the Best Shoes to wear. \$7.00 Cork Soles we sell for \$5.00, and \$5.00 Cork Soles we sell for \$4.00, and only ask

\$3.00 for the regular \$4.00 Shoe.

## 613-615 OLIVE STREET Next to Barr's.

Don't forget our Shoe Shining Department. Shines only 2c.

G.H. BOEHMER

JUDGE SANBORN.

The Indictments Against the Bank er as Returned By the Federal Grand Jury-Evidence Submitted-Notice of Appeal by Defendant's Attorneys.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 9.-At 11:80 toight the jury in the case of the Government gainst Horace G. Allis, ex-President of he First National Bank, brought in verdict of guilty on the fourteenth count of the indictments in which the Govern-ment charges that on the 22d day of February, 1892, H. A. Allis, as President of the bank, knowingly made false entries in certain books of the bank with intent of making it appear on those books that on Feb. 22, 1892, the Little Rock Bank became indebted to H. G. Allis in the sum of \$50,000.

Allis' attorney filed a motion for a new trial, which will be heard Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS. At noon to-day the court sent for the jury. Juror O'Barr said that there was a portion f the charge which was not fully un by all the jury in reference to the testimony and the weight of the testimony by the witnesses. Judge Sanborn, addressing the jury, "This is an important case and the trial

has been long and expensive. Your failure to agree upon a verdict will necessitate anher trial equally expensive. The cou of the opinion that this case cannot be tried etter or in a more exhaustive manner than it has been on either side. It is, therefore, very desirable that you should agree upon a verdict. The court does ot desire that any juror should surrender his conscientious convictions. On the other hand, each juror should perform his duty conscientiously and honestly, according to the law and the evidence, and, although on the verdict each and everyone agrees, it must of course be his own verdict, the result of his own convictions and not a me quiescence in the convictions of his fel-

He entered into a further analysis of the

"You may conduct your deliberations as you choose, but I would suggest to you that you now retire and carefully consider again the evidence relating to a few counts—for in-stance the 14th, 15th and 8th and 9th—and to call your attention more clearly to them will again read to you that portion of the charge relating to the claims of the parties concerning these four counts."

The judge then rend the counts referred to, after which he continued as follows:

Of course, gentlemen, you must consider all the other parts of the charge also. I have simply called your attention to these four counts, thinking possibly I might asset you in making this investigation. The court

ALLIS IS GUILTY.

and jury are here to come to a just and right result. No doubt you are as anxious to reach it as I am. So anxious is the court that, having spent two weeks in the trial of this case, I am willing to stay here another if, by that means, we may be able to reach a just and proper result in this trial.

Nght.

Nght.

Nght.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY

and jury are here to come to a just and right result. No doubt you are as anxious to reach it as I am. So anxious is the court that, having spent two weeks in the trial of this case, I am willing to stay here another if, by that means, we may be able to reach a just and right result. No doubt you are as anxious to reach it as I am. So anxious is the court that, having spent two weeks in the trial of this case, I am willing to stay here another if, by that means, we may be able to reach a just and right result. No doubt you are as anxious to reach it as I am. So anxious is the court that, having spent two weeks in the trial of this case, I am willing to stay here another if, by that means, we may be able to reach a just and right result. No doubt you are as anxious to reach it as I am. So anxious is the court that, having spent two weeks in the trial of this case, I am willing to stay here another if, by that means, we may be able to reach a just and proper result in this trial.

Counsel for the defendant noted an exception to this additional charge, and at 5 p. m. the jury reported that they could not reach a just and proper result in this trial.

The indictments against Allis and other officers of the First National Bank of this city were returned by the Federal Grand-jury last May. Of the five three were against Horace G. Allis, ex-President of the bank, who, in January, had been arrested on inwho, in January, had been arrested on information of Bank Examiner Galbreath for faisifying the bank's report of Dec. 18, 1892, to the Comptroller of the Currency and has been under \$10,000 ball ever since. The other two indictments were against Creed T. Walker, who was Cashler in 1891, and Nickel Kupferle jointly. Kupferle was Vice-President of the bank during the Allis administration and became its President upon Mr. Allis' resignation in January last, remaining in that position until succeeded by Logan H. Roots, the bank's receiver.

January last, remaining in that position until succeeded by Logan H. Roots, the bank's receiver.

Warrants were at once placed in the hands of United States Marshal Gaines for Walker and Kupferie. They gave bond on each indictment, each for the sum of \$10,000. No warrant was issued for Ailis, in as much as he was aiready held under a \$10,000 bond, though Judge Williams indorsed on each of two of the indictments against him, "Admit to \$10,000 ball."

The first indictment against Ailis contains twenty-seven counts, charging him with making faise entries in various reports of the bank to the comptroller, as well as in the books of the bank.

The second indictment against Ailis charges him with converting the funds of the bank to his own use. The last count charges him with embezzling \$1,000,000 of the banks funds. The third indictment against Allis charges him with making a faise entry in the bank's report to the comptroller, Dec. 16, 1892, as to its liabilities, showing the notes, bills and rediscounts to be \$100,000 less than their actual amount, The conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report to the comptroller, Dec. 16, 1892, as to his hand rediscounts to be \$100,000 less than their actual amount, The conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of the bank's report of the conversion of \$1,000 000 of

than their actual amount. The conversion of \$1,000,000 of the bank's funds is charged to have been committed on Feb. 1, 1892, and at different times between that date and Jan.

at different times between that date and Jan. 1, 1893.

The joint indictment of Walker as cashier and Kupferle as Vice-President charges them with making faise entries in the report of the bank to the Comptroller on May 7, 1891, July 18, 1891, and Sent. 29, 1891. The fourth count of this joint indictment charges making faise entries in the report of July 18, 1891, showing capital stock paid in \$500,-000, while the bank then held seven stock no es signed and executed by Allis and Kupferlet to the bank for capital stock of the bank amounting to \$683,070.

The indictment against Creed Walker contained but one count, and charged him with perjury while cashier of the bank, on July 18, 1891, when he is charged with faisely swearing that the bank had no loans to individuals in excess of the legal 10 per cent of the capital stock, while Allis owed the bank for borrowed money \$12,418.63, which was \$78,428.63 in excess of the limit prescribed by the national banking laws.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, XMAS GIFTS. Se to \$10.00.
MERMOD & JACCARD, Broadway, Cor. Locust.

Select your Christmas gifts early. THE IRON HALL

Partial Distribution of Funds New in the Hands of Receiver Failey.

Ispianapolis, Ind., Dec. 9,—Judge Winters of the Superior Court called the attorneys in the Iron Hall case this moraing and gave notice of an intention to order u partial distribution of the funds in the hands of Receiver James Failey. The Court ordered a distribution of 10 per cent on certain claims which will be indicated. The receiver says he cannot tell hew much the order of distribution will call for, but rough estimates place the sum close to \$100,000. Partial Distribution of Funds New in

RAILROAD NEWS.

Kansas City Train Men and the Burling ton-To Restore Bates. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9,-The committee

of grain men having in charge the protests against the Burlington for the increase in grain rates, which go into effect to-morrow, will take the matter into the courts, and have already taken the preliminary steps. The protests are against the new rate, which is only 1 cent less than the rate to St. Louis, and the basis of the cut will be unjust

To-day the Burlington issued another circular announcing that Dec. 21 the rates on grain and grain products to St. Joseph and Atchison would be raised 3 cents per 100 pounds. This will serve to unite St. Joseph and Atchison with Kansas City in the fight. The advance to St. Joe and Atchison is furthermore 1 cent less than the advance to Kansas City.

Reported Transfer of the C. & B. I. CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9.—It was reported to-day that the transfer of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois to the Big Four had been finally arranged and that the formal transfer will arranged and that the formal transfer will take place within the next six weeks. No cash will change hands, but the Big Four will assume the liabilities of the Eastern Illinois and the stockholders in the former line will be given stock in the Big Four in proportion to their holdings. The story of the transfer is neither affirmed nor denied by the interested parties.

To Restore Rates.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9 .- The conference of the Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, that has been in prog-ress all the week in St. Paul, has ended. ress all the week in St. Paul, has ended. These roads have agreed to restore all transcontinental passenger rates Jan. 1. The Canadian Pacific is not a party to the agreement. It was not represented at the conference, but it is hoped that it will come in afterward. To propare the way for its doing so the Southern Pacific is said to have declare its boyout against it off and authorized all its connections to sell tickets over the Canadian Pacific to San Francisco reading over the Shasta Route from Portland. The only other matter in connection with the Canadian Pacific that remains to be settled is its differential, and it is declared a way will be found of surmounting that dimently.

VIOLATED THE LOTTERY LAWS.

Prosecution Instituted Against the Equitable Guarantee Co., Chicago. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9.—Prosecution has been astituted against the Equitable Guarantee instituted against the Equitable Guarantee Co. of Chicago on the ground of violation of the State law against lotteries. The prosecution is both criminal and civil, and is at the instance of Frank W. Loether, who claims to have been victimized.

The Equitable Guarantee Co. has been operating in Chicago since last January and its method of deing business is in some respects similar to that of Guarantee Investment Co., which was recently prosecuted for misuse of the United States mails. Warrants were issued for the arrest of A. G. Thompson, Freshent; J. R. Blair. Treasurer, and I. M. Hay, Secretary of the company. The men furnished bonds to appear for hearing Dec. 14.

Suspecied of Robberr.

A man giving the name of Frank Norton and chaiming to be employed by the Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co. was found with a fractured skull at Locust street and Leves about 1 O'clock last night. He was sober and as he refused to give an account of busself, he was locked up pending as investigation. He is suspected of robbers.

THE WEATHER.

An area of low pressure, which has been central in Montana and the Dakotas for several days, yesterday divided, a portion moving southeastward and is now central in Son ern Wisconsin. Light rains or sno

have been quite general throughout the Mississippi Valler.

Forecast for Missouri-Fair, preceded by showers in southern portion; colder st for St. Louis-Fair, co

A Christmas Hops-

How many a son or daughter looks exestimation of Christmas gifts, that first re watch. So modest is the outlay now for a good time-keeper that \$12 to \$18 in silver and \$35 to \$75 in gold buys to-day what you en not have got a few years ago for double not have got a few years ago for double the money. You get only the best at Mermod a Jaccard's, Broadway, cor. Locust. Gratify the growing one when it can be done so rea

ROSINA VOLKES' COMPANY.

sonably.

On Account of Her Ill Health the Troupe WASHINGTON, D. C., .Dec. 9.-The Ro

Washington, D. C., .Dec. 9.—The Rosina Volkes company, which has been playing at the National Theater, closed its season to-night and will at once disband. The causs of this determined action is Miss volkes' continued ill health. She contracted a severe cold some time ago and suffered a severe attack of in grippe, from which she has mot entirely recovered. Traveling aggravates her condition, and she has decided to retire for the remainder of the season and will sail for England.

The company at first proposed to continue the season on the co-operative plan. Mr. Maurus was induced to accept an offer from Russell's company to create a leading part in a new play called "about Town," and nid efection discouraged the other members of the company, who have now abandoned the scheme and will return to New York to seek engagements.

ern journalism as well as wonderful progress made by city of St. Louis in the last few years in race for municipal supremacy find parallel in the marvelous advance local business and commercial circles m by the Grand Leader.

This large and magnificent retail estillabment, situated in the very heart of business center of the city, at 1815. Si7. Si9 and St1 MBroadway, is recognized to-day as being many respects the leading emporium of kind in St. Louis.

The Only Santa!

There is only one. He alhouse and outside on the sides every day from 9 a. m. till 1 p. and from 2 until 5 p. m.

## THE GREATEST londay Morning at 9:30 WE WILL SELL

**00 DRESS PATTERNS** Hair Stripe Suiting; manufactured to sell at \$1.50 per yard or \$7.50 per dress pattern; the very latest Eastern novelties; choicest colorings; 100 pat-terns only, and only one to each cus-tomer, at

Or 75c Yard, worth \$1.50. Full Dress Patt ern worth \$7.50

WE GO.

## WON.

Unexpected Outcome of the Commercial Travelers' Caucus.

The Nominee a Prominent Member of the Rival Organization.

GEORGE ERUG OF OMAHA, NEB., NOMI NATED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The New Board of Directors-The Caucus Candidate Made to Declare Himself on an Amendment in Begard to the Rates of Insurance for New Members-Mr. MoGrew Discusses His Selection.

Quite an exciting caucus of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association was held yesterday afternoon in parlor 22 of the Lindell for the purpose of nominating officers and a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year. Over 100 members assembled at ing was called to order Mr. I. R. Trask was made Chairman and H. C. Tatum Secretary. In a few well-chosen words Chairman Trask pade known the object of the meeting and clared the nomination for President in Jar. Mr. George S. McGrew, a leading Pinber of the Travelers' Protestive Associion and ex-President of the National order. nated and unanimously declared the choice of the caucus, much to the sur prise of twenty or more members of the as-sociation, who remained in the rotunda of the hotel rather than participate in the pro-ceedings of the caucus. The following tlemen were then nominated Vice-Presients: George Krug, Omaha, Neb.; K. L. Barstow, Kansas City, Mo.; R. D. Laidlaw, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Lucas Hunt, Chicago, and H. G. Churchill, Little Rock, After the omination of officers the following Board of Directors was elected: James P. Litton, Samuel Schroder, A. D. Long, J. S. Goodellow, R, W. Shapleigh and W. N. McCon-

A RIG SURPRISE.

mination of Mr. George S. McGrew ated a genuine sensation, inasmuch as enmity towards each other. Mr. McGrew is one of the leading spirits of the T. P. A. and but very few were aware that he was also a member of the association of which he was vesterdayafternoon nominated for President. When the news of his nomination was made known to the travelers who had assembled in the rotunda, Mr. McGrew was sent for and asked to express his views regarding the proposed amendment in the constitution. Not being thoroughly informed as to just what changes were proposed, excited members of the association hurriedly informed him that there was a movement on foot to increase the membership by changing the policy of assessment. It appears, that the members of the Association have

members of the Association have taken out life insurance at actual cost, paying for \$4,000 insurance \$2 on every death. Secretary H. C. Tatum and other prominent members have agreed that in order to increase the membership the old members be compelled to pay \$15 a quarter on \$4,000 and that new members be required to pay only \$5 for the same insurance. The old members who have lived to see \$80,000 surplus in the treasury did not take with the idea, and prepared to make war on any ticket that favored it. When Mr. McGrew was apprised of the situation he returned to the assemblage hall and in a short speech stated he was not in favor of such an amendment to the constitution and did not want to be slected to the presidency on any quehanunderstanding.

WHAT M'GREW SATS.

WHAT M'GREW SATS. When an adjournment was had Mr. McGrew said to a representative of the SUNDAY POST-

"There is a prevailing impression that there is an estrangement between the T. P. A. and the W. C. T. I will admit at one time that there was not the friendiest feeling existing between the two associations, but there was simply a misunderstanding, brought about by circumstances over which no one was person-cumstances over which no one was person-ally responsible. To-day, however, the friendiest feelings exist between the two associations, and if I am elected President of the Western Commercial Travelers the name state of affairs will exist. The W. C. T. is more of a benevoleat association than anathing else, while the T. P. A.'s purpose is to hold the fravelers together, protect them in their business, furnish them with information regarding their respective routes, secure railway legislation in the interest of the knights of site grip and look after the interests of the members who live half of their lives in hotsls. The W. T. A. has A. has 2,100 members, while the T. P. A. has onewhere in the neighborhood offil, 000; the former association is practically local, while the latter is a national organization. If I mested President f can assure the boys that there will be no contention whatever, while the older members are willing to support Mr. McGrew they are not in favor of dit the nominess for directore, and when the annual election takes place in the ladies' ordinary of the Lindell on Dec. 26 two tickets will be placed if the field, one bearing Mr. Tratum's pet insurance scheme and the other opposing it. The election promises to be an exciting one, and both sides in this fight for the amendment of the constitution are armine themselves for the affay. "There is a prevailing impression that



#### SUITABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS In Linens.

at 65c-200 Fine 4-4 Chenille covers, regular price \$1. All go at. 65c At \$1.25 - 300 extra heavy 6-4 Chenille Covers, sold elsewhere at \$1.75. \$1.25

At \$1.75—250 6-4 Chemille Covers, Finest goods made. Our competitors ask \$2.75 for the same grade. At \$1.39—700 extra fine Bleached Dam-ask Cloths, regular price, \$1.39

At 250-500 dozen 25-54 Fine Damask Towels, regular price 40c. 25c BUY THEM

WE DROP.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Broome Presents a Case of Doubtful Sex-The Society's Library.

The St. Louis Medical Society met last night with one of the largest attendances of the season, Dr. A. B. Shaw, the President, in

A communication was received from the Society of the Pan-American Medical Congress requesting the society to use its influence in having Congress remove the duty from drugs and pharmaceutical preparations whose constituents are known. A petition to be signed by the members accompanied the communication.

A communication was also received from President Whitelaw of the Board of Managers of the Public School Liarary notifying the society that owing to the prospective transfer of the Public School Library the contract with the medical society would

contract with the medical society would have to be terminated at the expiration of three months from date.

He stated that all moneys received from the society had been invested according to the contract in medical books, and he hoped the society would be able to make satisfactactory arrangements with the new board of the free library. President Shaw said that the contract between the Public School Library and the Medical Society was made in 1892, and under its terms three months' notice was necessary to terminate it. This was the object of President Whitelaw's communication. He understood, however, that all arrangements for the transfer of the library to the new board had not/been completed as yet, because the consent of the necessary namber of life members had not been obtained.

A motion was made and adopted that a committee be appointed, with the President of the society as

A motion was made and adopted that a committee be appointed, with the President of the society as Chairman to take charge of the communication and make such arrangements for the society for the future as would best subserve its interests. A motion was also adopted to make the regular library committee a part of this regular committee.

make the regular library committee a part of this regular committee.

Dr. G. W. Broome then presented a case of congenital absence of the bladder and other interesting phases of maiformed genitalia. The patient, he said, had always associated with girls as a child and always conducted herself as a woman, yet to a large extent the physiological development was that of a man. He explained the case in detail, which was a rare an interesting one from a medical standpoint—and provoked quite a lengthy discussion. quite a lengthy discussion.
Dr. Frank R Fry read a paper on "Medi-

Tr. Frank R. Fry read a paper on "medi-cine in Neurasthenia."

He said that physicians were too frequently guilty of trying to ride their patients to the goal of health on some favorite hobbyjof their own.

It was difficult to tell just when a cold sponge, a warm bath, a sea voyage, a dose of bromide, nux vomica or some other medicine would prove the most efficacious.

He their instanced some cases which he had treated simply with bromides and nux vomica with good success. One of these was a farmer and the other a female school

Another case was that of an uphoisterer, si years of age, who had to give up his trade because of heaviness in his legs, had stomach, sleeplessness and general physical de-

sleeplessness and pression.

This case he had treated like the others with simple remedies and attained the most satisfactory results.

He then drew some general conclusions in which he conclusion in which he condemned the practive of administering too many drugs in cases of neurasthemia.

Dr. Charles G. Chaddock read the last paper of the evening on "Mental Factors in Nervous Prostration," which owing to the inteness of the hour was but briefly discussed.

#### VINE GRAFTING.

An Ingenious Process to Strengthen the French Product.

Paris, Dec. 9 .- At this week's meeting of the Academy of Science, M. Charmin, read a paper on the extraordinary result obtained by grafting American on French vines. The American vine after being grafted on the French vine is thrust into the earth where it takes root. The French vine is then protakes root. The French vine is then provided with a healthy American root invulnerable phylloxera, and the quality of the wine is not injured. The American vine promises to save the French vine from the destruction with which it was threatened and restore it to its original flourishing condition. It will thus be of far greater value than the invention of Dr. Pasteur.

The Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce has asked the Minister of Commerce to induce the American Government to believe that wine which costs in cents a bottle in France should not be treated as an article of luxury under the American tariff.

A GHASTLY SUBJECT.
The Academy of Medicine has received an nteresting ghastly communication from Dr. Chauvel, an army staff surgeon, as to the Chauvel, an army staff surgeon, as to the penetrating powers of modern rife bullets. Dr. Demosthens, the Chief Surgeon of the Roumanian army, has been practicing on human corpess and live horses with the improved Maennilcher rife. A bail passed through a box of sulphur without igniting it. The human body, therefore, would not be burnt. Of five corpses placed one behind the other at a distance of 1,800 feet, three were plerced by one builet. The wounds made in the soft tissue were smaller than those caused by the arms last used in warfare, but the bones struck by the builets were splinttered and arteries were cut so completely that stoppage of hemorrhage would be almost impossible.

Editor Dubost.

Henri Rochefort says that when he was pr in prison after the assassination of Victor Noir, a person calling himself Antonin Dubost walked into the office of the Morseillaise and announced that he was au-thorized by M. Rochefort to edit that news-paper. He did so, Rochefort bud never heard of him. Dubost succeeded so well with another fellow's newspaper that he be-came a deputy and is now a Cabinet Min-leter.

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

Plush Cuff and Collar Boxes \$1.00 up to \$1.95

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White Metal Front Albums...\$3 95 to \$5.00 Leather Albums...95c, \$1.50, \$1 95 to \$3.50

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## IN HIGH LIFE.

Two German Marriages Which Still Excite Great Interest.

The True Story of the Romance of Princess Elizabeth.

HOW SHE MET AND LOVED SIEGFRIED BRITTENHORN.

She Determined to Remain Single All Her Life if Not Permitted to Wed the the Feet of Her Grandfather, Em-Consent Gained-What He Will Do for the Princess' Husband-Other Matters of Interest From Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 9 .- The semi-official news papers make no comment on the reported erious differences between the Kaiser and the King of Wurtemburg nor the alleged recall in anger of the King's Minister to Berlin. all these reports appear in Liberal and Radi cal papers alone. The silence of the Kaiser's nouthpieces in the face of the serious natur of these allegations, may be regarded as signifying their truth. But even if the quarre should actually grow warm, German unity is now so thoroughly established that no really important consequences are likely to TWO HIGH LIFE MARRIAGES.

Two marriages in German high life, which he Post-Disparch has already noted, continue to excite the greatest interest. The true story of the romance of Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria adds important facts to the report in the regular press dispatches. When her sister, Princess Augusta, was married to the Austrian Archduke Joseph Augustin, it was generally commented on that the younger daughter of Prince Leopold should marry before the older. It time that the Princess Elizabeth had already chosen of the Princes Entabled and that her choice, although sanctioned by her mother, was opposed by her father and her uncle, Prince Luitpold, the Regent of Bavaria. Princess Elizabeth met Lieut. Baron Otto Von Seefreid-Brittenhom first at a court ball four years ago. She became passionately fond of him and expressed her determination to remain unmarried if she was not permitted to be come his wife. He is one of the handsomest men in the German army and possesses considerable intelligence, but the family is very poor. The Princess was notified that she was destined to wear an Empress' crown.
At the time the Vienna and Berlin press

positively announced her engagement to archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir presump ive to the Austrian throne. One day the news came from Munich, where Seefried was garrisoned, that he had met with an accident while shooting. Then it was rumored he had attempted suicide when was rumored he had attempted suicide when he learned the Princess was to be married. Then came the episode of her interview with her grandfather, Emperor Francis Joseph, when the Princess threw herself at his feet,

her and secreta's collars, which he hally gave.

Princess Elizabeth has petitioned Emperor William to permit Lieut. Secretal to resign from the German army.

The Emperor of Austria probably will give a large Tyrolean estate to Baron Secrical and raise nim to the dignity of Count after he has joined the Austrian army.

Princess Elizabeth is 20 years old and Princess Elizabeth is 20 years old and Earon Section 18 your Secriced Buttenheim. Chamberlain to the Bavonia Court. The family nobility patent dates from 1840.

PRINCE OTTO'S MARRIAGE.

Prince Otto of Schaumburg-Lippe married Miss Anna Venkoepper Tuesday last in the village church of Eisen, near Paderborn. The father of the bride was only recently enobled. He is a rich industrial magnate with the state of the and habitually stayed during the summer with his family at Wiesbaden, where his princely hospitality will be remembered by many Americans. Miss Anna had many sultors, but it was slways said of her that she would marry none but a Prince. The Emperer has given her the title of Countess of Hagenburg.

HERMANN FELDMANN.

## Girls and Boys. You tell him what you want—any kind of Toy or Doll or Game. Santa Claus writes it all down in his book-and on Christmas morning you find it in your stocking.

ways Comes to Penny & Gentles. He goes about the store all day-talking to good little

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Ladies' Black Fur Muffs......75C

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\$1,50

Ladies' Black Fur Boas

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PLOW'S, 612 OLIVE ST Man of Her Choice—Her Pleadings at peror Francis Joseph-His Reluctant, afty years ago, and having amassed a quar-

ter of million dollars, returned to the home of his youth. In 1881 his wife had him declared insane. He escaped from the asylum in 1885, but was captured and returned. A trial lasting twelve days has just been concluded in Dusseldori by which it appears that Mrs. Feldmann had maintained familiar relations since 1883 with a manufacturer, Joseph Hemmerling, to whom she handed little by little about 1825,000 of her husband's fortune. Through extravagance she wasted another \$50,000. To hide her defalcations she filed at court fraudulent balance sheets and reports. Hemmerling failed in 1892. Through his failure Mrs. Feldmann's defalcations came to light. Both were then indicted. She was sentenced to two years and three months in prison, and Hemmerling to four years. During the trial six eminent doctors who gave evidence regarding Mrs. Feldmann's insanity widely disagreed. size, one of her husband's fortune. Through extravagance she wasted another \$50,000. To hide her defaications she filed at court fraudulent balance sheets and reports. Hemmerling failed in 1892. Through his failure Mrs. Feldmann's defaications came to light. Both were then indicted. She was sentenced to two years and three months in prison, and Hemmerling to four years. During the trial six eminent doctors who gave evidence regarding Mrs. Feldmann's insanity widely disagreed.

The Public Prosecutor in his address to the jury, strongly advocated the alteration of the law by which persons are declared under coardingship on the ground of transits.

the law by which persons are declared under guardianship on the ground of insanity. He demanded for the future better guarantees that the person is really insane. When Feldman he said, accompanied by a friend, called on Dr. Nasse of Bonn for examination, the doctor could not tell which of the two was the man brought for examination. Nevertheless, he afterward declared Feldmann incurably and dangerously insane.

Dr. Oretscnmar concluded: "If you should pronounce your verdict in the same careless manner as Dr. Nasse pronounced Feldmann insane, respect for Prussian justice would soon disappear."

WORK IN THE REICHSTAG. The week's debate in the Reichstag has added almost nothing new to the arguments for or against Herr Miquel's financial measures. The whole subject had been fully threshed in hundreds of public meetings be-

forehand.

In the general debate, Herr Miquel had to make a hard stand, inasmuch as only a decade ago, as Burgomaster of Frankfort, he headed a petition against the taxation of business on the exchange.

There is a growing agitation against the to-bacco duties and this imperils the taxation programme scarcely less than the unpopularity of the proposed wine duties. As the language of the National Liberais in the Baden Diet indicates, even Herr Miquel's staunchest supporters are not prepared to indorse his measure without great reservations.

WINE DUTIES. All the deputies from Southern Germany and from the Rhine provinces will add their votes to those of the Preeissinnige and Socialist parties against an increase of the wine duties. In fact, it is safe to say that the only tax which will be adopted in the Diet is the Bourse tax yielding 37,000,000 marks yearly, the remainder of the 66,000,000 absolutely required in order to meet the army bill expenses that have to be made up by a modified increase of the duties on tobacco and the higher priced wines.

THE BOURSE BILL.
The Christmas vacation will come before

The Christmas vacation will come before the Bourse bill will be through its committee stage. This will give ample time to renew the popular agitation against this measure and to inundate the Reichstag with protests and resolutions. The house rises on Dec. 5 and meets again on Jan. 9, 1894.

The coming week will be occupied by the second and third readings of the commercial treaties and then the German and Russian delegate will resume negotiations with improved prospects of success, since it is seen that the Reichstag is likely to adopt the proposed treaty with Russia, and it is now expected that the end of January may see the treaty arranged.

The idea of levying new taxes, is making itself reit, only in the German Empire at large, but also in Saxony, Hamburg, and to the small principality of Schwarsburg-Sondershausen, where bills for the reduction or increase of the income tax have been submitted to the respective Diets.

The JESUIT LAW.

The fact that the Centrists are in favor of the treaty with Roumania originated in the rumor that the Government had promised to

give effect to the Reichstag vote to recall the lesuits.
Nothing of the kind occurred, and the

The Emperor has congratulated the Catholic Prince Fuerstenburg for his vote against the The Emperor has congratulated the Catholic Prince Fuerstenburg for his vote against the repeal of the Jesuit law and a distinct movement is beginning to manifest in evangelic circles against the repeal.

The Conservative party has received an earnest request from Bresiau appealing to them to protect the interests of the Protestants upon the occasion of the third reading of the bill in the Reichstag and dwelling upon the dangers the church and the Fatherland might be involved in by the readmission of the Jesuits.

A private dispatch from Rome purports to

sirable in the interests of social order that the Jesuits should be re-admitted and exercise their beneficial influences against the spread of Socialism, whose agitators are fanning the fire already lighted. The Jesuits, threfore, contribute to the contentment of the working classes. Before their expulsion the Jesuits were directing congregations of the working classes which were imbued by their education with conservative principles at the same time the Jesuits' influence would be able to induce employers and the wealthy classes to show greater solicitude for working people by requiring a less amount of work with better salaries.

"It is improbable that the readmission of the Jesuits to Germany will have any effect upon France or Italy. It is hardly necessary to have the situation changed in France, because in spite of the decree of March, the Government closes its eyes to the fact that the Jesuits open schools and it is impossible in Italy, where the Masons still maintain their power. Everywhere else in Spain, America and Austria, the Jusuits are free; above all, in America."

MOSER'S RECALL. The report published in the Wurtemburg papers that Minister Moser's recall from Berlin was due to the opposition of Premier Mittnacht or to the new military convention i unfounded. Wurtemburg is just as jealous as Bavaria of the limited privileges it enjoy and if any change is meditated it will be restricted to a larger infusion of Wurtemburg officers in the Prussian army and vice versa in general military interests.

THE NIHILIST PLOT. The Lokal Anxiger publishes the details of the Warsey Nibilist plot, showing that it extended to St. Petersburg, Charkoff, Kieffe and Odessa. On the night of the 5th, i and Odessa. On the night of the 5th, it appears, the police stopped a boat on the Neva and seized three small cases of dynamite, and a student to whom the cases were addressed was subsequently arrests were made, including many officers and some girls. The police assert that they have evidence that a bomb outrage against the Casr was planned, and it was stated that application of the knout elicited a full confession from the student. The other arrestees were also subjected to terrible torture and to the knout.

LE JEUNE ARRESTED. Le Jeune, the Vienna banker, was arres ere this evening and will be extradited The principal losers by his embezziements are his mother-in-law, a former minister to Vienna, an Austrian Count and two orphan relatives.

A TEXAS BANK LOOTED.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 2.—Robbers entered the Plano National Bank last night, blew the safe to atoms and robbed it of all the currency and part of the gold in it, about \$6,000 or \$6,000. The robbers would not take allver. The bank kept the bulk of its money in a ballas bank. It has been proposed for Dallas bank. It has been reported for som time that the Daltons were camping round in the dovernment had promised to the Reichstag vote to recall the of the kind occurred, and the dications are quite to the contrary.

# DOWN THEY GO!

Don't Wait Till January. We



atest Styles Melton Cloth Jackets, fur trimmed, Columbian collars, price has been \$7.50;

Latest style Ladles' Jackets, diagonal cloth, fur trimmed, Columbian colcloth, fur trimmed, Columbian collar, price has been \$9.50; \$5.95 Children's
Arctic Opossum Sets....\$2.25 Latest style Ladies' Beaver Jackets, Children's White Angora Sets.......\$1.75 tight fitting, fur trimmed and braided. price has been \$12.50; \$7.95 Angora Sets......\$4.50

Latest style Ladles' Jackets, finest cloth, braided and fur trimmed, Columbian collars, price \$10.75 has been \$15.00; now.

Misses' Cloaks, all ages, all \$1.50 to \$15 sizes............. Misses' Woolen Dress, \$1 to \$10 Flannellette Tea Gowns

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o inches high,

natural hair,

Bisque Head,

Shoes and

Stockings, extra heavy

body; well

worth \$1.50.

## ANNOYING A PASTOR

Lawless Young Fellows With Cudgels Surround Marvin M. E. Church.

THE REV. S. H. BARLY, CAMB IN HAND, STRIKES TERROR TO THEIR BANKS.

once Stones Came Through the Windows of Marvin Chapel During Worship-Sunday Base Ball Was the Next Annoyance, but Insults to Lady Parish.

and Sidney streets, is a model edifice. Its ines are on the English renaissance order. It succeeds the old Marvin Chapel of ancient

Its pastor is the Rev. S. H. Early. young man of powerful frame and great earnestness. He is a favorite with his flock and a leader in its good works. He came to St. Louis six years ago. INSULTS TO LADIES AND PASTOR.

Last Tuesday night the Epworth League was in session at the church. It is an organization of young people. Mr. Early escorted two or three young ladles from their homes, near his own dwell-ing, at 1908 Sidney street, to the church. As he was going down the street he encountered a party of boys and young men. They made remarks directed at Mr. Early and his lady friends. In fact they turned and followed them and finally used insulting language flavored with absolute obscenity. Mr. Early stepped back and into their midst.

"This thing," said he, "must cease and cease now and permanently. I shall permit no such language in my hearing whether or not I am accompanied by ladies."

not I am accompanied by ladies."

Then he went on with the ladies to the church, the young rowdles dropping behind. The Rev. Mr. Early was early at the meeting. Few had yet arrived. Soon some of the young men who came looked flushed and excited. They finally admitted that they had been annoyed by a gang of what they called "hoodiums." Who had gathered at the corner. Dr. Early seized a cane which he always carries on the street when the weather does not demand an jumbrella, and went out on the little white pillared porch.

READY FOR BUSINESS BUT NO BUSINESS BRADT. READY FOR BUSINESS BUT NO BUSINESS READY. "I am the head of these works," he said.
"If there is any business to transact the man to transact it with is the Chief Executive. I am that person. Is there anything I can do

am that person. Is there anything I can do for you?"
There was nothing, one young boy said. There was no pressing business to transact. "What are you young deliows doing here with cudgels?"
"I haven't any cudgel," said the young fellow who had spoken before.
"I see you havent'," Mr. Early replied, "but your companions have. They have been annoying young people who come here to worship. I don't intend to have you young men loading about this corner. This annoyance has continued too long aircady."
The Rev. Mr. Evrly looked like a man of his word, and the young fellows with cudgels walked away and did not return. There was a meeting Friday night, but they failed to put in an appearance.

BASE BALL DISTURBS CHURCH WORSHIP.

BASE BALL DISTURBS CHURCH WORSHIP. Tuesday was not the first time the Union was a vacant lot adjoining the church, the wicked young Americans of the neighborbood gathered on the green at 11 a.m. and just as the Rev. Doctor was lifting his voice in supplication a coacher in the yard lifted his voice to tall "Chimy" to slide to third. The Rev. Air. Early took time shough after a fervent nmen to a journ to the los and adjourn the youngsters. He mentioned the word "police" to them and they did not come again Sunday.

When the old Marvin Chapel was in existence stones frequently came crashing through windows as the organ voluntary was being played. But the recent troubles are not believed to have been malicious, but the outgrowth of unrestrained animal spirits.

IN AFRICAN WILDS.

Astor Chanler's Exploring Expedition Stranded and Out of Food.

London, Dec. 9 .- News received by the Royal Geographical Society from the expedi-tion headed by the American explorer, William Astor Chanler, are anything but encourexpedition is stranded at Dhecho, a few mile north of the equator, and not very far from the northeast of Mount Kenla. When these

advices were forwarded. Mr. Chanler was waiting for porters, donkeys and goods to arrive from the coast. His messengers had then been gone four months, and it is doubted if the necessary supplies will ever reach the Chanler expedition.

It is added that the animals carrying the stores of the expedition perished from some kind of a plague and that on Sept. 20 last Chanler had lost 150 donkeys and ditten camels.

Last October advices from Chanler stated that the climate of Hemeya, close to the British East African possessions, had provenfatal to further progress of the explorer. All his camels, fifty out of finety donkeys and most of the cattle, goats and sheep had died there.

Chanler's expedition left Zanzibar for

All his camels, fifty out or ninety donkeys and most of the cattle, goats and sheep had died there.

Chanler's expedition left Zanzibar for Somailiand in September of last year. He had with him about 200 natives, mustering 170 rifes, and the expedition was otherwise well equipped. His only white companion is well equipped. His only white companion is Lieut, siohnel of the Austrian army. The purpose of the expedition is purely scientific. Mr. Chanler intended to ascend the Tana River to Mount Kenia, a constantly snow-clad mountain 18,000 feet above the level of the sea, a river descending from which is supposed to flow to the Victoria Nyanza. The expedition has as its objective point a section of africa which, owing to the inveterate hostility of the inhabitants, has defied the most persistent endeavors of all explorers.

From Mount Kenia it was the explorers purpose to go north in traversing the territory east of kudolph Lake, a tract of country of which nothing is known except that the inhabitate by warlike tribes. This content has been the objective point of many abortive expeditions and was the scene of the massacre of Aaron von der Decken and of the more recent and less tragic failures of Revoil, Prince Rispoil and Ferrandi.

Chanler is a young man, only about 22 years old. He is an American, the son of John Winthrop Chanler. He is a graduate of Harvard.

ot an out and out murder, was one to al not an out and out murder, was one to a intents. The provocator was a man calle Harry Wilson, who, it is said, used a knij with telling effect, nearly scaiping his victir and cutting his hands.

Wilson, it is said, had designs towards female in a house where both hoarded, an because Reeves arose to defend her, Wilso turned upon him with savage brutality driving a knife into his forehead and, draw last it down his face, disfigured him for life at the least, leaving him in a critical condition.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE R. E. CO., 8th and Locust Sts.

## FINISHED THIRD.

Hartford's Poor Race Saddened the Washington Talent.

ODDS ON TO WIN AND HE WAS MOSED OUT FOR THE PLACE

Fred Foster's Colors Carried to the Front by Eloroy-Brazos Won at Madison-Boy and Townsend Were the East Side Handicap Winners-General Racing Results.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.-Threatening weather did not keep the crowd away to-day. The attendance was large, having been reinforced by a large crowd, from New York, which came down to stay over till Monday. The track was heavy and this caused considerable scratching. The fields were large, but this did not harm the races to any extent. The contests were exciting and the

sport up to the mark.

The talent started off bad. They pinned their faith to Hartford once more and not-withstanding Sims' efforts they could do no better than third. Emma D. took the lead at the quarter and was never headed, winning easily from Blue Mass by two lengths. The honors were in doubt to the last jump, Hartford only being beaten a head.

totum and Florence made the running to the stretch in the second event, where Capt. Brown moved up and taking the lead won easily by three lengths. Factotum was and, four lengths in front of Florence. Mask was well played to win the third rac

and went to the post second choice. He had syldently had a bad night, for he was never in the hunt. After a long delay at the post, riction got away in the lead and, holding it to the end, won easy by two lengths. Johnny came fast in the last furlong, just nipping the filly for the place by a neck.

Arabled the way into the stretch in the fourth event, where he gave way to Eloroy. The latter won well in hand by a head. Arab

fourth event, where he gave way to Eloroy. The latter won well in hand by a head. Arab was a length in front of Lismore for third place. There was some dispute after the result was posted, it being claimed that the vocation of taway without the drop of the flag vocation of taway without the drop of the flag vocation of taway without the drop of the flag vocation of taway without the drop of the flag vocation of taway without the drop of the flag vocation of taway without the drop of the flag vocation of taway without the drop of the flag vocation of

. ..... 116 Miss Bess ......

#### ENTRIES FOR MONDAY. First race, five furlong

107 Bicckwood   101
Traisor
Minacle
Golden Valley   108 Hollywood   108   10
Fifth race, mile and a quarter:   Donearter
Sixth race, ave and a fair   Sixth race, ave and a fair   Loriner   112   Calantha   112   Loriner   112   Calantha   112   Trump   112   Moonraker   103   Morrissey   112   Moonraker   103   112   Sixth Charles   103   103   104   105

#### BRAZOS BY A NECK.

#### The Famous Bush Horse Defeated Son

Speedy Sprinters at Madison. nusually large sized crowd was on hand at Madison yesterday afternoon. The going was very sloppy, but the sport was in-teresting, and six books were in line and the speculation lively. Rank outsiders were successful in the first three events and the reining two races were captured by favor kind of a "dump" for the talent. R. of P. a rank outsider, at 15 to 1, was sue a rank outsider, at 16 to 1, was successful, pulled up, by six lengths from Corbett, one of the choices. Lady Belle was one length back. Marcelina, a recent arrival from Hawthorne, defeated Little Lewis by a head, driving, in the second race. Mollie L. finished third, one-haif length back. Safe Home, another outsider, won the third race by a neck from from Alonzo. J. B. Freed was six lengths off. Brazos, at odds on, won the fourth, ridden out, by a neck from Starlight. Catoosa ran third, one length back. Sewanee, the choice, was successful in the closing scramble, handily, by two lengths. La Rue, after making all the running, "blew up," in the stretch, but lasted long enough to beat out Pigeon for the place. The summary:

(Market See	1, frat; Alongo 100 (Socien), 5 to 2
second: J. B.	Freed 115 (Daly), 6 to 1, third. Time
1:314. May	Bird, Ceverton Kildare, Somerse
and Cole Base	omb also ran.
Fourth race.	four and ene-half furlongs-Brazon
	7 to 10, first; Starlight 122 (Arnold)
3 to 1, second	(Cateosa 110 (Feeney), 15 to 1, third.
Time. 1:054.	Mellie F., Mandy Brooks, St. Mark.
Frank Farmer	and Log Cabin also ran.
Fifth race,	six and one-half furlongs-Sewanes
106 (Arnold).	5 to 2, first; La Rue 104 (Berger) 6 to
1. second; Pig	Bonnie B., Dan Meek, Woodford

T	-MORROW's	ENTRIES.
First race,	five-eighths	of a mile:
len Witchell		March

	Gen. Mitchell 110 St. Mark
	Haymaker 110 Ormonde
	Chicago
н	Ontlook 118 Miss Bush 104
t	Granny White 104 Hallie Vic
-41	Capt. King
-	becond race, five-eights of a mile, selling:
b	Joe Chinn
٦	Joe Ching 89 Erace 97
٠	Tommy Tucker 101 Vol Dora 81
1	Doubtless 81 Harry M
-	Third race, five and a half furlongs, selling:
Э	Dan Honig 101 Larue 95
	Little Midget 98 Extra
ч	Capt. Jack
Л	Johnnie Waber 100 Straightont 110
	Vulcan 107 Charley Mansur, 105
٦	Jim Lee
	Fourth race, seven and a half furlongs,

Progression108	Oliver Twist11
Uncie John 105	Billy Sunderland 11
May Belle 101	
Bonnie B 96	Mirabeau 11
Or Wilcox 109	Kimberly 12

Fift	race, t	bree-qu	arters	of a mile:	
Altair	ome	10	Lucino	Freed	
Blaze	Duke	10	9 Brazos	•••••••	**
		_	-	-	

Were the Handicap Winners at the Course Across the River Yesterday. Notwithstanding the cloudy and threaten ing weather, a splendid crowd witnessed some rare sport over sloppy going at the

course across the river yesterday. Two fay-

Fourth race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Tam-Fourth race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Tam-eriane 102 (J. Smith), 5 to 1, first; Emblem 102 (C. McDonaid), 8 to 1, second; Lizzie V. 99 (Sanfors), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:324, Moonlight, Judge Hughes, Vandyke, Alfalfa and Livingston also

ran.
Fifth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Townsend 94
(C. McDonaid), 7 to 2, first: Semnambulist 95 (Van
Campho, 5 to 1, secons; Leadaway 100 (Sanford), 3 to
1, third. Time, 1:39%. Judge Cardweil, Fannie

H., Jean Lessley and	d Oakview al	se ran.	-
TO-MOI	RROW'S ENT	RIES.	
First race, free of a mile:	handicap,	nine-sixteenth	18
Frankle D	.110 Mt. M	eGregor16	04

1	Menk Overion 110 Hertha Fenton 1 Virginia II 95 Russell Gray 1 Electricity 105 Coroner 1 Zender 114 Keenanna
	Second race, selling, three-quarters of mile:
١	Molile Gray   105 Belle C   1   Parson Crook   108 Vol Farrow   1   1   Plute   108 Orrille   1   Tewnsend   108 Itanier   1   Lixzie V   110 Ulster   1   Glenmound   112   Hoodoo   1   1
١	Third race, selling, five-eighths of a mile:
ı	Flora B   98 Belle M   10   10   10   10   10   10   10

Fourth race, selling, five-eighths of a mile Ed Lahey 101 Imp. Connemara... 101 Hob Miller 101 John R. (by Gloster). 104 Minnie Mitchell. 108 Imp. Asben.

Lamasney's Colt Made a Poor Showing

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9 .- The Crescent City Jockey Club winter meeting opened under 2,500 people were present and enjoyed good racing. The weather was clear and warm, but the track rather slow. Eleven book-makers did a very good business. The sum-mary:

ENTRIES FOR MONDAY. First race, five furlongs:

Third race, five furlongs: een-sixteenths of a mile Fourth race.

#### ROY AND TOWNSEND

course across the river yesterday. Two favorites, one second choice and a pair of 5 to 1 shots were successful. Pebble Rock and Harry R. were equal favorites at 4 to 1 for the opening race, which was won by Harry R. ridden out, with one length to spare. Luke Richards, the favorite, defeated George W. by one length, in the second event. Roy captured the handicap by a peck from Ed Gartland. Osric, the favorite, ran unplaced. Tameriane, at 5 to 1, won the fourth race by a head from Embiem. The second handicap was captured by the second choice, Townsend, with two lengths to spare, from Somnambulist. The summary:

nambulist. The summary:

First race, five-eighths of a mile-Harry R., 100
(F. Jackson), 4 to 1, first; Frolicsome Lass (imp.),
104 (Conrad), 7 to 1, second; Podig, 107 (McIntyre), 2 to 1, shird. Time, 1:0394. Larkin, Ethel Fortune, Epsom, Republic, Saxopis, Sarah C. and Pebble Rock also ran.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile-Luke Richards, 107 (Bradshaw), 8 to 5, first; George W., 105 (J. Steppe), 4 to 1, second; No Remarks, 107 (Chamnese), 2 to 1, thire. Time, 1:2445. Dan Farrell, Maj, Palmer, Belle M., Barbara and Orville also ran.

also ran.

Third race, nine-sixteenths of a mile-Roy 108 (Gorman), 5 to 1, first; Ed Gartland 115 (Van Camp), 3 to 1, second: Jennie Harding 120 (Gill), 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:01. Osric and May Lady also

or a mile:	
Frankle D.         110 Mt. McGregor         10 Capt. D         110 Wr. Killis         10 Menk Overton         110 Wr. Killis         10 Menk Overton         10 Menk Overton	5200
Second race, selling, three-quarters of mile:	
Mollie Gray	88888
Third race, selling, five-eighths of a mile:	

Fifth race, selling, eleven-sixteenths mile:

SERVICE IN THE RUCK.

mary:

Pirst race. Inaugural purse, \$200, five furiongs—
Jack Loveli won easily by three lengths; Lita L.,
second; Nannie Lord, third. Time, 1:07.
Second race, six furionss—Last Chance, first;
Bans Tail, second; Oa. Forest, third, Time, 1:224;
Third race, \$x i suriongs—Mary B. M., first, Driving Hard, second; Jim Hogg, third. Time, 1:684,
Fourth race, six furiongs—Mary Miss Nannie, first;
Rouser, second; Rosemont, third. Time, 1:204;
Fifth race, seven suriongs—Prestiwits, first; Stella
J., second; Lank, third. Time, 1:3714.

## LOOK AT THE FUN YOU'HAVE



NO. 3 OUTFIT consists of an elegant machine made Double Barrel Breech Loading Gun, 12 gauge, having top snap, extended rib, rebounding locks, pistol grip, patent fore-end, rubber heel plate, etc., canvas cover with tool pocket, complete implement set including cleaning rod and all necessary loading and cleaning tools, 8-oz. canvas hunting coat, canvas hunting hat, Favorite gun cleaner, whistle and duck call; price.....





# E.C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., BROWNING, KING

306 and 308 N Fourth Street.

HURDLE RACING

Will Be Inaugurated at Madison Next

Saturday Afternoon. George Cochrane, the well-known hurdle rider, arrived at Madison yesterday from Chicago. He brought down some jumpers to take part in the proposed hurdle races. The first one will probably begin at Madison next Saturday. Cochran's lot includes Woodford, Settle Up, Argenta, Diamond Dick, Speculation, Japonica, Prince Astral and Guilford. Cochrane says: "Several of the best known steeplechase riders in the country are coming here to take part in the hurdle races, Billie Higgins, Tom Little, Tom Merrick, Ted Merrick and myself are already at the ground. Jimmy Jenks, Jack Murphy and several other steeplechase riders are coming and will be here in time to take part in any hurdle race that may be run next Saturday. Hurdle racing was made a feature at Hawthorne on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. That they were appreciated was proven by the fact that on those days the attendance was always larger than any other days of the week. Dick, Speculation, Japonica, Prince Astral

Ean Francisco Summary. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9 .- Results to-day's

ran.
Second race, five furlongs—Lucky Dog 4 to 1, first;
Romeins 6 to 1. second; Leo 3 to 1, third. Time,
101%. Firstation, Anna Mayes, Articus, Realization, Reydal, Santa Autta, Neison, Last Chance,
Broadhead, Bordeava and Thornhill also ran.
Third race, one mile—Nomad 5 to 2, won; Wildwood 5 to 2, second; Santiago 10 to 1 third. Time,
1:43. Stromboli, Flambeau, Donohue and Gascon
also ran. also ran.
Fourth race, steeplechase—Ballarat I to 3, won;
Fourth race, steeplechase—Ballarat I to 3, won;
Feturs 3 to 1, second; Eldorado 5 to 2; third.
Time, 3:31½, Col. Brady and Longwellialse ran.
Fifth race, six furlongs—Abi P. 2 to 1, won;
Greenhock 8 to 1, second; Forerunner 4 to 1, third.
Time, 1:13½, Patricia, Penny Royal, Inkerman,
Reno, Vendome and Debracey also ran.

LOVE AND THEFT.

san Norris' Sweetheart Helped Her to

Rob Her Employer. Detectives McGrath and O'Connell arrested Susan Norris, a servant girl, and her lover, Clarence C. Clemens, last evening on suspicton of having stolen \$170 and two quite valuable gold rings from Mrs. Mary Sutter

woman was employed. Three days ago the money was Three days ago the money was taken from a wardrobe, and Mrs. Sutter reported the matter to the police, expressing her suspicion that the servant girk knew something about the money. Detectives McGrath and O'Connell arrested the girl at Mrs. Sutter's residence and Clemens was caught at a neighboring saloon where he was waiting for his sweetheart. Shortly after her arrest Susan broke down and concealed in the flour barrel, and search there resulted in the finding it. When questioned us to how she had opened the wardrobe, Susan sald that Clemens had furnished her with a key.

Susan said that Clemens had furnished her with a key.

Susan (or Queen, as Clemens calls her), was left alone in the house Thursday night. Clemens called. Susan had retired, but gave him a quarter to go back down town. The police think she gave him the two rings which are yet missing. The key to the wardrobe was found in a salad dish.

There were two young women entertaining their sweethearts in the kitchen where the balance of the plunder was secreted, so that she could not give it to Clemens on that occasion.

ing their sweethearts in the Ritchen where the balance of the plunder was secreted, so that she could not give it to Clemens on that occasion.

Airs. Sutter took a lively interest in her cook and was quite overcome by the discovery that she was the thief. She fainted four times when the money was recovered from the flour barrel and is in a precarious condition. She had the Norris woman occupy her room with her and in this way she knew where her mistress kept her valuables.

Olarence C. Clemens, the man arrested, comes of a good family in Carbondale, Ill., and are still residents of that place. His older brother, Eb. Clemens, is proprietor of the Grand View Hotel of that place. Olarence has always been wild, however, and of late had made a living by gambling.

Susan and Clemens have been associated for some time. She is 28 years old and claims to have been married to a telegraph operator named James McDonald at Carbondale, Ill., and who is now dead. After her hussland's death Susan says she traveled from place to place, and about eighteen months ago made the acquaintance of Clemens, while working as a domestic at the Grand View Hotel of Chester, Ill., which is conducted by Clemens' mother. When Susan decided to leave chester, Clemens accompanied her and they have traveled together from one city to another ever since. They took in Chicago and the World's Fair and separated about three weeks ago, Susan coming to St. Louis. After securing a position in Mrs. Sutter's household, Clemens, and the police think that he was instrumental in getting her into trouble.

GOLD SPECTACLES FOR XHAS GIFTS,

GOLD SPECTACIES FOR XHAS GIFTS, \$5 to \$12. MERMOD & JACCARD, Broadway, cor. Locust.

RIPE FOR THE ROPE

The Black Assaulter of a Young Lady in Harrisburg, Ark.

SEVENTEEN STASS BEAR TESTIMONY TO HER AWFUL STRUGGLE.

Tom King," the Notorious Female Horse Thief. Escapes From Prison-The Habeck Murder Case Ended-Death of the Capturer of Rube Burrows and Jim

Cummings-Criminal News. HARRISBURG, Ark., Dec. 9 .- On yesterday. about 2 o'clock, Miss Lilly Kelly, a grown young lady, who lives about one mile east of this city, was assaulted while on her way home by a 15-year-old negro named Lad Horner and severely cut. The left side of her face and head was cut in several places. There was a stab in the throat, and her hands were cut in several

places. The negro was captured by Sheriff Gant about two hours after the cutting and was aken before the young lady, who identifie him positively as the negro who assaulted

The citizens were much enraged and it was only by the most stringent efforts that the ff and his deputies prevented the cro rom lynching the black scoundrel. Last night and to-day great masses of enraged nen have crowded the streets and all kinds

of threats have been prevalent. Last night the Sheriff talked to a large crowd on the streets, promising them that the negro was in safe hands and that he would show up to-day for trial, but it was inally concluded that the deputies had run the prisoner out of the way, and ever since then the public has been baffled as to his

thereabouts.
It is thought that the young lady will re-over. She has seventeen gashes in her cover. She has seventuen gashes the fiesh.

At this hour the town is becoming more quiet, but the more deliberate men think that a first-class lynching bee will occur, which will forever remain a mystery, provided the prisoner can be found. This is the first occurrence of this kind which has ever occurred here, and the people seem fully getermined to be vindigated.

GOT HIS DEATHWOUND. Close of the Career of a Renowned Detec tive and Thief-Taker.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9 .- Detective Edward Carney, who captured the notorious: train "Ruba" Rurrows and "Jim"Cum nings, died last night from the effects of builet wound received while he was attempting to arrest two private detectives last

The Habeck Murder Case Ended. WAUSAU, Wis., Dec. 9.—The jury in the cas of Otto and Herman Habeck, brothers charged with having killed their father brought in a verdict of not guilty as to Otto and guilty of manslaughter as to Herman to day. The jury was out twenty hours. Her day. The jury was outtwenty hours. Herman was sentenced to seven years' hard
labor by Judge Barteen. The crime was a
revolting one, the father being chopped to
pieces by Herman, and the head severed
from the body. The two boys then dug a hole
in the ground, buried the corpse and feiled a
tree over the spot. The boys were densely
ignorant. Their father had always abused
them and on one occasion was about to attack them with a hatchet.

Dividends to the Wrong Address. Youngstown, O., Dec. 9 .- Through th dividends to the wrong address, it was dis overed to-day that Vice-President W. K. Chapman of the City Council held twenty-one shares of stock in the company. The discovery has caused a decided sensation in view of an investigation held several months ago, in which consumers demanded a reduction in rates. An investigation will be held to ascertain how many of the city officials held stock.

Christmas Presents at the Globs. Gents' gold and silver ornamented umbrel las to the finest carved ivory handles, \$2 to \$10. Gents' white silk mufflers, 75c to \$3.50. Boys' ruffled blouse waists 750 to the finest Japanese slik at \$3. Collar and cuff boxes, tollet cases, etc., etc. GLOBE,
N. W. COr. Franklin av. and Seventh st.

If You Get It at

## MILLER'S

It's Right.

For the Glad

Christmas Season A beautiful Collection of

Novelties From The Art Centers Of Creation.

The Finest Line of Atomizers

Ever Shown Here. SILVER ATOMIZERS,

CUT GLASS ATOMIZERS. ROYAL WOOSTER ATOMIZERS. ATOMIZERS IN CHINA. ATOMIZERS IN BOHEMIAN GLASS.

All New Designs at Low Prices. loger & Gallet's exquisite Perfumery Soaps, Powders and Toilette Waters.

Ed. Pinaud's Perfumery. Atkinson's English Perfumery. Crown English Perfumery. Guerlain's Soaps and Perfumery. Le Grand's and all French, Englishand

American Perfume Soaps, Powders and Foilet Waters, in plain and Fancy Packages, at Leland Miller prices.

Miller's Cream of Violets

Indorsed by everyone who has used it. The best and most effective preparation or chapped and rough skin. If La Grippe has her clutches upon you and your head and bones ache and you feel a deep navy blue and generally miserable you will imagine the times are much harder than

they really are. Then take Miller's Migraine Tablets, 25c.

And see how quickly you will feel yourself again and see all nature smile, and what delight our Christmas Beauties at low prices

Miller's Cold Comforts 112-114 North Twelfth Street, Just South of Pine. 10c

Will relieve tickling in the throat, hoarse ness and all bronchial affections. About this season look for Genuine Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Leland Miller's is the simon-pure article, fresh and rich in tonic properties. Imported direct from Nor-way and put up in pint and half-pint bot-

tles. 75 cents and 50 cents. INCIDENTALLY: Price. Price. ock's Plasters ..... Packers' Tar Soap......15c Castoria.....25c Crown Lavender Salts......50c Paine's Celery Compound ...... 750 Chemically Pure Giycerine. ..... 25c B bottle Chiris' Triple Rose Water ..... 25c pint bot.

Everything in Proportion at

Leland Miller's, Locust and 6th sts.

# NOVELTIES IN-

Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns,

The Most Desirable and Acceptable

Xmas Gifts.

-WE HAVE-

Dressing Gowns......\$7.00 to \$20.00

Also excellent lines of Initial Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Umbrellas, Slik Embroidered Suspenders, Mufflers, Neckwear, Leather and Oak Collar and Cuff Boxes and Gloves at the very lowest prices. The ladies are invited to look through our well-selected stock while hunting XMAS

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Marked Down the Prices

Holiday Goods,

703-705-707-709 LOCUST STREET. Opposite Mercantile Club

# Great Lot of Holiday Goods! They Must Go!

Your Price is Mine. Read These Prices. Then Call

Book Cases.....\$11.50 Chiffoniers.....\$8.50 Ladies' Secretaries .....\$5.25 Silk-top and Plush Rockers ..... \$3.25 up Toilet Sets.. .....\$2.85 up

Portieres ......\$2.75 up Fur Rugs......\$2.80 up

Also a handsome line of Parlor Suits at prices that will astenish you

A beautiful Christmas Present to each caller. Special invitation to our customers.

FOR CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS. Open Saturdays and Mondays during the Holiday season till 10 p. m.

A FEMALE FORSE THIEF.

Tom King" Escapes From El Beno and Is Pursued by Bloodhounds. WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 9.-"Tom King," the notorious female horse thief, has escaped from the jail at El Reno, O. T. Bloodhounds have been put on the trail of the woman, but

first the officers suspected her sex, but could obtain no admissions or positive evidence until she was accidentally recognized by some Guthrie visitors to the jail.

She has made several escapes from prison, but has always been recaptured.

With her husband, she had a good home, had money of her own and was well cared for, and her only object in going into the horse-stealing business could have been has love of excitement and advanture. Since her incarceration many missing horses have been traced to her doos. It has been discovered that she had been about Otia homa City in male attire for months before her capture, and no one had discovered her extending business. City in male attire for months before it capture, and no one had discovered here or suspected her business. Mrs. Must rides like an Indian and can shoot with a aim of a cowboy.

A visitor from Eireno, O. T., from the jac of which town Tom King escaped last night brings a story from there to the effect in brings a story from there to the effect in who was seen about the jail a few minus who was seen about the jail a few minus before the escape, has disappeared, as that a couple of his horses are also missing It is binted that Williams was smitten with the charms of the comely Tom King, and great many believe that he aided in the entage and is now with her.

Eurled by His Mother's Side-person, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The body us M. Scribe, who committed sui Francisco, Nov. M, was buried he maxt the grave of his mother.

Creighton Webb, the first Secretary of our

Legation at St. Pelersburg, is in London on his first holiday. He is looking ill after his Russian experience. He returns, however,

Bioting Boldiers,

LONDON, Dec. a -The night rioting between

diers of the Highland Light Infantry and

soldiers of the Highland Light Infantry and the Welsh Fusileers of Madershot became so serious that the Duke of Connaught has or-dered pickets from each brigade to parade all night. Several of the rioting soldiers have been taken to the bospitals suffering from serious injuries inflicted by swords, bayonets and riles, which are found scattered about after rioting in the morning.

SUPPOSED TO BE DEBANGED.

Frank Derr Surrenders Himself to the

Police of the Third District.

A young fellow about 24 years of age sham oled into the Third District Station about

o'clock last night and asked to be locked up.

street and said his father was turnkey at the Central Station. He said that his parents had driven him from home, and he had no where to sleep for the night. His manner was very queer, and Sergt. King put him down ssa tride off, but accommo-

M'FADDEN AND WHITMORE.

This Evening's Wrestling Contest at the

Olympic Theater.

and Whitmore will be settled to-night at the

Olympic. Several events will precede the

event of the evening, among which will be

sparring, wrestling and symnastics. Mc-Fadden has been wrestling in an amateur

and professional way here in St. Louis for several years. It is only a little over three years since he turned professional and his record is marred only by

BUZZARDS, HOGS AND DOGS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 9 .- At Linwood,

Feast on the Corpse of a Rich Plan Supposed to Have Been Murdered.

oo, is a mystery, they say at Linwo

THE GRIM REAPER

Death of Capt. Henry L. Mitchell, an

NEVADA, Mo., Dec. 9 .- Capt. Henry L

Bright's disease. He has resided in this

State over a half century. During the war

he was a captain in the Missouri Division of

the Federal forces. He was the father of seventeen children. His wife and eleven children survive him.

A Gallant Veteran Mustered Out. PORTAGE, Wis., Dec. 9. -Gen. Joshua J Suppy died to-day, aged 73. He was brevet ed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 186 or gallantry in the war. His remains will

be taken to Dover, N. H., his birthplace.

Taking the Prodigal Home.

GREENVILLE, III., Dec. 9. -John V. Conney of Amsterdam, N. Y., who came here Wednesday evening to secure the release of

is son, Harry S. Conney, alias Peter Mitch

Every Home Needs One.

which there is a pretty clock properly placed, providing always that it is running, and

way, cor. Locust, in whose vast assortment every taste can be gratified.

Fifteen Tears. ANYWERP, Dec. S.—George Dunn, an American who has been on trial here charged with the murder of Anna Hoffman, has been sentenced to affect years' penal servitude.

Mitchell, aged 74, died this morning with

Aged Missourian-Gen. Guppy.

The wrestling contest between McFadde

gave his name as Frank Derr, residence 1852 South Ninth

A Speedy Dissolution of the English Parliament Imminent.

ployers' Liability Bill

REGARDED AS A DECLARATION OF OPEN WAR AGAINST THE MEASURE.

Their Radical Opposition Stand May Lead to an Early Appeal to the People on the Issue of "Mending or Ending" the House of Lords-The Significant Intiations of the News, Arnold Morley's Paper-London and English Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 9,-Last night's action of the emendment to the employers' liability bill is practically accepted by the Govern-ment as a declaration of open war against iples of the bill. If the Lords stand arm this must precipitate a conflict which very possibly will end in the speedy dissolu-tion of Parliament and an appeal to the people of Great Britain on the great issue of "mending or ending" the House of Lords, with home rule and other Liberal measures is only subordinate questions.

In fact the News deliberately intimates this

morning that the 'entire' bill must now be abandoned 'till the House of Lords has been dealt with." When it is remembered that Arnold Morley, the Postmaster-General, is the chief owner of the News the significant of this statement becomes apparent, as it doubtless was inspired by Mr. Gladstone and The Chronicle, a reorganized and able organ

of the masses, goes further still. It says: "The attitude of the Lords is an invitation, a trial of strength which for aught we know, may bring us nearer revolution than any po-litical question since 1832. The challenge will, we hope, be taken up instantly."

If then, as appears now certain, the Government refuses to compromise with the Lords on this amendment, the bill in its entirety must fail. It therefore seems most that the Government will regard he time as propitious for an appeal to the country on the rejection by the Lords of a measure which is most popular with the masses of Great Britain, far more popular than was the home rule bill. In this event Gladstone may force a dissolution before January is over, and Great Britain may then be plunged into a conflict more momentous than any since that on March 19, 1649, he Commons of England as-in Parliament, finding by sembled in Parliament, finding by too long experience that the House of Lords "is useless and dangerous to the people of England," did ordain and enact "that from henceforth the House of Lords in Parliament shall be and is hereby abolished and taken away, and that the Lords shall not from henceforth meet or sit in said House called the Lords' House or in any other House or race as a House of Lords."

The return of Charles II, brought about a speciation of this act, but it does not seem inprobable that it may now be re-enacted after another 245 years.

A BYR ELECTION.

Meanwhile a bye election this month ha st been made necessary by which the strength of the two parties will be very cleardicated. The present member for Acerington in Lancashire was appointed to a judicial office the other day and therefore his seat in Parliament is vacated and he must contest it again. This borough has always been regarded as a thermometer of public opinion. In the last Parliament it was represented by a Conservative; in the Parliament before that by the present Liberal member Mr. Leese. He was elected to the present Parliament by only a small majority. The Conservative nominated against him Mr. Herman Hodge, who represented the borough in the Salisbury Parliament and is a very rich and popular landlord. The election probably will be held about the 20th and in the short interval every speaker of great prominence in either party will address the elector. The result will be awaited with absorbed interest by all Great Britain. If the Conservatives win it will be accepted as proof that Mr. Gladstone has lost the favor of the country. If the Liberals win and increase the last majority that fact will cerington in Lancashire was appointed to s and increase the isst majority that fact will likewise be accepted as most significant of the result of a general election and will doubtless add much to the probability of a speedy dissolution.

this there is a serious note of alarm in Liberal circles to-day because of THE WORLD and, POST-DISPATCH, printed on the 16th of November, I gave these facts,

MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS.

The World and. Post-Disparch, printed on the 26th of November, I gave these facts, showing how really precaragus is Mr. Gladstone's condition. All I then said is borne out by to-day's announcement from the sick-room of the venerable statesman. It is announced that the cause of the filness is entirely due to his disregard of the strict regimen which he always followed during the life of Sir Andrew Clarke and from which he has departed since that physician's death. A peculiarity of Gladstone's constitution is that illness nearly always attacks him in the digestive organs, the danger being that the relaxed condition supervening may weaken him to a perilous point.

The present attack came on with great violence in the small hours of Friday, and his condition was so alarming that Mrs. Gladstone, who is herself only convalescing from influenze, had to apply instant remedies, while the doctor was being sent for from Westminster Hospital.

The patient is much better to-day, but it is expected that he will now consent to leave for the Riviera in a week or so as his late physician intended he should do.

In Mr. Gladstone's family the opinion prevails that the indigestion was aggravated by the excitement into which he got on Thursday night when annoyed by the obstructive tectics of the opposition. He delivered a very warm speech in the House, Lately he had been under a piedge to his physician not to speak after dinner except with express parmission. He was able to get off to Righton this afternoon.

iley at the United States Embassy de ps the fact that no steps have yet been n to establish definite regulations between to establish definite regulations between the United States and Great Britain for the control of the seal fisheries, nor is it certain whether these negotiations will be conducted through Ambassador Bayard here are in Julian Fauncefote in Washington. In either event the sculations to be adopted will be practically the same as proposed by Mr. Bayard when he was Secretary of State, except that then Bussis, Denmark, Sweden, Japan and other nations concerned had signified their intention to join in the regulations, while now, after costly arbitration and a period perilously approaching to war between the two nations, only Great Britain and the United States are parties to the compact.

on the contrary they spent much a married life in her house in Paris. No the in any war the cause of the differ between them, the Princess herse this the proceedings for separation own free will, life with her husban my become unanders him. rown free will, life with user will be come unendurable, the dispute between Mrs. Mackay and the she dispute between Mrs. Mackay and the she dispute between Mrs. Mackay and the she was an account of his extravagance at debts. I learned that the proceeding or separation have reached such a stage at a decree must shortly be rendered and ant by the original marriage agreement as the property the Princess may ultimate or dispute will not be subject to her husband and or debts, whatever the decree.

OLD JACKSOFVILLE PAIR GROUNDS WILL BE TURNED INTO A PRIZE RING.

Corbett's Training Party Will Include Fifteen People-His Wife Wil Super intend the Cooking of the Champion's Meals-Revision of Base Ball Rules

and McVey, Corbett's trainers, decided upon Mayport as the training quarters for the champion, that little fishing village has taken on a surprising degree of activity. To-day the party went down there to look the piace over and arrange for getting the quar-ters in shape. The site selected is what is known as the "Wallace Cottage." It was built ten years ago by Alexander Wallace, a wealthy lumberman, who projected and built, with his own personal means, the Jacksonville, Mayport & Pablo Railway. The cottage is large and comfortable situated not far from the light-bouse and commanding a fine view of the beach and the river. The Atlantic is only a mile or s away. Altogether there will be about fiftee in the training party, which will include Mr and Mrs. Corbett, Miss Howard, Mr. an Mrs. Delaney, Messrs. McVey, Lake an Mott, a physician, two or three attendant and some more of Corbett's friends. Mrs Corbett will personally superintend th cooking and preparation of every mouthful of food which the champion will eat. Corbett insists on this, as he will not trust any chef on the top of the earth. One cook for Jim's food will be under Mrs. Corbett's orders. "I shan't do any cooking myself," she explained to-day, "but I shall see that every bite of it is done properly."

manner was very queer, and Sergt. King put him down esa trific off, but accommodated him with sleeping quarters.

A call at the Derr residence revealed the fact that Frank had eaten his supper at home, blacked his father's boots, brought in coal and wood for the morning and told his mother he was going to the south part of the city to spend the evening.

When told of what Frank had said at the idea that he had been driven from home. "He is simple-minded, poor follow," she said. "He ate supper as usual and went out. He has often said he was tired of life and would give himself up to the police. We did not mind him. He was harmiess. The boy has been acting strangely for months past. The boy is fairly well educated, is a splendid penman and draws excelently."

Mr. Derr said he would have Dr. Priest examine the boy on Monday. "Afraid of poison in the food?" "Oh, no, but cooks, even the best ones, ge in the boiling of an egg or the turning of

careless, and the difference of half a minute in the boiling of an egg or the turning of a steak might have unpleasant effects.

"Eyerything has to be done by rule and Jim expects me to see that the cooking rules are obeyed."

"Upon the return from Tampa last night J. E. T. Bowden brought the information that he had secured the old Fair Grounds in East Jacksonville for the arena. These grounds contain twenty-five or thirty acres and have an old style fair building on them. This, it is said, can easily be made over into a good inclosure that will seat 15,000 people around the ring, besides providing from twenty to thirty private boxes. H. B. Plant of New York, president of the company, which owns the property, has made a liberal contribution towards the expense of remodelling the building. His architect is now at the St. James Hotel at work on the plans. The present building will be extended forty feet on each side and separate entrances provided for each class of licket holders.

The Duval Club has opened an office at No. 50 West Bay street and will make it the head quarters for all the men connected with the fight. All official communications intended for the club or syndicate should be addressed there. The seats will be arranged on a different plan so that access may be had easier than before. Prices of admission have not yet been decided on, but will probably run from \$10 up.

Messurements of the Gladiators.

professional and his record is marred only by one defeat. He was beaten by Max Luttbeg at catch-as-catch-can style, though McFadden had previously defeated Luttbeg at Græco-Roman style. McFadden has also downed H. O. Pearson, Chicago's lightweight champion; John Zettle, champion middleweight of Cincinnati; L. M. Christol, formerly lightweight champion of the world; Marion Asbell, champion heavyweight of Kansas, and others.

The following weestlers failed to throw Whitmore in limited contests of fifteen and tweaty minute bouts: Wm Muldoon, Clarence Whistler, Tom Cannon, Evan Lewis, Edwin Bibby, Bob McIntyre, Duncan McIllan and Jack Carkeek. Whitmore has beaten Duncan C. Ross, L. C. Crystal, Wm. Johnson, New York; Bob Wright, Chas. Moors, Chas. Mothand J. W. Rabsieau. He also wrestled a one hour draw with Greek George and a three-hour draw with Andre Christol, Muldoon's tearcher. He has been defeated twice, once by James Faulkner and once by Evan Lewis. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 9.—The following measurements, taken on Wednesday, effectively compare Corbett and Mitchell. It is not probable that either has changed much since then or that the proportions will be altered when they step into the arena to fight. Height, Corbett 6 feet 1 inches; Mitchell 18 feet 84 inches. Chest, 42½ inches; Mitchell 4½ inches, Expansion, Corbett 24 inches; Mitchell 24 inches, Neck, Corbett 18 inches; Mitchell 20 inches. Biceps, Corbett 181a inches; Mitchell 184 inches; Mitchell 184 inches; Mitchell 184 inches; Mitchell 185 inches; Mitchell 185 inches; Mitchell 185 inches; Mitchell 185 inches; Mitchell 185. Width of shoulders, Corbett 24 inches; Mitchell 28. Waist, Corbett 39 inches; Mitchell 38. Thish, Corbett 25 inches; Mitchell 24. Calf, Corbett 17 inches; Mitchell 184. is not probable that either has changed much

INTERESTING 10 WHEELMEN. To-Day's Paper Chase-Pastime Bicycle

Club Election-Local Chat. Pike County, Thursday a part of a man's body was found in the woods by a negro Promptly at 9 o'clock this morning the bi aper chase of the cyclists of St. Louis wil teamster, whose attention was attracted to it by buzzards hovering over the spot. The be started from the Blair monument in For est Park, and with fair weather a large a it by buzzards hovering over the spot. The right arm was broken about midway between the elbow and wrist and the lower portion of the arm and hand could not be found. The ribs and breast bone, with all the internal organs, were gone, devoured by buzzards, hogs and dogs. The coat and shoes of the dead man were found some twenty yards distant.

It has been ascertained that the body was that of James Fayson, a wealthy planter, who left home on Nov. 2s and had not since been seen. He was known to have stopped all night at the house of Jim Foster, colored. As a large sum of money was on his person murder was suspected. Another body has been found in the woods since riddled with builets. It is that of Jim Foster. His death, too, is a mystery, they say at Linwood. tendance is looked for. G. A. Grath and E s. Wills of the Pastimes will be the hares and they promise to lead the hounds a livelychas over the gravel roads of Forest Park an which will be the destination. Capts, Up neyer, Stegeman, Helmerichs and Stith all advised their respective members to b at their rooms and start for the rendezvous promptly at 8:15 a. m. One dozen cabinet photographs of the winner is the prize to be contested for, and some lively road riding is expected.

The classifying of the participants will be arefully looked after by the starter and erk and the handicap limit is cut down to four minutes. W. M. Butler and M. Gilbert will act as judges and timer at the finish. Chester Stith will be the master of the pack and H. J. Stereman will officiate as the starter. Preparaons are made for a grand dinner at the lestination and nothing will be left undone by the managers to make the affair an enjoy-. . .

able one.

Tuesday, Dec.5, must go on record as a redletter day for the South Sides, as this day
marks the date of the club's annual election
and supper which was served in the clubrooms. After listening to annual reports of
the Executive Committee and Secretary.
Treasurer Zukoskithe election was proceeded
with and resulted as follows: President, A.
J. Roesch; Vice-President, W. L. Reingruber;
Secretary-Treasurer, Oscar Tamm; Captain,
H. W. Upmeyer; First Lieutenant, W. R.
Orthwein; Second Lieutenant, F. W. Braun;
Club Representative, C. F. Zukoski. The
thirty-two members present then filed
into the supper-rooms and were
agreeably surprised in finding the
tables beautifully decorated with flowers by
their lady friends. A unique menu card of
special design was at each cover, with the
member's name engrossed, and the better
part of three hours was spent in discussing
the many good things set before them. After
the cigars were lighted the following toasts
were responded to: Address of welcome,
Root, Holm; "Club Chronology," C. F. Zukoski; "Health and Piessure on Wheels," A.
L. Johnson; "Touring vs. Racing," M. J.
Gilbert; Bone-Sharer Days," L. W. Conkhag;
"The L. A. W. "Robt. Holm; "The S. S. C.
C.," H. W. Upmeyer. It was early in the
morning when the members dispersed.

The annual paper chase of the St. Louis
Cycling Club last Sunday was a distinct success and, while the attendance was hot
large, it was a representative gathering of
the hardiest riders in St. Louis. A. G. Harding
and Louis Coborn, the scratch men, were
started. Two minutes later the limit man,
will Obburn, was sent off. A. G. Harding
and Louis Coborn, the scratch men, were
started six minutes after the hares. It was
not necessary for the heres to throw any
trail as their wheel tracks showed plainly in
the snow the direction they had taken,
Starting south on King's highway, at the
pump they turned was tino the park and
began a device that south for the hanchester road, turning east on the Manchester road, turning east on the Manchest his son, Harry S. Conney, alias Peter Mitch-all, from the County Jail, to-day gave bond and left this evening with the prodigal for his home. The boy, who is about 17 years old, came here about a mouth ago and se-cured employment with O. B. Colcord, a horseman, and gave his name as Peter Mitchell. Thanksgiving, he took one of Mr. Colcord's fine horses and left. He was cap-tured at Marine the next day and brought back to jail. His father, who is a well-known citizen of Amstendam, accidentally heard of the boy's escapade and came to his relief. The boy ran away from home about a year ago because he had to go to school.

Yes, you might better say every room. An air of comfort and life pervades a room in keeps reliable time. The prices at which good and handsome clocks are now sold makes it an acceptable Obristmas gift, and between \$5 and \$35 will buy such an one of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Broad-

AMONG THE BOWLERS. The Past Week's Games of the St. Louis

Cooked Hat League. Surprise parties were the rule in the St

The first came of on Monday night, the Grands, who were on their own alleys. dropped three games to the Office Men. Yet the score shows that the Grands were in a majority of thirty-seven pins, and their individual average was :44 25-80 to their opponents :48 21-80. The Grands were unfortunate in losing two gaines by a narrow margin—one by two pins and one by six pins. Both sides did excellent play. Menagan (office men) made the most noticeable average of :2 52 4-5, and James with his :51 2-5 was the Grand's high man. The games:

El III Missia	11	12	13	4	5	Total	AT.
Metcalf	42	52	37 40 42	50 47 50	88 44	229 203 213	40 2-5 52 4-5 45 4-5 40 3-5 42 3-5 39 4-5
Totals	204	285	264	278	279	1,311	43 21-30
TO THE TOTAL PROPERTY.			-			The second	110.00
	GBA	NDS-	-TW	O G.	AME	8.	
An oration	GBA	NDS-	3 <sub> </sub>	4	5	Total	Av.
Cobb	151	40 49 50 46 40 44		49 81 36 61 60 40	5 44 50 43 55 44 37	Total 222 226 207 257 212	44 8-5 45 1-5 41 2-5

On Tuesday night a similar experience be fell the Crescents. They were at home to the Comptons, who gave them a clever drubbing although the Crescents were slightly in ex-cess on pins and a shade better off on indi-vidual average. The game:

COMPTONS-THREE GAMES.

	11	2	13	14	1 5	Total	AV.
Happel Potts Willis Bastian Froebel Owen	55	38 60 46 33	38 50 34	57 54 36 36	34 35 44	257 241 206 183	42 1-5 51 2-5 48 1-5 41 1-5 36 3-5 48 3-5
Totals	263	287	259	270	262	1,341	44 7-10
CR	ESCE	NTS-	TW	0.6	AME	8.	108
	1	2	8	4	5	Total	AV.
Frank	48 26 46 47 43 45	44 42 38 46 44 67	82 34 42 57 80 46	37 5% 51 37 46 34	42 42 89 40 \$51 51	202 217 227 233	44 3-5 40 2-5 43 2-5 45 2-5 46 3-5 48 3-5
Totals	255	281	282	262	265	1.345	44 5-6
The relative	sta	ndli	go	t th	e cl	ubs is	as fol-

The schedule for this week is as follows: Monday, Office Men at Home vs. Crescents; Tuesday, Comptons at home vs. Grands.

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE. On Monday night the Parks were at home to the Westerns on the Grescent alleys. The home club won the match—score 3 to 2. In these games, as in those of the St. Louis League, the losing club made the most pins and the best average. The clubs now stand:

and the pest average. The	CIUDS	now a	Itana
	671	ames	Gam .
	1	Won.	
Westerns		23	. 1
Nationals		18	ī
Parks		14	2
Marquettes	**** *****	10	2
This week's schedule is a	e follow	pa. T	100 1
-Nationals at home we	Parks	Dag	10
-Nationals at home vs. Marquettes at home vs. We	Luika.	Dec	. 10-
marquettes at nome vs. We	sterns.		

Teams 1 and 3 of the St. Louis Florist Clui colled on the Grand alleys on Wednesday night. The total for three games was toan No. 1, 3,266; team No. 2, 2,956 This ends the first series of twelve games, and the teams came out as follows:

Teams.	Average	e Pins.	Average.
Team 1	12.	323 1	.026 11-1
			969 4-1
Team 3	11	727	977 3-1
The "best men	of the	tournau	nent ar
these:			
	T	otal Pins.	Averses
Charles Kuehn		2 249	187 4-1
C. C. Songers			178 9-1
C. Beyer	** **	2,180	177 6-1
Wm. Young	*** **** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2,120	176 8-1
R. Beyer	********	2,114	176 2-1
R. Tesson	4.	2,071	172 7-13
J. J. Benecke		2.070	172 6-1
H. Ellison		2.061	171 9-1
Geo. Ostertag		2.023	168 7-1
J. Young		1 989	165 9-1
Charles Kuehn	von the go	id meda	I for the

best average, and Wm. Young captured the gold medal for the highest individual game -277. Teams 1 and 2 will roll next Wednesday night. MOHAWKS VS. WEST EVDS. The Mohawks is a new cocked hat club that

has come to stay, on the Grand alleys. On Thursday night it rolled a match with the West Ends, and made a good showing, alwas: West Ends, 8 games, 1,200; Mohawks, 1,127.
The return match will be rolled this week at the Office Men's Club. The Mohawks are

out for matches, and expect to conclude arrangement to roll the Yosemites soon. UNION CLUB ALLEYS. The alleys at the new Union Club house will be dedicated with a hurrah this week.

On Tuesday night the Germanias, under lead of Phil Stock, will consecrate the German alleys, while the Lafayettes will roll on the American alleys.

On Wednesday night the ladies will occupy the alleys. Several ladies' clubs are in process of formation. On Thursday night the "Strikers" will give a special "blow-out" that will eclipse anything bowling St. Louis has ever witnessed. The "Strikers" claim credit for the unequaled bowling appointments of the new club houses and they will try and celebrate the opening of the alleys in a proper manner. of Phil Stock, will consecrate the German a proper manner.
On Friday night the Friday Night Club will make a demonstration, and on Saturday night the Compton Hills will celebrate. All the clubs will "set 'em up' in honor of the

BASE BALL GOSSIP.

Revision of the Playing Rules-Harry Wright's Betirement.

The League Committee on Rules, ng of Messrs. Von der Ahe, Reach and Brush, appointed at the recent League meeting, will get together some time next month and shape up their work. President you der Abe is of the opinion that there will not be very many changes in the rules, as the general feeling all along the line is that the game

feeling all along the line is that the game as at present constituted, is in a presty healthy shape, and but few changes are needed. The most important, of course, will be the treatment of the bunt. That baratelle will need considerable ductoring to get k in proper playing condition, and it is predicted that the Bules Committee will place if un the dissecting table, and use the knife freely, in their disconting little thing, but it cutioup capers and looking little thing, but it cutioup capers and to have it checked, and its sphere curtailed. All the other rules that need mending will be fixed up by the Rules Committee, whose report will go to the league meeting for action, which action means, it is safe to say, ratification.

LACE and PORTIERE CURTAINS

# LOWEST PRICES EVER QUOTED

Our buyers have just returned from the Eastern markets. While there they bought for cash the remainder of the stock of several of the largest manufacturers and importers at lower prices than ever before considered. Welintend to make a GREAT BARGAIN SALE. Will not carry the goods into another season. The following represent only a few of the lots. J. KENNARD & SONS.

GREAT BARGAINS MONDAY AND EVERY DAY UNTIL SOLD.

Chenille Portiere Curtains, dado and fringe, at.........\$4.35 per pair; former prices \$5.75 and \$6.50 Chenille Portiere Curtoins, all-over patterns, at........... \$6.75 per pair; former prices \$9.50 and \$11 

Also, Our Entire Stock of Cretonnes, Damasks and Muslins at Greatly Reduced Prices. In addition to above we will offer until sold a large variety

of the various grades of

# CARPETINGS

At prices which must induce large sales. Here they are:

BEST AXMINSTER CARPETS at.....\$1.10 

These Prices are the Good styles and bright

# J. KENNARD & SONS CARPET CO

the neck of the most popular and efficient non-playing manager in the profession. Harry Wright has at last been deposed, and John I. Rogers, who owns the controlling interest in the Philadelphia Club, has by his magnificently magnanimous act opened the door to give the base bail publicla chance to tell him what they think of him and Harry Wright's deposition. All the Philadelphia newspapers are outspoken in their denunciation of it, and in their sweeping condemnation they give Harry Wright the credit he honestly deserves—of building up the present solid and prosperous Philadelphia club baseball plant when it didn't amount to a hillof beans to its present superb proportions. Had it not been for Harry Wright, as a matter of fact, John I. Rodgers would have been a nonentity in base ball. Wright as a matter of fact, John I. Rodgers would nave been an onentity in base ball. Wright made him a possibility as a factor in the base ball swim, and in return for Wright's stupendous task, accomplished under obstacles that were almost unsurmountable, Rogers throws him down. The man who said Rogers would freeze a cake of ice on a hot summer day, sized him up to a nicety, but under the "general condemnation proceedings," to quote some of Rogers' legal lore, in which he is ronsted as demnation proceedings, to quote some of Rogers' legal lore, in which he is roasted as no other man ever was in base ball, he will need to cut fee to keepphinself in trim. Arthur Irwin has been selected to fill the hole made by Wright's retirement, and it will be an interesting sight to watch him wobbling in the

ON THE GRIDIENN FIELD. Championship Schedule of the Recently

Organized Lindell Game. The first games of the new Lindell Foot Bail League take place at 2:30 this afternoon. The contesting teams will be the St. Louis Cycling Club vs. Branch Guards and Olympic Amateur Athletic Club vs. St. Lawrence D'Toole's Sodality. One of the games will be played on the trotting track infield and the other on the grounds just south of the Lindell Railway pavilion.

The Cycling Club-Branch Guard teams will line up as follows: Ball League take place at 2:30 this afternoon.

Full-backs. Haif-backs.

The St. Teresa and St. Alphonsus Sodality League foot ball teams play at New Sports-man's Park this afternoon. Admission free. The teams will line up as follows: | Full-back

Sporting Notes

Shamrock Hursing Club will meet a picked captained by Reagan, at Forest Park this son. Game will be called at 3 8 clock.

DEATHS.

Marriage, Birth and Death Notices, hen inserted in the Post-Disparch, will be tele-NEW YORK WORLD ertion in that journal, without extra

BITTMAN-On Saturday, Dec. m., at the family residence, 924 Leo. GEORGE M. BITTMAN, aged 85 years. Services will be held at the residence, Monday

DEVLIN-Dec. 6, 1993, in St. Benedict's Academy at Louisville, Ky., SISTER ROSE ALBA, nee LORETTA DEVLIN, member of the Loretta Order of Sisters, and sister of Chas. J. Devlin of this city. in her 21st year. New York, Philadelphia, Belfast (Ireland), and

Leeds (England) papers please copy. DREYER-KATH DREYER, at 11 a. m. Saturday, Funeral from family residence, 2502 Indians avenue, Monday afternoon at 2 p. m. Friends of the

FERTILE-On Friday, Dec. 8, at 5:45 p. m., at her residence, No. 1712 Olive street, LUCINDA FEB-TILE, beloved wife of Will A. Pertile, in the 49th

year of her age. Funeral Monday, Dec. 11, at 2 p. m. Fort Smith (Ark.) and Rochester (Minn.) papers

HASLETT—On Sunday, Dec. 2, at 9:30 p. m. after a lingering illness, at residence, 2931 Magno-ila aronue, Mrs. Sanah Haslett, beloved mether of Mrs. Emily Nash and Mrs. Theodosia Dore, aged 68 years, 10 months and 8 days.

LEARNED-Is this city, Dec. 8, Ber LEARNED, aged 59.

Funeral services at Church of the Unity, corner of
Park and Armstrong avenues, Monday, Dec. 10, at Incineration private. Please omit flowers.

LINDSLEY-At 9:30 a. m., Friday, Dec. 8, 1893, at his residence, 3514 Lucas avenue, Dr. Councer Brabley Lindsley, aged 63 years and 10 months. Funeral services Sunday, Dec. 10, at 3 p. m. In-

pand of Mrs. Lizzie Rehase, nee Tieling, on Satur-iay, Dec. 9, at 4:15 p. m., aged \$6 years and 11 months.

Fundral will take place from his late residence, 1400 Angelrodt street, Tuesday. Dec. 12, as 2 p. m. Friende invited.

REHBEIN-Thursday, Dec. 7, at 7:45 p. m., JOHANNA F. REHBEIN, wife of Charles Rehbeld, age 67 years and 7 months. Funeral services from residence, 2133 Bell av-enue, Sunday, Dec. 10, at 2 p. m. Please emit

SCHOTT-DEEA SCHOTT, on Friday, Dec. 6, a 5 p. m., at her residence, 2226 Franklin avenue, ot her 22d bivinday.

STRAUS-On Friday, Doc. 8, 1898, a m., L. E. STRAUS, beloved husband of E-nes Falk, and our dear father and gra after a linguing lilposs, aged 67 year

months.
Funeral on Monday, Dec. 11, as 1 e'elect p.
from residence. 1394 South Teath street. Frie
invited. Please omit flowers.

on a page of the records of this Board, and that copy thereof be sent to his aged parents, brothes and sister.

J. B. WORSTMAR, See 7.

Marriage Licenses. Christian Bookme ... Willminie Henning. Walter Tolds ....... Edna J. Shields ..... Wm E. Weakly... Frederick Hoffman. 

Pure 18-Kt Gold Wedding Rings, And Court Mermod & Jacourd Jewelry Co., South Cor. Broadway and Locust &

Who Killed Sheriff Breedlove? Nassville, Tenn., Dec. 9. — The a Coleman, who is alleged to have sheriff Breedlove of Henry County, and

Stabbed Under the Shoulder Panis, Tex., Dec. 9.—Tip and Charlon and Fate McConnell became Tavo dimenty at Rosaile, Red Rived esterday, resulting in the cutting benton by McConnell. 'It seemed on by McConnell. It seemed to were mixed in the row and a market many and began a nnell. McConnell drew his known and an inch deep and three in a Denton is believed to be seemed.

For Breaking Into Freight Can turned late this afternoon from turned late this afternoon from turned he arrested William licted by the Vernon County G breaking into freight cars in te time ago.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICAT

ASTED-Steady place by a good expension; family in need; will we i give \$1 a week for five weeks to anyo a job. Add. D \$75, this office. ANTED Active partner with \$150; sel-curity; \$50, awest guaranteed. Add. E

SPECULATION

# BRANDT'S HOLIDAY SLIPPERS!

All the Latest Novelties. See Our STYLES and PRICES Before You Buy.

SENSIBLE PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 15 CENTS A WEEK.

The Largest Assortment Ever Offered in St. Louis.



EMBROIDERED. From 75c to \$3. Corner Broadway

Prices Reduced Suit HARD TIMES Down to HARD PAN.

and Lucas Avenue.

Faust's Assorted Colors. BRANDT \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00.

Ladies' Fancy Slippers, All Shades and Colors.

**Doll Shoes** 

The Largest Assortment in the City.

#### THE DELICATESSEN CAFE

718 OLIVE STREET. For Ladles and Gentlemen. STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

BLACK ON WHITE. Good work, artistic and cheap. Nothing too large, nothing too small. Mekeel's Printing Establishment, 1007-11 Locust St.

CITY NEWS.

"Crawford's Is the Spot!!"

That has just "sniffed the battle from afar," but was not, nor is not "in it!!" but will head off all real or pretended "Fire Sales" with fresh, new, clean, desirable goods at less price than the smoky stuff will be sold at!! Had there not been the danger of a r famine Crawford's would not have sales" had not started up in the next few days!! Lest year's toys at 15 cents on the lar. The largest stock of new, fresh toys nerica now opened up on third floor.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and med icines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

Dr. E. C. Chase, 504 Olive street. Crown and bridge work.

BUSINESS FAILURES. as City Trust and Savings Associ ation Being Investigated.

KANSAS CITT, Mo., Dec. 9.—Another defunct pencial institution, the Western Trust and savings Association, is undergoing investigation in Judge Gibson's court. The bank failed last summer. Cashier A. W. Foster as named as assignee and placed the assets at \$30,000. A later appraisement by James Black, the successor of Foster as assignee, says the total value of the assets given over to him will not exceed \$5,000 and may not reach more than \$1,500 when disposed of.

No dividend has been paid creditors. The easets are chiefly interest coupons and second mortgage paper. John Reid held 987 of the 1,000 shares of \$100 each, which was supposed to have been half paid up. Investigation reveals the fact that stockholders gave their notes for the half payment, except Beid, who remains silent on this point.

We Have What the People Want. We have a large stock of desirable Ulsters, Overcoats and Suits which we rant to sell. These garments are all our

We have the best long Blue or Black Melton Overcoats in the city for \$20.00. others for \$35.00, \$30.00 and \$25.00. Department say that it is the busic

MILLS & AVERILL. Broadway and Pine.

In Want in a Hovel.

The police report that Patrick Hagan, 60 years of age, is living in a flithy hovel which requires the attention of the Health Depart requires the attention of the Health Department. He is in need of food and fuel and
financial aid as well, but owing to his love
or drink the police cannot offer him the use
of their "Poor Fund," as they do other indigents. Neighbors of a charitable tendency
have been furnishing the old man with food,
but of late the hovel has grown so filthy that
no one dares enter it. Mr. Hagan, the police
say, has a worthless son, who renders his
aged father no assistance whatever, and
rarely seeks his company,

A Pretty Girl Rescued in Time. Maggie Malcolm, a rather pretty girl of 17 Maggie Malcolm, a rather pretty girl of 17 years, was taken from the disreputable nouse, 2020 Chestnut street, conducted by Fay Templeton, on suspicion of being under age and running away from her home. She had been absent from home for several days, but she had not been in the disreputable house longer than a couple of hours befre the police found her. Maggie had been living with her married sister at 2819 South Ninth street, and returned with her when released. Nothing is known of Maggie's parents.

Holiday Goods. nest and largest assortment of trunks ad traveling goods of every description ever table house of P. C. Murphy Trunk Co. third and St. Charles streets.

Robbed a Tailor.

tectives 'Frese and Viehle, aided by tective Keleher, succeeded in capt-ag George Monroe, a negro, on Broadway and Elm streets. Monroe had in his possession three bolts of fine cloth, which were thought to be stolen property. When questioned concerning how he came into possession of the property Monroe ad-mitted that he stole it from a tailor shop in the vicinity of Broadway and Park avenue.

SILK UMBRELLAS, XMAS GIPTS,

\$2.50 to \$25.00. MERMOD & JACCARD, Broadway, cor. Locus Select your Christmas gifts early.

Wholesale Theft of Turkeys The police of the Third District were noti-fied yesterday of the theft of thirty-five live turkeys from the commission house of E. J. Dennis at 1100 North Third street, Several peddiars in wagons are said to have stolen he birds. MISSOURI Y. M. C. A.

Third Day's Session-State Con Members Elected.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 9 .- Nearly 200 delegates were present at the third day's session of the Missouri Y. M. C. A. Convention. Papers were read by L. E. Buell of Springfield, J. W. Hansel of Chicago and W. F. Gentry of the State University and addresses were made by Rev. J. W. Cannon of St. Louis, Walter C. Douglass of Philadelphia and T. S. No-Pheeters of St. Louis.

At the business meeting held at the close of the afternoon session the following persons were elected members of the State Committee for the ensuing year: St. Louis-T. S. Mc-Preeters, G. T. Coxhead, E. P. V. Ritter, Selden P. Spencer, F. B. Brownell, James H. Allen, Henry Wiebusch, Kansas City—J. S. Ford, E. E. Richardson, A. M. Berdsley, William Boyd, D. B. Kirk, George W. Fuller. St. Joseph—R. D. Duncan, B. F. Young, A. J. Campbell. Springtield—W. L. Harvey, W. L. Porterfield. Sedaila—John Montgomery, Jr. Gallatin—E. E. Yayles. Columbia—Dr. R. H. Jesse. Fayette—Dr. J. D. Hammond. Lexington—J. H. Moorehead. Invitations were extended from from Columbia and Avalon to hold the next State convention at those places, and the selection was left to the State Committee.

The convention was held in Wood's Operahouse to night, and after an address by T. S. MicPheters of St. Louis a gymnasium entertainment was given by Prof. T. L. Riley and class of Karsas City exemplifying the system of physical work taught by the association. Pheeters, G. T. Coxhead, E. P. V. Ritter, Sel-

CAPTURING A BANK SNEAK.

He Was the Head of a Gang Now Operat ing Locally as Pickpockets.

John, alias "Nosy" O'Brien, who, 30 years ous and successful bank sneaks in the coun-Walsh and Tom Tracy, in a crowd at Broadway and North Market street, where he and several others are supposed to have been trying to pick the pockets of persons getting on and off the street cars.

O'Brien is the only one of the crowd who was caught. He is 58 years old, otherwise he might have made his escape as easy as his companions. When searched at the police station, O'Brien was found wearing a beit with holster attached, in which he carried an immense 48-cai iber navy revolver. with holster attached, in which he carried an immense 48-cal iber navy revolver.

He is an ex-convict, having served terms in different penal institutions. In 1867 he was the confederate of Joe Butts, Jeff Hayes and Billy Bruce, a trio of noted characters, O'Brien is married and has a wife and three children living in this city, but he emphatically refuses to give his address.

PATENTS.

Issued to Southwestern Inventors Dur-

ing the Past Week. Higdon & Higdon & Longan, Attorneys at Law, rooms 215, 216, 217, Odd Feilows' Building, report the following patents granted the past week. All drawings are made in our office and held strictly confidential until patent is issued. Patent obtained by us nover fail to pay a handsome profit to the owner.

MISSOURI. Apparatus for making artificial fuel—Her-man S. Albrecht, St. Louis.
Apparatus fof burning fluid fuel—Benj.
Brazelle, St. Louis.
Manifolding device for baggage checks— Callum H. Brown, St. Louis.
Railway rail joint—Lorenz Burkbart, Kan-sas City.

Sas City.

Electric fire alarm—Milton C. Cantrell,
Springfield.
Paper bag machine—John M. and O. M.
Carter, St. Joseph.
Bridge—Daniel M. Eddy, Stockton.
Extension table—Waiter L. H. Hall, Kansas
City. City. Sanding device for cars—Herbert H. Henni-gin, St. Louis, Means for operating engine—Gustav and H. Honiz, Hermann. Corn popper—James M. Johnson, Kansas

Bridge construction—Bernard W. Kash,

Bridge construction—Bernard H. Joplin.
Joplin.
Hydraulic motor—Edger W. Kirk and J. F.
Hazel, Kansas City.
Water filter—August H. Kohlmeyer, St.
Louis.
Pipe wrench—Henry Martini, St. Louis.
Dish drainer—Frank Mitchell, St. Louis.
Nut-lock—Geo. L. Odgers, Bonne Terre.
Sheif roller—Peter J. Pauly, Jr., St. Louis.
Lamp extinguisher—Wm. P. Quentell, Kansas City. Lister for sod land—Geo, W. Scott, Belton, Budding knife—Andrew J. Speare, Thayer. Hinge—Wm. Veitch, Kansas City. Foot-guard for frogs—David D. Zweig, St.

Baby-walker—John W. Wood, Weston.

Press for Paling cotton—John W. Graves,
Little Rock.

TEXAS.
Lifting jack—Charles W. Ball, Commerce.
Carcoupling—Bernhard Burglin, San An-

tonio.

Piow—Alexander R. Fancher, Hillsborough,
Wagon seat spring—Jacob O. Ingle,
Auburn.
Cultivator—Andreas Mattijetz, Giddings.
Axle lubricator—Wm. J. Miller, Colorado

City.

Corn and cotton planter—James D. Schofield, Dallas.

Automatic telephone exchange system—
John Serdinko, New Brauntels.

Implement for tightening and splicing
fence wire—Egbert G. Sessions, Rice and L.
B. Embry, Corsicana.

B. Embry, Corsicana.

BRITTSH.

19,207.—Combined lock tnd alarm, Robert Baumann, St. Louis.

2,34.—Improvements in a portable combined transparent hot house and flower stand, Edward S. Lovejoy, St. Louis.

CANADIAN.

44,812—Hydro carbon burner, Emmet B. Raymond, St. Louis.

To inventors: Tuere is needed a dancing toy; a cheap, practical los-cresper: a combined pen, pin and postage stamp box.

TO THE WORKING PEOPLE AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL!

Do not let the RUBBER TRUST ROB YOU or your SHOE DEAL-ER compel you to pay Exorbitant Prices for your

> RUBBERS. BUT GO DIRECT TO

The C. E. Hilts Shoe Co.

AND BUY YOUR RUBBERS AT ANTI-RUBBER TRUST PRICES.

We have a \$15,000 stock of RUBBERS that we propose to give away at the following low ANTI-RUBBER TRUST PRICES: 25c Children's Spring Heel Rubbers, Hilts' Anti-Trust Price ... 15c 35c Misses' Spring Heel Rubbers, Anti-Trust Price ...... 18c 35c Women's Rubbers, Hilts' Anti-Trust Price...............19c 60c Women's Storm Rubbers, Hilts' Anti-Trust Price......29c
60c Men's self-acting Rubbers, Hilts' Anti-Trust Price.....39c Men's \$1.35 Arctics, Hilts' Anti-Trust price......89c We also have many hundreds of other styles in best quality

Rubbers that are going at Anti-Rubber Trust Prices. E. HILTS SHOE

THE WORLD'S LEADING LOW-PRICED SHOE DEALERS, S. W. COR, SIXTH AND FRANKLIN AV. P. S.—Our \$75,000 stock of Shoes is going for less than Manufacturers' prices during our great Rebuilding Shoe Panic.

We take great pleasure in announcing to the public that we have in stock the Largest and Finest Selection of Seasonable Goods ever offered to the trade. The following are a few of our line:

Plum Pudding of various manufactures.

Gordon & Dilworth Minced Meat. Figs from fine quality to the finest that can be procured French Prunes from fine quality to the finest that can be procured.

Malaga, Dehesa Bunch, Clusters and Loose Muscatel Raisins.

Ondara Layers and Valencia Raisins.

Choicest qualities of California Loose and Bunch Raisins.

Choicest quanties of Camornia Loose and Bunch Raisins.
Fine to choicest Turkish Sultana Raisins.
Princess Paper Shells and Tarragona Almonds.
Grenoble, Naples and California Walnuts.
Barcelona and Sicily Filberts, Texas Pecans and Brazil Nuts.
Crystalized Fruits, German Stuffed Prunes, Jordan Salted Almonds. Selected Orange, Lemon and Citron Peels. The finest Valencia and Jordan Almonds grown. Cherries, Glaces, Marrons in Juice.

PURE GROUND SPICES A SPECIALTY.

THE CHOICEST TITBITS FOR THE TABLE.

French Peas, Mushrooms, Cepes in Oil. Pate de Foie Gras, Puree de Foie Gras. Pate de Foie Gras, Fures de Foie Gras.
Cheese of all varieties,
Irish and English Bacon.
German and American Asparagus.
Teltower Ruebchen, Brussels Eprouts.
Extra quality of all kinds of Fruits and Vegetables.
Extra quality of Pure Fruit Preserves and Jellies.
The choicest of Sherries, Ports and Madeiras for table use.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL THE LEADING BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNES.

Clarets, Sauternes, Rhine, Burgundy and Moselle Wines. Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Arrac, Jamaica and St. Croix Rums. ONE CAR-LOAD DE BARY'S PALMETTO GROVE ORANGES

> All Orders Promptly Filled. Call and Inspect Our New Store. It Will Repay You.

Nicholson, IMPORTER,

Phone 3972. 13 and 15 NORTH SIXTH STREET.



Cigar. Made of the finest quality of Havana CIGAR CO., Factory No. 304, St. Louis, M

A merchant tailor who makes clothing for some of the most ultra club men of Chicago, had 322 Overcoats made to order for persons who

He has shipped them to us with instructions to sell AT ONCE, and hence, on Monday morning, at 9 a. m., we will put

They are made of the finest fabrics and built by the best tailors in the land. They are extra long and of medium lengths, and the original price was from \$25 to \$50.

But we must obey instructions, and will put the prices away down to close them out this week:

Is all we ask you for those Swell Overcoats, made for \$25 and \$30. No offer can equal

Is all we ask you for those ultra fashionable long, "All the rage," Overcoats made for \$40 and \$50.

## Don't Pay More for an Overcoat

When this unequaled offer is made you. Remember, there are only a limited number, and we give you a perfect fit or no sale.

## COME IN EARLY.

THIS IS A SNAP.

Bear in mind we are directly opposite the Post-office, bet. 8th and 9th sts., under new management. Every garment merchant tailor made and entirely new.

JACOBI BROS.,

OLIVE-STREET-OLIVE. Open Evenings Till 9 p. m. Saturdays Till 10 p. m.

FAGIN BUILDING

Christmas



Where, and where only, is to be found a full stock of

## REAL SEALSKIN SLIPPERS

Prices on Xmas Slippers,

\$1.50 to \$4.00 a Pair.

## WE NEVER TIRE OF DOING YOU GOOD



Our Finest Sam-At \$4.00. We Save

You the Midaleman s Profit.

We are paying you liberally to start you. Be quick if you want some of the benefit. Our Shoes are the best in the world to wear.

## SMITH & STOUGHTON, 610 OLIVE ST.

The Best Shoe in the World

Is the one that is made the best. Of course you know that is the only kind we keep.

Genuine cork sole Shoes, hand-sewed, worth \$7, we sell at \$5.

Fine Enamel Shoes we sell at \$6. Fine Calf Shoes, hand welt, we sell at \$3; the best shoe for the money in the land.

Selling for cost our entire stock of Fine Shoes for 30 days only absolutely so longer. ALBRECHT. days only—absolutely no longer. Come now and save money. Look in our show window and see our low prices. 408 N.6 ST.

S 408 N. SIXTH ST.,

SOUNN'S.

BARGAINS 912 FRANKLIN AVENUE. The finest stock of Tulners' missis in the cheaper still, the named or turners with and vests, panis, both and always, hats, all sine soid varieties for \$25; indies, soid varieties for \$25; indies, soid vinding watch, \$16 , silver watches, \$1.50 stock of sensive or watches stated.

**JUMPHREY'S** 

## A Pleasant Task

But somewhat difficult one is to select an appropriate Christmas Present. In order to help you along to an easy solution of this question we offer a few timely

#### Suggestions.

Overcoats from .... \$15 to \$65 Suits from ..... \$15 to \$45 Trousers from .....\$3.50 to \$10 Dressing Gowns ..... \$4 to \$35 Smoking Jackets..... \$5 to \$35 House Coats.....\$5 to \$15 Derby and Soft Hats...\$1.90 to \$3 Silk Hats ..... \$3.50 to \$5 Boys' Winter Caps .... 25c up. Boys' Fur Gloves .....\$1.90 Men's Winter Caps ... 25c to \$3.50 Men's Fur Gloves ..... \$3 up Fine Neckwear ..... 25c to \$3.50 Silk Handkerchiefs .. 50c to \$2.50 Gloves and Mitts .... 50c to \$2.50 Fancy Suspenders .... 50c to \$3.50 Neck Mufflers ..... \$1.00 to \$10 Collars and Cuffs, all styles. Boys' Suits .. ..... \$5 to \$25

Boys' Overcoats ..... \$5 to \$25 And a thousand other useful things now displayed in our salesrooms ready for your selection.

## F. W. Humphrey & Co., Broadway, Cor. Pine.

Cash \$5, and \$100 Worth of \$5 a Month on \$100 Goods.

TAKE THE BROADWAY CABLE CARS

FURNITURE, STOVE AND CARPET 500 Hard and Soft Coal Stoves, \$2 to \$21 50 Home Steel Ranges from \$15 to \$45 50 Hall Trees from : : : : \$5 to 32 50 Sideboards from : : : : \$5 to \$1

50 Folding Beds from : : : \$7 to \$65 And all goods for housekeeping so per cent cheaper than any house up town. Call and see us. Open at nights till 9 o'clock.

1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515 and 1517 South Broadway.

DO YOU



SEE THIS LABEL ON EVERY LOAP.

For sale everywhere. Price same as other breads; 

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELF-CULTURE HALL ASSOCIATION OF ST LOUIS.—The annual meeting of the members of a Self-Culture Hall Association of St. Louis will be held as its hall, No. 1730 Wash st., in St. Louis,

NEW YORK CITY. 

Any Back Number

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH'S

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By sending or bringing to this office Ten Cents and One Coupon clipped from the CURRENT Issue of the SU

Their Fight Against Him Has Proven a Stunning Boomerang.

HE HAS OPEN DOORS FOR THE PALLEN WOMEN HIS FORS DRIVE OUT.

His Efforts to Reform Them-The Doctor Describes His Rural Boyhood and His First Acquaintance With a City's Sins -He Studies the Welfare of the Young Wellie Bly's Story.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9,-The action of the Board of Police Commissioners in reassigning Thirteen captains, the indictment of Capt. Devery for corruption and the wholesale evic-tions of fallen women in the center of New York life known as the ''Tenderloin,' are due wholly and solely to the crusade of Rev.

This man, scorned and criticised though he has been, has done more to frighten the cor-rupt element in control of the New York ice Department than all the societies ever formed for the suppression of New York peculiar vices. The victims of the women have made in their fight against Parghurst. The preacher has opened his door to the women and several hundred have taken adwomen and several numbers. He has been able vantage of his invitation. He has been able to place many of them where they will have the best inducements to reform and where he can reach them when they are needed. What this man is and what he thinks ap

DR. PARKHURST AND NELLIE BLY.

I visited Dr. Parkhurst yesterday. He received me in his study. The very first im-pression I received was that his eyes had s merry twinkle, and next that he was unlike of tall, and, while thin, has no appearance of age in the way of being dried up and wrinkled as pictured.

"When did the idea of this reform work first occur to you?" I began.

"About four years ago, I knew nothing about wickedness till then," he replied. "Having lived all my life in the country away from towns, I knew nothing of that side of life. When I was a boy we had no daily papers and had to travel a mile and a half to get our weekly. But I can tell you I read when Idid get it. We didn't miss a single ord of the entire paper, advertisements and . Those weekly papers gave us no con-ption of the wickedness of New York. When or anything else. As we said, we 'boned own to business.' After graduating I mar-

ried and I had my wife and home." did you learn at last how much wickedness ere was in New York?" was the next ques-

ways interested in the welfare of young men. and while trying to show the reason of their absence from church I learned of the temptation that surrounded them, and for the first time knew what this city life really is. I became engrossed with the subject. I wanted to do all in my power to lessen these mptations, so I began to study the ques-

HIS WAR ON THE POLICE. "What did you learn from this study?"

He looked at me through his glasses with eyes that no longer twinkied, but were firm and steady and grave. Then he said de-"I instantly ran against the fact that the

"On reaching this conclusion what did you do?" That brings us to the point of two years ago," he said, as if to keep me from losing the thread of his story. "I preached a sermon then expressing my opinion of Tammany Hall, that I knew was the back and foundation of this state of things. My sermon attracted the attention of Dr. Crosby, who wrote to me, asking me to come into the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which he was the president. I told the members if they meant to pursue the old course of taking individual cases of crime I would not be President. I had no time for desultory warfare. 'If you are willing to fight the police as the guardian angels of crime I am in it for all I am worth."

"And they agreed".

"How many members are there in the society?"

"About twenty, but they are not active workers. There are three executive members who meet weekly and decide on plans for work."

"Did you learn much about crime from reading newspapers?"

for work."

'Did you learn much about crime from reading newspapers?"

'After I became interested in the subject, res. At first, I regret to say, I did not read the papers as much as I should."

"You were severely censured for visiting disorderly houses. Why did you do it?" "To prove to people the openness of vice.
When our case came before the Grand-jury
in 1992 I said then I was not there to indict those houses. I was there to bring prac-tically an indictment against the police. It was not the houses I was making war against, but the fountain head from which spring such resorts."

"After learning the facts for yourself, what did you do?"
"I made charges against the

"After learning the lacts for yourself, what did you do?"
"I made charges against the police and Tammany Hall from my pulpit. They were promptly denied by the officials. I was lored then to go on and prove what I had affirmed. As Judge Noah Davis said in Cooper Union, if the gauntlet had been thrown in that fashion to him he would have gone into hell, if necessary, to establish his truthiufness."
"What was your next step."
"I went on a general tour of discovery."
"Did you consult your wife before you visited those places?"
"Yes, I told her of our work on my return."

turn, "What is her feeling toward your personal contact with such persons?"

"I have her sympathy in everything, as you can judge from that which you have seen this morning. She enters heartily into the work, and would do anything toward helping better the world."

"Have your congregation objected to your defiling yourself in mingling with such persons?"

"It has stood by me loyally from the first, have not heard one criticizing word."
"Is your face known to the women of the rests?"

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE CYPRIANS?

"You have struck the keynote. But my heart is very warm toward all those helpless women, and I am willing to help them in any way; that is, those who desire to reform. I shall certainly not help a woman to food and shelter to-night who tells me she will go back to her old life to-morrow. Those who wish to lead better lives, I will provide with food and shelter and do everything to aid them. But I am not responsible for them if they persist in their old life."

"Do you believe that in a great city of \$,00,000 or 4,000,000 it is possible to surpress the social evil?"

"To suppress, yes; to exterminate, no. I don't know why an exception should be made to this particular kind of crime unless men want it so. But men always escape. The women get the cursing is a tribute to woman. Society believes in the purity of women and demands more of her because its ideal is higher of her than of man. But at the same time it puts on the woman a great injustice. She must bear the man's sin as well as her own in failing from the standard ideal of a woman. I can't understand how men who knew these women, and had associated with and cared for them, could endure to picture to themselves the sufferings that followed, according to the newspapers, their eviction."

"If the social evil cannot be suppressed and I believe you said it could not be ex-

"If the social evil cannot be suppressed and I believe you said it could not be ex-erminated), how would you regulate and

(and I believe you said it could not be ex-terminated), how would you regulate and control it?"
"Regulate? I don't like the word."
"Why?" I asked.
Because, used in its technical sense, it means a certain amount of legal recognition—which must not be given to such schemes."
"Do you believe that the French system of police regulation and public medical super-vision is wise?" TREATING CRIME AS CRIME.

crime. This crime is the same as any other license thieves, murderers? then, these women who are more dangerous criminals than the others? I tell you the police must not tolerate viciousness. Suppose a mother says to her son about something: 'This is wrong, but if you want to do it I will give you my protection,' wouldn't the son do it? Now, the police stand in the same way. They virtually say, 'These crimes exist, and if you wish to be vicious I will protect you.' It doesn't take much to break the moral resolution of a young man, and, once broken, who can tell the end?''

"Some people will say you are wrong.''
"Certainly. If a man is color-blind you can't talk to him about color. If a man says crime is right, you can't argue. There is no common ground to argue on. Things are wrong and right in and of themselves, The Spartans allowed a man to steal so long as he excaped. But if he were caught he was soundly trounced. The laws of society say and always have said certain things are right and others are wrong, and the laws did not seem to make much of a mistake, as the practice of both right asse wrong prove." then, these women who are more dangerous

A GIGANTIC TASK. "Are you going to dedicate your life to this

"I can't tell. I do each day's work as it comes without a thought of the morrow. I hadn't the slightest conception of the amount of work and labor it was going to enamount of work and labor it was going to en-tail. Our policy has to vary to adapt it to some unexpected move on the part of the police. It is like playing chess. We are watching and studying and the committee meets frequently to discuss the situation and work. Our policy is constantly shifting, though our aims are always the same, to circumvent the attacks and plots of the police."

BROTHER CLERGYMEN'S OPINIONS.
"Do you think brother clerpymen just as

incere in their beliefs that you are wrong as you are that you are right?" "They are out of touch with the world, and therefore unfit to judge me or my work. A few years ago and I was as they are. My range was narrow, because I did not know life; that is, the sinful side. But I would not range was narrow, because I did not know life; that is, the sinfui side. But I would not to-day surrender my knowledge and grip, with all the pain that comes with it, for any price or consideration. One cannot improve a situation until one knows it. I did not know it, but I repeat I would not give up my knowledge for any price. In order to preach, a man has got to know two things, the Bible and human conditions. Limitation operates to produce narrowness. The more a minister knows the better fitted he is to preach. How can a doctor cure a disease if he has no knowledge of it. It is a notable fact that the Lord selected for his disciples those who had been thirty years among the sinners. If they had been brought up in the closter it would have been the last we would have heard of Christianity."

"Are you willing if such were to be the result to sacrifice your life at the hands of an assassin in this work you have undertaken?"

"I don't want to die," he said, "I have so much I want to accomplish first, but if necessary for the good of the cause or in its defense I would die without a murmur."

SIMILAR WORK ELSEWHERE.

plish in purifying New York will you undertake a similar work elsewhere?" "Everything that is done here is done for all other cities. The large correspondence I receive shows the interest other towns take in my work. What affects one usually affects another. My success is immensely enhanced by the necessary consequence in other towns. All good gained in one city helps in a measure all others."

"While abroad did you study the police system and social evil in the great European cities?"

"I did a year ago last summer. Always before I refrained from it, because I wanted complete rest. I regularly for three months every summer devote myself to rest and recreation."

"Is it your impression that the New York police is more dishonest than the police in other cities?"

"The same evil that exists here in regard to protection of vice exists in a lesser degree in other cities except by the English police. There it does not exist in any form."

"From your investigations is New York, in proportion to its size, the worst city in America?"

"Yes, inded, the very worst." "Everything that is done here is done for

"Yes, inded, the very worst."
"The worst in the world?"

UNFARALLELED VICTOUSNESS.

"This social evil is carried farther here than any other place. There is not anything ike it anywhere, Continental or English. ike it anywhere, Continental or English. II cannot speak of the Orient. I can only say, after a thorough search, I could not find any vice in London to equal the vice in New York. I said in London, "show me the worst," and when I saw it I had to exclaim, "And is that your worst?" as regards the amount of crime. I do not wish to speak. I only repeat, in reply to your question, that in no city have I lound anything like the crime here and the police exemption. No city approaches ours."

HIS LONDON EXPERIENCE,

able to my purpose. I wanted to know if police collusion was a necessity. I did not get my information from officials; ob, no. They would, like our police, say that the city they guarded was a Garden of Eden

cuit question. The first thing to do it to let Bro. Williams close the houses. The large number of women is the outgrowth of police protection. Any industry flourishes under protection. The women increase and grow because they are protected. If they are routed out of other cities they come here, because they know if they put up money, which they do regularly, they will be protected. It is an encouragement to women who, feeling no moral reason, would not do wrong for "Have you any idea of the number of such people in New York?"

"Not the slightest. Stead said it is commonly estimated that there are 20,000 in London, but it is impossible to arrive at any number with any degree of certainty."

TRE SCHEME FOR REFORMATION.

"Is not one of the great dimculties with the reformation of these women their lack of ability to work?"

"You have struck the keynote. But my heart is very warm toward all those helpless way; that for injure one of those women, and I am willing to help them in any way; that is, those who desire to reform. It would help them, and offered to do something to justify themselves for, for the dramatic effect of it, they threw all those poor girls out of their houses in the dramatic effect of their houses in the dramatic effect of it, they threw all those poor girls out of their houses in the dramatic effect of it, they threw all those poor girls out of their houses in the dramatic effect of it, they threw all those poor girls out of their houses in the dramatic effect of it, they threw all those poor girls out of their houses in the dramatic effect of it, they threw all those poor girls out of their houses in the dramatic effect of it, they threw all those poor girls out of their houses in the dramatic effect of it, they threw all those poor girls out of their houses in the dramatic effect of it, they threw all those poor girls out of their houses in the dramatic effect of it, they threw all those poor girls out of their houses in the dramatic effect of it, they threw all those poor girls out of their

IF HE WERE POLICE SUPERINTENDENT. Police would you accept the office?

Dr. Parkhurst tilted his chin into the air, tilted his chair back on the ends of its rockers and burst into a hearty laugh. When he subsided into graveness he replied earnestly. "Itell you, if I were appointed Superintendent and had four respectable men back of me in the Commissioners I would jump at it."

In regard to his personal tastes, Dr. Parkto the theater, but, practically, he did not and it elevating. In regard to his reading,

he said:

"I read nothing now but the Bible and the daily papers. I am fond of novels, and read them during my vacation in the summer, but I am so fond of them that I dare not touch them in the winter. I am afraid I would accomplish much else. I never read the latest novels. I always like somebody to experiment for me. I am intensely fond of Dickens—intensely fond of him."

His only recreation is his three months' vacation in summer. He believes in restriction of immigration and the encouragement of emigration, "especially to Ireland."

NELLIE BLY.

"BREAD OR WORK."

Have a Joint Discussion.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.-Mrs. Helen Gougar, the Inclana temperance advocate, proposes to show Editor W. T. Stead that the condition of the unemployed and the social conditions of London are much worse than in Chicago. She has rented Central Music Hall for an anti-Stead meeting Sunday night and will invite Mr. Stead to a seat on the platfor m.

She said this evening:
"I have been called upon to reply to Mr. Stead's aspersions on the churches and the temperance people. He has come all the way from London to tell Chicago how to take care of itself, and I propose to repel this English invasion in an American way. I will compare London's poor and the care of the paupers there to the Chicago methods that Mr. Stead criticises. I hav

methods that Mr. Stead criticises. I have been in England and investigated the condition of the working people from one end of the country to the other; and I shall tell Mr. Stead some things about his own country and inform him about some people in this with whom he seems to have a limited acquaintance. My subject will be: 'Give Us Bread or Give Us Work; or, The Way Out for the Unemployed.'

'In the solution I shall have something to say about the tariff question and shall leave no uncertainty as to how I should vote were I a man. I'll tell some things about the conspiracy of tariff beneficiaries that I discovered in the Ohio campaign which have not yet been made public.'

When Mrs. Gougar last visited England she was a guest for some days at Mr. Stead's home. It was arranged that Mrs. Gougar is to open the debate, Mr. Stead to reply and Mrs. Gougar to close. The people will be admitted free, and a collection will be taken up to be applied to feeding the hungry people of the city, the fund to be placed in the hands of a local committee. It is both Mr. Stead's and Mrs. Gougar's desire that this fund be devoted to furnishing sandwiches to the crowds that nightly throng the station-houses and City Hall. The issue to be discussed will center mainly on prohibition. Mrs. Gougar regards this as the panacea. Mr. Stead holds different views.

Insures Fishback's Defeat.

In a lengthy opinion handed down yester contestee in the Fishback-Brown contest for the auditorship, to quash the first, second, third, fifth sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth and eleventh

grounds of contest. The motion to quash the eighth ground of contest was sustained. The eighth ground of contest alleged by Fishback was that the Independent Municipal ticket had on it certain names, among them Brown's, which did not belong there, because they had not the authority of the promotors of the ticket. Brown made objection that Fishback should have applied to the Circuit Court, as soon as the ballot was published and have the error in the Independent municipal ticket corrected before the election took place. Ford Smith, attorney for the contestant, says that he will file an amended petition by showing that the ballot had never been published.

City Auditor Capt, Joseph Brown, referring to the decision of Judge Klein, said: "This settles it, so far as I am concerned, and gives me a safe majority of from 1,500 to 2,000, no matter what other steps are taken. So far as the depositions which Ford Smith is now taking to prove that the Democrats were guilty of fraud at the polls, I think they should be looked to by the City Central Committee. He is only rrying to establish cases to be used against the Democrats at the next election." cipal ticket had on it certain names, among

Colored Orphans' Home

The Board of Managers of the St. Louis The Board of Managers of the St. Louis Colored Orphan Home, situated at 1477 North Twelfth street, are preparing to give a fair for the benefit of the Home at the Natatorium Hall, Nineteenth and Pine streets, the week beginning Dec. 18 and closing Dec. 22. Donstions of fancy work, chinaware, bric-a-brac and everything salable are solicited, and should be sent to Mrs. E. Napler, 1412 Morgan street.

Ladies' Aid Society.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Compton Hill Congregational Church hold their annual sale of Christmas articles (useful and fancy) in the chapel pariors, Compton and Lafayette avenues, on next Thursday and Friday afternoon and evening. From 5 o'clock a good supper will be served. Moderate prices will prevail.

D. O. C. 'all a Financial Euccess. The ladies who had in charge the management of the Daughters of the Confederacy ball announce that as a result of the entertainment the fund for building the Conted-erate Home has been increased by \$1,200. The ladies desire to publicly return thanks to the many gentlemen who by kind donations of supplies, fight, hall and other things con-tributed largely to the successful outcome.

# SPEND YOUR CASH FOR FLU

If you will—We'll sell you Sensible Gifts in our

Great December Clearing Sale of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Household Outfittings AT ABOUT HALF REGULAR PRICES,

EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

HERE'S AN EXAMPLE:

#### SENSIBLE GIFTS.

Handsome Easy Chairs, Easels and Pictures, Elegant Center Tables, Beautiful Rugs, Handsome Piano Lamps, Elegant Book Cases, Handsome Pedestals

Worth of Goods for \$1 a week or \$4 a month.

500 of these Elegant Oak Center tables,

#### SENSIBLE GIFTS.

Easy Couches, Lace Curtains, Chenille Portieres. Silk Curtains, China Closets, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Worth of Goods for \$1 a week or \$4 a month.

# 7, 1119, 1121, 1123 AND 1125 OLIVES

#### MAY DEPOSE HIM.

Important Convention of the Federation of Labor.

STRONG OFFICE TO PRESIDENT COMPERS HAS DEVELOPED.

The Delegates May Follow the Lead Set by the Knights of Labor and Depose Their Old Leader-Question to Come Up for Settlement at the Chicago Session - Strength of the Organiza-

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9.-Will Gompers follow Powderly and be retired from his high place in labor councils? That is one of the American Federation which begins its session here on Monday. The coming session will not be confined to the transaction of utine business, but the meeting will be enlivened by a series of struggles for supremacy between the East and the West. Ever since the organization of labor the real cor the workingmen of the West demand a show The strength of organized labor in the West is beyond the realization of the Eastern prethren, who will arrive by next Monday to may meet many and sad surprises.

The Western forces will demand the trans-fer of the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor from New York to Chicago. This will be the point on which the fight will be mainly carried, although there are other matters to be adjusted before the Western delegates and their constituents will be satisfied. The Westerners will insist on having everything this year as part recom-pense for waiting so long, and beside attempting to capture the headquarters they are out gunning for the offices.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, expects to be re-

elected for the eleventh time with no oppo sition. Yet the opposition will be strong enough to work an overthrow if the Western delegates fulfill their present promises. Mr. Gompers has had a man or two in Chicago for two weeks endeavoring to learn the strength of the opposition, and the reports to him are discouraging. With the downfal

trouble in getting what they want.

There is a possible candidate from Colorado to succeed President Gompers, but the West will unite on Thomas G. Griffin of Chicago. Mr. Griffin is President of the Chicago Horseshoers' Union, No. 4, and has served as President of the International Horseshoers' Union. James Linehan, also of this city, will be indorsed by the Westerners to succeed Secretary Chris Evans, which means another fight, as the Gompers and Evans men will not be turned down without a strong con-

The convention will be held in the City Council Chamber and will be presided over by John J. McGrath, President of the Chiby John J. McGrath, President of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly. Addresses will be delivered by W. C. Pomeroy on behalf of the Trade and Labor Assembly; M. H. Madden, on behalf of the State Federation of Labor; Mayor Swift, for the City, and Gov. Altgeld for the State. This will probably conclude the first day's proceedings. The Arrangements Committee of the Unicago Trade and Labor Assembly having in charge the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the delegates, expects to entertain the visitors in a style fully in keeping with Chicago's idea of hospitality.

One of the principal measures to be considered by the convention will be to secure legislation by which every state in the Union shall authorize and indoorse the union label. Some States have aiready done this. Affort will also be made to bring about the Government ownership of all railroads and telegraph.

pledge its support to legislative enactments to provide employment for every citizen, and will endeavor to abolish such existing laws as sanction what the federation deems in justice in the distribution of wealth.

The delegates include many of the most prominent among radical laborites. Philadelphia will be represented by P. J. McGuire of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and J. Malon Barnes, conspicious among cigarmakers; Milwaukee sends the longshoreman, F. B. Weber, whose work among his collaborers has distinguished him as a social reformer. Other leaders are Martin Fox, representing the iron molders, Wm. Prescott, a leader in the Typographical union, Newroth of Denver and Lennon of New York. These are the champions of those theories designated "socialistic," and this will prove most induental in the approaching assemblage.

"We meet to act, not simply to voice platitudes," says President Gompers in discussing the convention. "Workingmen must have employment. It is their natural right to earn their bread and any social system under which thousands must remain idle and hungry, as we see them now, is radically wrong. Hence one of the federation's alms at the coming convention may be said to comprise the effecting of a peaceful social revolution."

One of the first things done by the convention will be the adoption of resolutions or re-

comprise the effecting of a peaceful social revolution."

One of the first things done by the convention will be the adoption of resolutions of regret for the assassination of Nayor Harrison. The work of the convention will then be outlined and J. M. Farquhar of Buffalo will deliver an address on the labor movement. Tuesday general business will be transacted. The standing of affiliated bodies, conflicts between employers and laborers, and the question of child labor will be considered. The attack on corporations will probably mark the proceedings throughout. An aggressive warfare will be waged on corporation influence, an agitation in favor of the unemployed will be inaugurated, but the question of transferring the head-quarters, however, is considered the most important of all by many delegates, and the battle will be fierce. President Gompers has given it out that he would not be a candidate for re-election should the headquarters be moved from New York, and the Western delegates have their candidate ready, and will cheerfully accept Mr. Gompers' withdrawal,

ST. LOUIS DELEGATES.

The Labor Representatives From This City Mostly for Gompers. The delegates of St. Louis trades union who will represent their organizations at the Chicago Convention of the American Federa tion of Labor are Philip Hopher of the Trades and Labor Union; W. A. Anderson,

General Secretary of the National Brotherhood of Brass Workers; A. W. Schrick of Stationary and Marine Firemen's Union No. 6; Henry Miller, General Organizer of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, etd R. C. Langsdon of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, with about 12 votes.

It is understood that a majority of the St. Louis delegates will vote for Gompers.

Mr. A. S. Leitch of the St. Louis Union Record, a local labor organ, says that at the Chicago meeting "a fight will come up on the question of nationalizing the telegraphers of the country, the delegation of the International Typographical Union being instructed to secure an indorsement from the Federation for that scheme, while a delegation from the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are instructed to bitterly oppose such a measure. It is the general belief, however, that a resolution will be adopted favoring the government control of all telegraph lines, though the Socialist members of the organization assert their intention of attaching to such resolution, when presented, amendments indorsing government control of railways, mines and many other industries, which may result in defeating the whole measure. "As to the contest for the Presidency, Mr. Leitch said to a Post-Disparcius reporter yesterday: "Samuel Gompers has been the President good of Brass Workers; A. W. Schrick of

Mr. Gompers being acigarmaker, will hold his delegation, while P. J. McGuire, General Secretary of the Carpenters, and on the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor; John B. Lennon, General Secretary of Journeymen Tailors' Union, and Treasurer of A. F. of L., and Chris Evans, of United Miners, and General Secretary of A. F. of L., will certainly, if it is possible, cast the votes of their organizations for Gompers, which guarantees a majority.

"At present this is the largest liabor organization in the country, claiming a membership of 800,000. It is composed of the leading trade unions—printers, tailors, cigar makers, etc., and numerous "mixed locals," termed Federal Labor Unions.

"Until about three years ago the A. F. of L., had a very small membership in this city; at the present time its strength is estimated between 12,000 and 15,000 members, not including the brewers, who are affiliated with the federation through its national organization, and also hold a charter (as Gambrinus Assembly, No. 7808) under the Knights of Labor; the musicians and several other smaller unions that are attached to both the Knights and the Federation."

All Hands Satisfied. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9 .- There will be no ville officials and its employes to-day, as was with one or two branches may take place Sunday or Monday, but even this is problematic. General Manager Metcalf is out of the city and W. C. Pettibone, chairman of the engineers' committee, says he has not called his committee together. He says the engineers are satisfied with the present condition and recognize the impracticability of restoring the scale of wages in operation before the reduction of three

Reject the Reduction.

BELLAIRE, O., Dec. 9.—The 1,200 workmen employed at the Wheeling Iron and Steel Works, at Benwood, W. Va., refuse to go to work on Jan. 1 at the reduction of 30 per cent. These immense works have been idle for five months.

Pyatt Murder Trial.

NEOSHO, Mo., Dec. 9.—The murderer of Grant Pyatt, R. Bruce Alfrey, is on trial for his life in the Newton County Circuit Court. Pyatt was a well-to-do farm-Court. Pyatt was a well-to-do farmer of Barry County. The murder occurred at Eagle Rock, a small town in Barry County, on Oct. 31, 1892. The case comes to this county by change of venue.

The evidence adduced so far in the case develops about this State of facts: On the day of the murder, R. Bruce Alfrey and Grant Fyatt met at Eagle Rock. Alfred accosted Fyatt and said: 'I will bet you 310 that I can throw you down.''

Pyatt replied in a good natured way: 'I will take the bet.''

Alfrey said: ''How do you want to wrestle.'' Pyatt answered: "Back holts."
Alfrey in answer to this replied: "I will bet you \$10 you haven't got \$10."
Pyatt replied: "I will bet you \$10 you are a liar." a liar."
Thereupon Alfrey struck Pyatt with his fist, knocking him down. As Pyatt arose Alfrey stabbed him in the right breast with a larve pocket knife, killing him almost instantly. Alfrey claims self defense on the score that Pyatt had a stone in his hand at he arose.

BAINBRIDOS, Ga., Dec. 9.—A white man named Reynolds, from Miller County, was robbed of \$127 by two negroes this morning. He is a wagoner for a merchant in Colquit and brought four bales of cotton here to market, which he sold for the above amount. He drove his team to the railroad wharf to load up with merchandise for his merchant in Colquitt. While driving his team up the hill he was accosted by two negroes, who had noticed him sell the cotton and put the money in his pocket. These negroes induced keynolds to go back with them under the hill, they saying they wanted to show him a way fo make some money in Miller County. When they reached a retired locality under the hill they seized Reynolds and after an unequal struggle robbed him of his pocket book. After accomplishing the robbery the negroes fied and Reynolds ran up the hill to notify the police. No trace of the robbers has been discovered by the police. BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Dec. 9.-A white may

## SUIT ALL TASTES.

World's Fair Art Portfolios Interesting to Old and Young.

ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF PROPER

Monday-Branch Offices New Numbers Can Be Obtained-1 and 2 Can Still Be Procured at the Post-Dispatch Office.

Nothing is more pleasant during the long wintry evenings than to lean back in a com-fortable arm-chair before a glowing fire in a cosy room and read a good book. It is easy enough to buy a comfortable arm-chair and build a glowing fire, but it is difficult, indeed. to secure a good book. For althou be able to obtain with compara-tive facility a volume that is particbachelor who spends his evening alone may ularly pleasing to him individually, still a father of a family whom duty compels to select reading matter suitable not only for caring the right kind of literature. What he would enjoy the children might act, and what they would go into ecstacles over he might toss aside without reading. For it is an established fact that t here are really few books that are enjoy ed by all—re whose attractive features appeal to old and young alike.

But there are some such works, however, rare exceptions though they are, and among them the very interesting and instructive illustrated souvenirs, the World's Fair Art Portfollogs.

rare exceptions though they are, and among them the very interesting and instructive illustrated souvenirs, known as the World's Fair Art Fortfolios, now being distributed by the SUNDAY FOST-DISPATCH.

They were not gotten up for any particular class of readers. Treating as they do a subject of such world-wide renown they are essentially and necessarily of interest to al. They are of interest to the thousunds who saw the Fair as they call to mind pleasing visions of the gorgeous sights enjoyed there and they are of interest to the millions who saw it not as they afford them the best possible opportunity of forming a correct idea of what the great Fair was like.

These facts were proven by the crowdathat thronged the Fost-Dispatch counting-room alliast week in search of Portfolios. Those who had seen the fair and those who had not exchanged their dimes and coupens indiscriminately for Portfolios I and I and the prospects are they will do the same for No. 3.

THE THIRD NUMBER.

Coupon No. 8 in the SUNDAY POST-II

PATCH'S World'S Fair Art Portfolio ser
will be found on the upper right hand corn
of the first page of this issue. I

that is necessary to exchange it
coupon for one of these beautipictorial souvenirs is to cut it out and oright
it with it cents to either the Post-Diapara
office. at 513 Olive, street or to any of the branch portfolio depots. An immense stoof these blue-backed treasure have been deposited at this office, at
will be ready for distribution how
day morning at the following places:

1. C. Robbins, Eloventh and O'Fallon.
V. A. Reis. 1911 Park avenue.

J. W. Carroll, Jefferson and Olive.
D. Sullivan, 228 Cuss avenue.
West End News Co., 1312 North Grand.
John saunderman, 2723 Gravols.
Mr. Webber, 4512 North Twentieth.
Mr. C. Braches, 2315 North Broadway.
Mrs. Bondi, Night and Madison.
Mrs. Deal, 1112 Salisbury.
J. Bessinger, Gup and Prairie.
G. F. Fraderick, 2302 Benton.
F. J. Westckman, 4016 South Broadway.
A. Kuhn, 1748 Chouteau.
Henry Schultle, Fifteenth and St. Louis.
J. Eschelback, 1903 South Jefferson.
Chas. Chambers, Carr and Jefferson.
Chas. Chambers, Ca THE THIRD NUMBER.

A PICTURESQUE PROCESSION OF COAL BUYERS FROM DAWN TILL DARK

Understands Poverty's Needs and Ap-Coal for 5 Cents - Belling at Cost Frice, but Paying Employes' Wages.

ich this week began made an exed by Nathan Strauss at the foot of Rut of the East Side get along without coa this, for they have few roasts to prepare or steaks to broil. A handful of wood picked In the street does for the little fire they for their cooking.

A PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPIST. ir. Strauss is a practical phi lanthr opist knows that when poor folks want coal sy want it badly, and he knows also that or their basketsful at double the rate t the rich man pays for his ton. So he lys coal at the lowest price that the coal vill stand, hires men to shovel it, but in fair measure, and lets the poor folks have

they want at 5 cents for twenty pounds

and larger quantities at the same rate. rning Mr. Strauss had built a new the bin is 150 feet long by about 30 feet wid nd sty feet deep. There will be an office longside, a regular wharfinger's shanty, about 10x16x14. The poor people buy their ickets of the bookkeeper in this; office and nen will measure it out to them at the rate of twenty pounds for 5 cents. The bir be ready by next Tuesday or

pler every day (they are mostly children). and from then on till noon come the mothers and the smaller children. They bring for carriages, soap-boxes, wagons, disreputable scuttles and gunny bags to take away the coal, and they go away, bent like Bunyan's pilgrims, under the double load. a the school children again, with sprinkling of men, who are active to get eat the dinner. Then come the work-and bables again, then the school ildren and, finally, at 5 o'clock, a grand meration of all sorts, kinds and ages. ey buy all amounts and seem to appreciate

MR. STRAUSS TALKS. distress this year is worse than i ver was, ' said Mr. Strauss, "and this is the st practical way I can find of helping the people without spoiling them. rectly willing folks should think I am king money out of the plan. Then they n't feel beholden to me. I don't care to what I pay for the coal, but I buy it by long ton, 2,240 pounds. The kets run for 20, 40, 60, 84 and 100 pounds—no higher. Take ong ton of 2,240 pounds at a quarter of at a pound and you see that I get \$5.60 for ton. But the men are instructed to give and heaping measure and that makes a big

Taking Care of the Poor.

BRAZIL, Ind., Dec. 9.-In response to a call izens met at the Mayor's office last night to poor of this city. An organization is being perfected and the provisions and money secured will be carefully distributed. It is estimated that over 200 families are in want in the city, and, as but little work can be secured, the prospects are that this number will be greatly augmented during the winter.

#### MISSOURI NEWS.

Beveral Conventions Set Down for January Dates-Personal and Political. William J. Mize, appointed Collector of the

ted with a newspaper at Neosho. The population of Wright County is The population of Wright County is being largely increased by an immigration of farmers and their families from North Carolina.

A magnificent and costly monument has been erected recently in the Dexter semetery to the memory of the late Hon. James P. Walker, member of Congress from the Fourteenth District.

Collector Withers has appointed Thomas H. Cox Deputy for the Spring-field District, W. H. Bunn of Warrensburg, Deputy for Jackson County, outside of Kansas City, and N. C. Hickox of California, Deputy for the Sedalla District.

The list of candidates for Entered Commissions

#### THEY FEEL SLIGHTED.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 16 CENTS A WEEK.

The Board of Charity Commissioners held a meeting in the Council-Chamber yesterday afternoon, Messre. Simon S. Bazs, Jesse G. Battle and Henry Pitts being present. There was nothing particular for the commissioners to do except to listen to a report from a committee of one, consisting of Mr. Moffet, that had been appointed at a previous meeting to investigate at the Poor-house. The report was read by Secretary Dewart and consisted mainly in a recommendation that a bridge be built connecting the Poor-house proper with the new addition thereto for the chronic and ansance patients. It also contained a clause to the effect that when the Charity Commissioners' committee went out to the Poor-house to see what sort of a bridge would make the best connection between the two buildings, they were astonished to learn that the Board of Public Improvements had already decided to build just such a bridge and had even gone so fer as to have plans and specifications prepared for fits erection. This clause in the report set the committee to thinking. The more they thought over the matter the faster they reached the conclusion that they had been slighted. Then they locked up the ordinance, found that the Charity Commission had not exactly been treated right and Secretary Dewart was instructed to motify the President of the Board of Public improvements to send him the plans and specifications they had drawn up for the new bridge so the Charity Commissioners could inspect them at, next saturday's meeting with the President of the Board of Public improvements to send him the plans and specifications they had drawn up for the new bridge so the Charity Commissioners could inspect them at, next saturday's meeting a grievance, 'said he, 'but it members do think that when institutions be planded on sec. In the supervision of the commissioners desire an appropriation for any purpose other than the unal expense, they shall inquire carefully and fully into the ground of such work, the purpose for which it proposes to use the same, the amou

Fine Musical Instruments Free with \$4.00 Boys' Suits and Overcoats and above. Last Week of the Great Reduction Sale.

Men's Suits and Overcoats.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats. Boys' Suits and Overcoats from 75c to 10 garments as 54.95. Prinest Baltimore Tallor-Made Suits and vercoats, up to 19 years, \$12.50 and \$15. orth double.

Men's and Boys' Pants. Men's Pants from 90c to the finest tailor-nade 57 Pants at \$4.85. Boys' Pants from 13c to the finest tailor-nade Pants at \$4.85.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Men's and Boys' Hats.

from 25c to the finest.

To the facest hand-turned Shoes at \$3, Men's and Boys' Shoes.

Men's and Boys' regular \$2 Pedora and Derby Hats, 90c. \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 Hats, \$1.50, \$2

\$6.00.
Gents' Dressing Gowns, \$4 up.
Gents' Silk Vests, \$2.95 to \$7.50.
Gents' gold and silver mounted
Umbrellas, to the finest carved
ivory handles, \$2 to \$10.
Latest styles Christmas Neckwear, 250 to \$1.50.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, ½
dozen in fancy boxes, \$1.00.
Japanese Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c to \$1.00.
Embroidered Satin Suspenders,
45c to \$3.50.
Mufflers, Novelties, Collar and
Cuff Boxes, Toilet Cases, etc., etc.

Furnishing Goods.

VISIT OUR TOY DEPARTMENT—A CHILDREN'S PARADISE. ENTIRE HALF BLOCK,

N. W. Cor. Franklin Av. and Seventh St. The Largest Clothing, Shoe, Hat, Cloak, Millinery, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods Emporium in the West.

We close evenings at 6:30, Saturdays at 10:30. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Mail Orders promptly and carefully filled. Telephone 2840.



IN OUR

We are headquarters for fancy Plush Work Boxes, Manicure Sets, Toilet Sets, Picture Frames, Umbrellas, Mufflers, Hanker-chiefs, Sofa Cushions, Head Rest Cushions Fans, Pocketbooks, Necklaces, Bracelets Lace and Stick Pins, Ear-Rings, Fascinat-ors, Muffs, Boas, Hoods and everything pertaining to Ladies' and Children's Fur-nishing Goods, etc.



august assemblage the Charity Commission in the matter of building this particular pridge. The edges of a smile were dinity discernible beneath Mr. McMath's snow; streaked whisters as he replied: "Well, I'll just tell whisters as he replied: "Well, I'll just tell whisters as he replied: "Well, I'll just tell you the whole history of that bridge, several months ago, somebody, I think it was Dr. George Homan, originated an idea to have an elevated and covered walk built between the old and new buildings at the Poor-house. The idea was to have it built at the height of the second story windows. As the buildings are 160 feet apart you see it would have to be a pretty big bridge. Building Commissioner Reid was instructed to draw up plans and specifical them as entirely too costly. It would have taken \$4,000 to build his bridge. The board positively and emphatically rejected them as entirely too costly. It would have taken \$4,000 to build his bridge. The board then discussed the project and decided that it would be best to have a granitoid sidewalk built between the two houses covered with framework. The Commissioner by request drew up plans for this also and they were presented to the Board in due time. Instead of acting on the plans that y referred them to a committee consisting of Commissioners, Able and Fechter, who still have the specifical on the plans they referred them to a committee consisting of Commissioners, Able and Fechter, who still have the specifical on the plans they referred them to a committee consisting of Commissioners, Able and Fechter, who still have the specifical on the plans they referred them to a committee consisting of Commissioners, Able and Fechter, who still have the specifical on the plans they referred them to a committee consisting of Commissioners, Able and Fechter, who still have the specifical on the plans they referred them to a committee consisting of Commissioners, and there is no necessity to the matter. One missioner will not be a consistent of the matter. One matter to com

WARRANT FOR HENSLEY.

A warrant was sworn out yesterday afterwith being accessory after the act to the killed on Sept. 23 on the Midland railway. near its junction with the St. Louis & Subur ban Electric Road, in St. Louis County Hensley is the negro who was arrested Friday, and who states that Friday, and who states that James Murray, one of the negroes held for the murder of young Fitz-williams, told him that he had killed Fitz-williams. The warrant was sworn out here instead of in the county as Hensley states that Murray made the admission-in St. Louis. It is not likely that the negro will be prosecuted on the charge, the object rather being, it is understood. To hold nim to be used against Murray, when he and his brother, Editurray, are tried for the crime.

Detectives Vichie and Frese are still hard at work endeavoring to run down the other negroes who were with James and Edward.

Murray on the night that Edgar Fitzwilliams was murdered. The man Charles, whom the prisoners have implicated in the crime, is believed to be Charles Smith, who died two weeks ago at the City Hospital from the effects of a bullet wound received in the abdomen. The police believe Smith is the man, as he was seen with the Murrays on the night of the murder. A further investigation is being made, however.

A woman on a shopping tour was unknowhe Globe, northwest corner Franklin avenue and overcoats as low as 75c to splendid styles

People are often called upon to give money n charity and cannot see how that gift is ney than in giving to the care of poor,

The Merchants and Manufacturers of

# ST.LOUIS

Invite the . . .

Attention of

# BUYERS

To the fact that the Best Assortment of Holiday Goods in the United States are to be found in this city, which is the

# BEST MARKET in the COUNTRY

For Merchandise of Every Description, and more especially for

Boots and Shoes. Men's and Children's Clothing, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Carpets and Curtains, Furniture and Upholstery,

Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Chemicals, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Domestic and Imported Cigars, Blank Books and Lithography, Saddlery and Harness, Hardware, Arms and Cutlery, Machinery-Mining, Steam, Electric; Carriages and Vehicles

Diamonds, Jewelry and Watches, Agricultural Implements, Woodenware and Queensware, Caskets and Undertakers' Supplies, Railroad and Street Cars,

# IT WILL PAY YOU

To correspond with St. Louis houses before placing any orders. No city in the Union has such advantages to offer either in price or assortment.

# st. Louis is the . . Best Railroad Center in the United States.

And Merchandise can be delivered promptly and at the Lowest Freight Charges to all points.

The record of St. Louis for 1893 shows that its commercial and financial institutions are in a condition of unabated prosperity, and there has been no bank failure in the city for upward of seven years.

This announcement is issued by the Bureau of Information of the AUTUMNAL FESTIVITIES ASSOCIATION of the City of St. Louis, the Bureau being charged with the duty of making known to the world the extraordinary advantages that those trading with St. Louis enjoy. It invites buyers to come to St. Louis or open up correspondence with its merchants. Any other information that may be desired as to mercantile matters will be given by the Bureau, or inquiries referred to proper quarters.

THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION, 202 Mermod & Jaccard Building, St. Louis, Mo.

INFANT DOLLS,

GIRL DOLLS,

its own Parisian elegance and daintiness, are in attendance.

No such varied and elaborate

Assemblage has ever honored our

They come to us direct, and

Make your Holiday Selections before adjournment.

BOY DOLLS-

All That Is Now Visible of the Gallant Manitou.

The Conqueror of Many Storms Lies at the Sea's Bottom.

THE THRILLING STORY OF HOW SHE AT LAST SUCCUMBED.

the Vessel, Their Taking to the Single Yawl-Boat and Their Battle for Life Amid Cold, Sleet, Raging Seas and Many Other Hardships-How They Were Finally Picket Up.

New York, Dec. 9.—One single topmast rotruding from the seas over the tail of om Bank stands sentinel over the outh street junk-shop, surrounded by sreckage from a hundred other craft, lies a dingy yawl boat that for six days and nights

along the coast from Maine to Florida. weathering many a gale that sent stouter ships to the bottom, and in all that time she suffered no further damage than the loss of nere and there a sail or the breaking of a

But the Manitou met her fate at last in paving stones laden in bulk, and it is safe to say that if she had not filled her rotund hold with this sample of down East product she would be roaming the seas to-day.

There was a fresh breeze blowing Nov. 21

when the schooner, with all her canvas spread, dropped down from Ninal Haven, end furned her head to the southward rom keel to deck timbers she was stowed with blue stone paving blocks packed in one over the other and destined for Philadelphia

Cod and up the Sound, and Nov. 27 she passed The fresh breeze still held, and when Sandy ook fell away under her stern there was prospect of a fair and fast voyage.

For two days this weather continued, and then, on Nov. 29, the wine hauled around to the southwest and increased in force. By nightfall there was a round gale blowing, the southwest and increased in force. By nightfall there was a round gale blowing, and under the press of wind and the rising seas it was not long before the schooner was reeling across the ocean and plunging her nose usder every tumbling sea. The Manitou staggered and pounded along. They were in sight of the lights of the Northeast End Lightship Friday and were nearing the Delaware Capes and the end of their stormy voyage.

The lights of the floating beacon were just beginning to rise over the horizon, when there was a roar and a crash below and the bluestone blocks adrift from the lashings went pounding from side to side as the Manitou wallowed over the waves.

Crash followed crash until the schooner embled as with a giant palsy. Capt. Cafford passed the word for all hands to fland by the pumps, and ere long the clank of their handles was rising above the shrieking of the wind through the rigging. The crew pumped for salvation and sent the water leaking in below foaming through the scuppers. But f rall their energy the water gained rapidly, and at 4 a. m. the schooner was rapidly sinking.

The Manitou was all of ten miles from the lightship when she dipped her head under the seas and shook fore and aft with her death tremor. There was no time then for parley, and capt. Bickford, realizing that it was the end of the Manitou, sang out to man the yawi boat.

was the end of the Manitou, sang out to man the yawl boat.

In haif a minute the boat was swinging over the side and without food, water or compass the crew in their storm-soaked clothing peled aboard and fersook the sinking schooner. From side to side she rocked clothed in a smother of foam, and ten minutes after the crew forsook her the Maniton, with a plunge forward, kicked her stern in the air and sank to the bottom. One topmast stood to mark her grave.

The lights of the Northeast End Lightship were still burning above the rim of the horizon when the six men turned the boat's head and rowed toward her. The coast current was running swift and it was a labortous task to keep the boat on her course.

rent was running swift and it was a laborious task to keep the boat on her course. When dusk came they were still pulling persistently for the lightship, at whose location they could only guess.

The first night they spent in the open boat was one such as none of them had ever passed before. Time and again the waves poured in over the gunwales of their frail craft, and where the spray fell it froze solid.

To add to their miseries, it began to rain heavily at 2 o'cleck a. m., Sunday, and at dawn the piercing drops turned into scurrying flakes of snow. When Tuesday came and went with no sign of help they were hopeless indeed, and one and all they lay in the boat waiting for death to overtake them.

With the dawn of Wednesday they were little better than dead, but they lasted through that day and the next Thursday, though they were then only struggling feebly with the end; and in this way the tug Edgar Luckenbach, bound from the Delaware Capes to New York, found them.

In a few minutes the tug ran alongside and the Manitou's seamen were not long recovering consciousness in the warmth of the tug's cabin, and when the Luckenbach reached here during the day they had almost recovered.

#### Began in a Humble Way.

several months past has been a tall. ified-looking colored man who dressas long coat and high hat, both of brilliant Every bit of available space on his red. Every bit of available space on his outer garments is emblasoned with announcements, painted in white letters, of astonishing bargains in wearing apparel. That he feels the importance of his position is evicent, not only from the self-satisfied smile he wears, but also from an incident which occurred yesterday. In his rambles about the str ets he stopped to look at agang of men who were excavating in order to repair a whterpipe. "Look at them," he said, turning to a friend who was with him. "That's just the way I got my start in life." Several of the workmen looked up at the sandwich man, wondering, evidently, how they could find encouragement in the result of his experience.

A New Corporation.

JEFFEBON CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.—Secretary of State Lesuer to-day issued a certificate of incorporation to the Granite Filter Co., (Emery's patent) of St. Louis; capital, \$20.000. Avery L. Emery, O. H. Winegar, C. B. Bray, James Mosby and Edward Morrison are the incorporators.

Held for the Chief.

A strange resemblance caused a prominent time of Chickatoo, S. V., to be held for the lef, but was released on his personal recognance, and at once visited the Globe, northest corner Franklin avenue, to purchase of those elegant 530 Baltimore tailorade suits and overcoats selling for \$7.95 de 50.00. Chesper grades as low as \$1.96

WOMEN'S SOCIETIES. Busy Pr parise to \$11 the Suffering This Winter.

On Monday evening the Decorative Art Society will hold a bazaar at the residence of Col. Morrison on Lindelt boulevard. Miss Lionberger is in active charge of this affair, with other well-known ladies.

The Toung Girls Friendly Society had their weekly meeting in Society had

their weekly meeting in Schuyler Memorial House on Wednesday night, and a candx House on Wednesday night, and a candy pulling afterward. Next Wednesday the Young Girls' Friendly and Wemen's Friendly will hold a reunion, and have refreshments and social features during the evening.

During the week just passed the St. Louis Needlework Guild collected the garments made during the year at the Schuyler Memorial Home. On Wednesday the accumulation was placed on exhibition from 8 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. On Thursday they were distributed to the various charitable societies and institutions. There were all kinds of garments, including shoes.

The Sisternood of Personal Service, a society of Jewish ladies for the benefit of the poor, will hold a mid-winter sale on Dec. 18 and 14.

poor, will hold a mid-winter sale on Dec. 18 and 14.

An entertainment was given at Memorial Hall on Thursday evening for the benefit of the Girls' Industrial Home. The character sketches by Charlotte M. Allen and Dorothy Harrington and "Switzerland" constituted

sketches by Charlotte M. Allen and Dorothy Harrington and "Switzeriand" constituted the programme.

The lessons for the week in the Woman's Training School will be as follows: Luncheous Class will take their lesson on Wednesday morning instead of Tuesday as heretofore. The hours will be from 5 to 12 a. m. Macaronif soup, roast saddle of venison, wine sauce; spinach, potatoes a la Niege and velvet cream.

Thursdays from 2:30 to 5 p. m. cooks' class. Bean soup, roast beef, sweet potatoes, corn bread, ever pudding.

There is room for a few more girls in the general training class for domestic service.

The regular monthly meeting of the managers will be held Wednesday the listh, at which meeting officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

The Young Woman's Self Culture Cub had a talk upon Italian prose by Mrs. E. D. Lee, on last Thursday evening, at 1750 Wesin street. Next Thursday Mr. W. L. Sheldon will entertain the club upon the subject of "Michal Angelo and His Works." The elocution class met Monday and the resading and literary class on Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

The South Size Cub, at 2004; South Broadway, were entertained on Friday night by Rev. Dr. Snyder, who spoke upon the subject of "American Humorists." Next Friday Mr. W. O. Nelson will talk upon the subject of "The Extension of Territory in 1803-1850." The Christmas market and kirmess of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary opened on Saturday at their academy near Normandy. The articles of fancy needle work made by the pupils of the industrial school will be on sale, and the fair will continue for two weeks.

On Wednesday, Dec. 13, the Christian

school will be on sale, and the lair will con-linue for two weeks.

On Wednesday, Dec. 13, the Christian Church will give a fair and bassaar at Mah-ler's, on Olive street.

Next Wednesday evening, Dec. 13, the ladies of the Non-Sectarian Church will give a Christmas sale and supper at Mahler's Hall, 3545 Olive street.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

in all commercial undertakings has had its yet when the great work of upbuilding and and home-providing is considered when it is remembered that their investments are in real estate and represent only a part of its lowest valuation; when it is recalled that monthly meetings of shareholders are held and monthly inspections of are held and monthly inspections of transactions made by sharsholders themselves, making it possible for incompetant or dishonest officials to waste or misappropriate only small portions of funds handled, the solid foundation on which the associations rest must be unquestioned. There are 220 associations doing business in this city. There has never been a total wreck. Fifty cents on the doilar is the lowest payment to stockholders even under a wind-up by expensive receivership methods.

"Over \$40,000 000 passed through the hands of St. Louis building associations within the last ten years," the Secretary of one of the last ten years," the Secretary of one of the last ten years, "the Secretary of one of the last ten years, but the secretary of one of the last ten years, the Secretary of one of the last ten years, the Secretary of one of the last ten years, the Secretary of one of the last ten years, the Secretary of one of the last ten years, the Secretary of one of the last ten years, the Secretary of one of the last ten years, the Secretary of one of the last ten years, the Secretary of one of the last ten years, the Secretary of one of the last ten years, the Secretary of one of the last ten years, one of the secretary of one of the last ten years, one of the secretary of one of the last ten years, one of the secretary of one of the last ten years, one of the secretary of one of the last ten years, one of the years o transactions made by shareholders them

midst for material and labor. These 16,000 houses would make a street more than fifty miles in length and built up solidly on both sides, and they now furnish comfortable abodes for 80,000 people, many of whom had previously lived in crowded and filthy tenement quarters."

There are at present more than 40,000 sharebolders in 8t, Louis building and loan associations who hold fully 200,000 shares, one-third of which have been borrowed upon, so that the resular monthly collections from dues, interest, premiums and fines exceed \$400,000, or about \$5,000,000 per annum. A large part of this vast sum comes from the laboring classes, and would not have been saved but for the building associations. Then, investments of this kind yield larger returns than can be obtained by any other safe method, for the rec rd of the past shows average earnings for St. Louis associations that have matured their stock, to have been about 10 per cent. The above is the record of ten years' business in St. Louis, for we had very few building associations prior to 1883, and such as then existed have matured their stock and been "wound up," as it is called. Last year the associations built 5,000 houses. This year, owing to financial uncertainties, the number will not exceed \$,000. But a better feeling prevails already, and 1894 may show greater accomplishments.

World's Fair

Photographs.

Three

To

Coupons

To-Day's

Clipped from

Post-Dispatch

Will entitle the holder

revious

Art Portionos d No. 3 of To-day.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE R. E. CO., 8th and Locust Sts.

We Solicit Rent Collections.

#### **HEADSMAN MURPHY**

The Street Commissioner to Officially Execute Fifty Employes.

ORLY DEMOCRATS ON THE LIST OF

the Street Department-Necessary Reduction of Expenses Given as the Cause for the Wholesale Discharge-News at the Hall.

Mce yesterday afternoon and met with adifference the requests of reporters to be furnished with an exact list of the Democrats whose official career in the Street Department is virtually at an end.

As published in yesterday's Post-Dispatch the list includes over fifty names with a prospect of a few more being added before "I do not think the list should be given for

not give it out," and the reluctant wielder of the municipal ax settled himself back in Capt. Macklind, Superintendent of Street Construction and Repairs, was somewhat

more plastic, thoughlie still insisted upon not giving the list for publication. "It is bad enough," he said, "for these gentlemen to lose their situations without having their names published in the pa

It was urged that they were public servants, and if they were let out of office the public had a right to know it, but the Captain would not look at it in that light.

"It is purely a matter of economy," he said. "There is nothing of a political nature

Notwithstanding this a partial list lying on the Captain's desk revealed the fact that all the names were those of Democrats. denied that all the Democrats the department would be department dismissed, which confirms the statement made by a Republican official who had seen the list published in yesterday's Post-Dis

A few Democrats whose services cannot well be dispensed with at present without crippling Capt. Macklind's force will be recrippling Capt. Macklind's force will be retained, but the balance must go. The reasons assigned for this wholesale slanghter are said to be found in the following figures:

There was appropriated for salaries for the fiscal year ending April next about \$46,259.

Of this amount, \$38,400 has already been used for the past eight months, leaving \$12,850 for the remaining four months.

This department has been running, it will be seen, at the rate of about \$4,000 per month, and in order to make both ends meet for the next four months this amount must be reduced to about \$8,200 per month or a decrease of \$800 per month. The significance of this is that about ten men will have to be dropped in this nepartment.

In the department of Miscellaneous Street Repairs \$100,000 was appropriated and \$90,000 has been spent, leaving \$5,000 for the remaining four months.

For superintendents of street repairs \$25,000 was appropriated and \$20,000 spent, leaving \$5,000 there.

This department, it will be seen, has been running at the rate of \$2,000 per month and must now come down to \$1,100 for the next four months.

In the department of

This department, it will be seen, has been must now come down to \$1,500 per month and must now come down to \$1,500 per month and four months. In the department for street cleaning by labor and carts there was \$120,000 appropriated, of which \$103,000 has disappeared leaving but \$17,000.

From this it appears that instead of running at the rate of \$10,000 per month there is only a little over \$4,000 per month available. Lastly the overseer's department has \$9,000 appropriated, of which \$7,200 has been paid out, leaving only \$1,800.

There are thirteen men in this department and their number must be reduced to five to meet the amount left over.

The Democrats, of course, are blamed for this state of affairs, but as the Republicans have virtually had charge of the Street Department since early last summer, it would appear to the casual observer that they are rather late in inaugurating a move of retrenchment and reform.

The notices have been type written and the names were filled in late yesterday afternoon.

The first list of affty will be selected from

noon.

The first list of fifty will be selected from the following, who are so unfortunate at this season of the year as to be classified in the odious ranks of the Democrats:

Street Commissioner's Department: Charles Varrelman, General Superintendent Street Construction; James G. Jennings, District

No. 3

in To-Day's

Sunday

Post-Dispatch

Coupon

Appears

Engineer; Allen Trail, James A. Lavin, Joseph A. Israel, Shephard Knapp, John G. Cunningham and Con J. Dacey, inspectors; Michael O'Brien, overseer; of construction and the following men in the same position, John McGarr, Richard O'Hearn, Frank Nidelet, Eugene Bene, Frank Sumner, H. S. Randolph and Thomas Brady; John B. Durfy, hodman.

Street Cleaning Department—Nick Seeger, foreman; John Hokan, P. Shields, P. F. Scallard, G. B. Kliculien, Geo. F. Mulligan, James Farley, James Knox, James Bambrick, all foremen of exc avations. John Hackett, Geo. Knox, Patrick Finn, Louis Yosti, John Burke, R. P. Cohen, John Fox, M. J. Beehan, George Wolf, Ed. C. Cullen, John Connors, W. J. McAdam, Joseph Welch, George C. Hutchins, Daniel O'Brien, Peter Kehoe and Wm. Henry, foremen of repairs. Macadam receivers, Edw. J. Ryan, James H. Duffer, Edward Duffey, Celsus Price, John McCauley and James J. Cummerford. John O'Failon Clark, cierk, and Daniel Burgin, engineer on steam roller; James B. Austin, foreman. Overseers of labor and carts, Wm. Burke, John Eagan, T. J. Woodward, John Boyle, James Carroll, Thomas McGrath and Edward Baggott.

James Grimn, District Superintendent; Jemein J. Sullivan, superintendent, Jensendent, Leo Frank, assistant superintendent, Thomas Dix, inspector, and the following overseers: D. H. andher, J. W. Whalen, D. J. O'Callahan, David Broaders, Pat Cassidy, John J. Moynihan, Michael Murphy, and Harry G. Knott; Thomas L. Kick, clerk of Superintendent of Excavations; E. B. Alexander, assistant superintendent of Excavations; James P. Gorman, Clerk, and Special Inspectors Wm. H. Baumgartner and Georxe B. Stroup. With Such a list to pick from Capt. Markind, as a Republican remarked, can get rid of a "lot of dead timber he has had on his hands."

Water Rates Committee Meeting.

Municipal Assembly met in the committeeroom of the City Council at 8 o'clock yester-day afternoon. Councilmen Kotany and day afternoon. Councilmen Kotany and Flesh and Delegates Kelly, Ryan and Casey were present, Councilman Ferris being absent. Mr. Kelly stated he had seen Collector of Water Rates Scully, and was informed by him that he was preparing a list of the number of consumers who had closets and bath tubs, also a list of stables and manufacturing establishments using large quantles of water. The list would be ready in about one week.

An informal discussion followed, in which nothing of importance developed, and the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, Mr. Kotany.

Lamp-Posts for Carondelst.

which Mayor Walbridge approved yesterday afternoon, and an order for their erection will be issued at once. There are sixty-six posts and lamps in all, which will be distributed in the following districts: In the neighborhood of Robert avenue and Seventh street; on Kansas street, from Virginia avenue to Ninth street; on Minnesota avenue, from Bowen to Mait street; in the vicinity of Ivory avenue and Poepping street; on Nebraska avenue, in the vicinity of Meramec street; On Osage street, from Broadway to Missouri avenue, and others scattered in various places.

City Hall Notes.

Thirsty South Carolinians Regulated by an Iron-Bound Measure

away, held in possession, taken fr

out a majority of ten freeholders township can prevent the establishment of a dispensary. In places where liquor-selling was prohibited previous to July 1, 1893, one fourth of the voters can call an election

Mrs. Doubtful: "From whom?"
Dicky Doubtful: "One is from Jack Harlemife; he wants me to come up some time.
The other is from my tailor; he wants me to come down—right away.

Blind Twenty-three Years-Eyesight Sud-denty Restored.

Dressed for Church

812 NORTH BROADWAY.

The joint Committee on Water Rates of the

Superintendent of City Lighting A. J. O'Reilly has completed a list of additional lamp-posts to be erected in Carondelet which Mayor Walbridge approved yesterday

The mortality report for the week shows that there were 264 deaths from all causes as against 858 for the corresponding week of last

The deaths from pneumonia were 42; from The deaths from pneumonia were as; from consumption, 26; bronchitis, 25; diphtheria, 7; croup, 7; whooping cough, 1; typhoid fever, 2; cancer and tumor. 13; suicide, 4; homicide, 2, and by accident 5. The births for the week were 240.

The Committee on Railroads and Public Improvements of the Council met yesterday afternoon and after transacting some minor contine business adjourned.

DISPENSARY DRINKS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 9.-The administra ion substitute dispensary bill, introduced in the Senate to-night, is a drastic, iron-bound measure. Under it no drink containing a trace of alcohol is allowed to be sold, given

depot, etc., unless it has the stamp of the dispensary on it., Violation of this is made punishable by thirty days' imprisonment or \$100 fine, together with confiscation of the handling liquors, and the latter are seizable by constables without warrant.

There may be dispensaries in every county,

was prohibited previous to July 1, 1893, onefourth of the voters can call an election,
which a majority vote shall decide. Dry
counties must pay for constables to enforce
the law. In such counties citizens may have
liquor from dispensaries shipped to them.
Any person can make wine for his own use
and can sell the same through dispensaries
by paying a commission of 10 per cent.
The payment of a United States
tax or any placard indicating that
liquors are soid is evidence that
the law is being violated. Hotels where
tourists stop are exempted from the
"nuisance" provision, and may be agents of
dispensaries on giving \$3,000 bond.
All penalities are under trial justices' jurisdiction, and warrants are issuable upon the
oath of any person who swears apon information and belief. Distillers must report
quarterly to the State Dispenser as to their
product and its disposition. Constables may
search depots, etc., without warrants. Any
person who resists any constable or officer
who attempts to seize liquor sold is made
guilty of a misdemeanor. Dispensaries are
allowed to sell beer by the glass, but no loafing on the premises is allowed.

Mrs. Doubtful: "What did you get in the

Dicky Doubtful: "Only two invitati ons."

An inmate at the institution for the blind miraculously respect his eyesight and is everjoyed that h now see those elegant made suits and overcoats which the franklin avenue ing for \$7.95 and \$3.90.

#### Christmas. Ingalls' I have got something you want



for Christmas. My easy payment plan will please

you, and I will give you honest goods at bottom prices. I have all the following goods and I want your patronage. Come and see and you will be deligeted to see the beautiful goods and low prices.

Silk Umbrellas, Watches Diamonds, Lamps, Opera Glasses, Silverware, Pictures. Plano Lamps, Chandellers,

Gold Jewelry,

Folding Beds,

Parlor Furniture, Fancy Chairs, Stoves and Ranges, Hat Racks, Carpets, Desks, Book Cases, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Dining Tables,

Ingalls, 1103 Olive Street

HIS FIRST EYE-GLASSES. A Man Who Wears Glasses Describes

Some of Their Advantages. "Do you know what I consider the prettiest sight of my life?" asked one spectacled man of another

"World's Fair!" "No; that was fine, but it didn't give me the joy that this sight did. It wasn't any picture gallery on this side or the other. It was a common enough sight, too.

"Your first-born son?" No, it was just the things that I had seen all

"Only I saw them for the first time as they were. I had put on my first pair of glasses. Up to the time I was 17 years I had known that my eyes weren't like other children's. I couldn't see the figures on the blackboard if I sat in my seat at school. I didn't recogif I sat in my seat at school. I didn't recognize persons across the street, and got a reputation for being 'stuck-up.' After I found out what I needed I had an awful time getting my father to consent to my wearing glasses. It was in a small town and any young person who wore glasses was looked upon as trying to 'put on agony, as 'affected,' as what 'is now called 'dudish.' But I kept dinging away and finally got a pair of glasses on trial, and proved to the satisfaction of my lather that with them I could tell the time of day by the kitchen clock from clear out to the woodshed, whereas he knew that without them I could not tell the time, from the back door.

"Then when I got them, I just wandered around and looked. Main street looked as clean cut as a picture. I could tell old Josiah Maine three blocks away, further than my father could, because a shortsighted person learns to recognize people by a thousand marks that a aormal-sighted person never notices.

THE JUDGE WAS GUARDED. He Found It a Very Serious Matter to

Travel Through the Mountains. "It was a good many years ago," said the Judge to the interviewer, "I was in Tennes-see then, practicing law. I had a case in

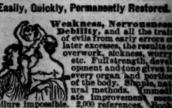
which I wanted very badly a mountain wrote to him, but he would not come. Finally he sent word that I might come up and see him. He specified particularly the day I was to arrive, and the exact time I was to begin the ascent of the mountains. On the afterthe ascent of the mountains. On the afternoon named my horse was tugging bravely
up the rough road along the mountain side,
when a boy not over 17 years old slouched
down into the road. A rifle was slung over
his shoulder in such a way that it could be
swung into instant use. He made no attempt
to get out of my way, and I was obliged to
pull up my horse.

""Are you Judge N--" he drawled.

""All right, I'll go along with you," he repiled.

"' 'Thank you,' L answered, 'but who are

Human Glass-Eater: "It relieves



ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo,

#### CANNOT BE COUNTED

of Two Candidates for One Office Invalidate a Ballot.

TODOR KLEIN RENDERS AN IMPORTANT DECISION OF ELECTION CONTESTS,

Brosed Murphy's Name in the Electors' Commn-Civil Court News.

de Rich yesterday decided the contest the seat in the House of Delegates a the Thirteenth Ward against the conant, Peter Bauchein, the Republican didate for the office, James M. Murphy, Democrat occupant, retains the seat. ge Klein maintained the position of the order of Voters, that 816 ballots which chein expected would return him were structively franculent. The ballots were cans who falled to erase Mur-'s name in the column of nominations by

Statutes which provides that "If a should be found to contain a greater of names for any office than the of persons required to fill such office, all be considered as fraudulent as to the of the names designated to fill such but no further, but no ballot shall be of names than are authorized to be

ice Klein, in his written opinion, took up contention of counsel for the contestant, where the intention of the voter could acceptained from an inspection of the flot it should be counted. Judge Klein sid that this rule was applicable under two ditions; first, that the intention of the er shall clearly appear from the ballot off, and, second, that in giving effect title if, and, second, that in giving effect in this intention the court is not required to disregard a positive command of the law to the contrary. But in the case in hand 'the positive command of the law to the contrary' was not to be mistaken. Judge Klein took occasion to say that the wisdom of the law which permitted the name of a candidate who had been nominated by a party to be placed in a column of nominees by electors, as well as in the regular party rolumn, was to be doubted. The contestant cited Marpny's ineligibility as a ground for contest, but the court ruled that the qualifications of the contested election case under a statute which makes no provision for a trial or judgment upon any such issue.

The decision of Judge Klein on ballots where the name of a candidate has not been erased from the electors' column, although scratched elsewhere, will have a material bearing on all other election contests now pending and will also throw light on the O'Neill-Joy contests as to the State law on the subject.

Judge Valliant's Court. Judge Valllant's Court yesterday in the se of A. F. Plerce against L. C. Garrett, ent was given against the defendant 40 and 10 per cent interest from June 17,

In the case of the St. Louis Brewing Asso-lation against Charles A. Rahning and enry Miller, default and final judgment was intered against each of the defendants on ach of the four counts for \$264.11; total,

Default and final judgment was entered ainst William Brocker in favor of the St. Julis Brewing Association for 1765, 28.

Onaries Stagi was ordered to pay Lena divorce to be made Jan. 1, 1894, also to pay her \$50 attorney's fees in two installments and in iddition \$55 immediately.

The assignee of the St. Louis Wooden Pump Co. was ordered to pay a dividend of percent. cent. livorce suit of Anson W. Foot against eth Foot was taken under advisement.

In Judge Klein's Court.

a petition for the production of books was plaintiff in the suit of the St. Louis Drayage Co. against the St. Louis Transfer Co. and others. The C. & A. R. R. was ordered to show cause on Dec. 11 why they should not nice papers. motion for a new trial was sustained in case of Riska against the Union Depot R.

the case of Riska against the Union Depot R. H. (o. A. O. A. motion for a new trial was overruled in the case of Hilton against Smith. Motions for new trials were overruled in the cases of the Raufman & Wilkinson Lumber Co. against Christophel and others; Jones, Jr., trustee, against Field; Nixdorff Krum Manufacturing (o. against Linley; Booth & Kilber Decorating Co. against DE. Edward A. Feehan; Claes & Lehnbeuter Manufacturing Co. against Michael Poerstel and others; Biegler against the Supreme Council of the American Legion of Honor; Rockford Shoe Co. against Wessman; Vogsi against Christmann and others. A motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was overruled in the case of Pretowild against Beahan. The plaintiff's motion or a new trial was sustained in the case of Brockmeler against Dette and others and the defondant, Dette's, motion was sustained.

fained.

In the case of the Wiggins Ferry Co. against Eliza J. Wolff and others, William B. Phelps was appointed guardian ad litem of Alice S. Wolff and Eliza C. Wolff.

The case of Harnstran and others against Western Union Building and Loan Association No. 5, was laid over until Wednesday, Dec. 18.

n Dugge, by his will filed for probate resterday, bequeathed \$10 to his daughter Bertha and the remainder of his estate to his wife Caroline, who was appointed executrix

affe Caroline, who was appointed executrix rithout bond. Mrs. Dugge qualified yestersy. The estate is valued at \$7,000.

Fordinand Walendud, by his will filed for robate yesterday, left to his daughter, lara Walendy, all his household goods and urniture; to his sons, Willie and Ferdinand, its daughter Clara and his nephew, Jülius Falendy, the residue of his estate share and hare alike, including his benefit certificate of \$2,000 in the Knights of Honor. The ephew, Julius Walendy, is named executor, athout bond. The executor qualified immediately. The estate was valued at \$2,000.

The will of Jacob Kaechele was filed for modified the property of the state was rolled for modified the state was rolled for the will be supplied to the state. The remainder of his estate. The rife is named executor without bond. Letters testamentary were assued yesteray to Benjamin R. Conner executor of the still of Henry Kennedy; value of the estate, 18,000.

Mrs. Emilie Winkler yesterday filed suit for \$5,000 damages against the St. Louis Basket and Box Co. for the death of her husand, Louis Winkler. The plaintiff alleges
ther petition that her husband, as an
imploye of the defendant, was required to
de on a car used to carry lumber from the
iver to the defendant's factory. 90 west on
resultations the river by a cable,
and was allowed to return down grade to the
iver of its own momentum. The plaintiff

The Western Coal and Tow Co. filed suit against the Crown Coal and Tow Co. for rent and clerical work.

Asks Possession and Damages. Mrs. Mary Town, the milliner, filed suit yesterday against Clara E, and Louis B. Root for \$10,000 damages and the possession of the premises at 804 North Broadway. Mrs. Tobin premises at 804 North Broadway. Mrs. Tobin alleged that she leased the premises for a year and afterwards for three years in 1891 at \$1,500 a year. The store was burned out and Mrs. Tobin purchased a large stock in Paris. When she returned the defendants, she alleges, had put up another building and refused her admission, they having leased the place to other parties for \$5,000 a year.

Wants His Child. Fritz Bauer of 4418 South Thirteenth street made application for a writ of habeas corpus in Judge Dillon's court yesterday afternoon to recover the custody of his 5-year-old daughter Frieda. He alleges that she is in the custody of a Mrs. Behring, to whom Mrs. Bauer turned her over at her death.

Recalls Silva's Defalcation.

The defalcation of Louis J. Silva was called to mind yesterday, when Charles H. Reader, who is suing silva and others for \$418.24, file who is suing silva and others for \$412.24, fied in Judge Dilion's court the affidavit of James R. Healey, his agent and employe, to the effect "that Louis J. Silva, one of the defendants in the ab ove entitled cause, has abscended and absented himself from his usual place of abode in this State and has concealed himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him."

Reader's action is for work done at silva's home, 5618 Cates avenue. An order of publication was issued for the defendant, Silva.

In Judge Dillon's court to-day the assignee of the Mitchell Furniture Co. reported the bids received and the court ordered that they be rejected and that the assignee seil goods at private sale for a time, and afterwards at auction. auction.
Judge Dillon took under advisement the case of Daniel J. Lyons against Robette Levy.
Fanny Hatcher was granted a divorce from Elisiah Hatcher yesterday in Judge Kieln's court. The grounds alleged were indignities and abuse, failure to support, and adultery committed with one Emma Tyler at Henderson, Ky.
The petition of the assignee of the Atlas-Manufacturing Co. for leave to compromise claims was granted by Judge Dillon.

APPEAL FOR CHARITY.

Efforts of the St. Vincent de Paul Society The Auxiliary Association of the St. Vincent de Paul Society is working hard to secure the

\$10,000 they have pledged themselves to raise before the close of the second week in December. At the request of the organization the appeal for charity issued by it is reprinted to-day: To ine Citizens of St. Louis:

All classes of citizen ser aware that for the past its months we have been passing shrough a period of enferced idleness for the laboring classes. It is a period that it is hoped will disappear with the rigor of the wister months. In consequence of the present state of affairs an anusually large number of working people of St. Louis have been deprived of the means of providing the necessaries of life for themselves and families. Many soble-hearted men and wemen who would not eitherwise apply for relief, in consequence of the long period of depression, have already spent being previous savings. They have almost reached her previous avings. They have almost reached and as a survance, and now imploringly call for moroident class. but tactude ware weare a final, beokkeepers, mechanics, clerks, servants and laborers.

If for no other motive, then for the sake of our common humanity and the welfare of society, is is necessary that these poor people sheuld not only be relieved, but if necessary be assisted until they To obtain the means secessary for this great work the Auxiliary Society of St. Vincest de Paul has been organized. With this object in view an appeal is now made to the charitably disposed citizens of St. Löuis and surrounding country.

It is sincerely hoped that there will be a liberal and generous response, so that the pledge made by the Auxiliary Association to raise \$10,000 before the close of the second week in December may be realized.

OUR OWN PEOPLE ARE ASKING FOR HELP.

The appeal made on behalf of the suffering poor of St. Louis by the Auxiliary Association St. Vincent de Paul is general; no one is exempt. Lady or gentleman, boy or girl, rich or poor. Those in good circumstances can give much; others can contribute according to their means.

This is a Personal Appeal.

It has been said that no one has a happy life, only

THIS IS A PERSONAL APPEAL,

It has been said that no one has a happy life, only happy days. Let it, then, be the happiest day of your life when you contribute to the aid of this noble society. Respectfully your obedient servants, which have a support the property of the servants. Hichard Bennis, President, Bichard Bennis, President, P. B. C. LUCAS, G. C. MAPFITT.

PRED ARENDES, PRANK GAIRNIE, PIERRE CHOUTEAU.

JOHN M. SELLERS, PRANK GAIRNIE, R. C. KERRIS, PRANKS A. DREW.

W. J. H. TURKE, G. K. GRAHAM FROST.

JULIUS J. SCHOTTEN, STREAM FOR TREASURE SUPPORT SUPP

Subscriptions sent to Festus J. Wade. Treasurer, Eighth and Locust streets, will be gratefully accepted, promptly acknowledged and the names envolled in the flat of membership of the association. At the first meeting of the association less than fifty gentlemen subscribed \$1.500.

Struck by a Falling Brick. Mrs. Fannie Bray of 1916 North Eleventi treet was going north on Sixth street at 2 p. m. yesterday, and in passing a building in course of erection at Sixth street and Frank-lin avenue, a brick fell from the building and struck her on the upper lip, slightly scratching her, but not injuring her severely.

Any endless varieties of parlor suits, leather chairs and couches, rockers, wood and onyx tables, gilt chairs, etc. Prices to suit every-body. Call and examine my stock. Wm. Prufrock, 1104 and 1106 Olive street.

Entire Stock of Shoes Slaughtered.



Ladies' \$5 Lace and Button Shoes, all styles of toes, go. Ladies' \$4 Lace and Button; all styles, go at ..... \$2.89

Our \$3 Ladies' Button Shoes,

Leather Congress go at Men's French Galf Cork Sole Bals and Congress go at \$4.98 Men's \$4 Calf Welt Shoes go

at ..... \$2.50

These are Sensible Xmas Presents at Half Price. We are Sole Agents for Stacy, Adams & Co.'s Celebrated

409 N. Broadway.

WOUNDED BY A FISH.

Men's Fine Shoes.

Roces Meets With a Peculiar Mi fortune While Fishing.

A very uncommon case of poisoning, an one which is exciting much interest among physicians, was admitted to the City Hospital yesterday afternoon. The sufferer is a laborer named John Roees, 30 years old, and stopping at a lodging-house at the corner of Seventh and Market streets.

Last Thursday Roess and a companion were fishing in the Sangamon River, a short distance above Springheld, Ill. The river, Roess says, is absolutely teeming with fish, cat-fish being in the great majority. The having great sport when Roees says at enormous cat-fish coming down stream attacked him, striking him on the leg and bit ing him or wounding him in some manner just above the knee of his right leg.

just above the knee of his right leg. Roess believes that he was wounded by the fish sticking one of its tentacles into his leg. Wentever it was considerable force must have been used to penetrate the thick cloth of the pants he was wearing.

Roess attempted to catch the fish, but was unsuccessful. He claims, however, that he saw it distinctly and that there was no doubt about list being a cat-fish. He paid but little attention to the wound at first, but in a few hours he found it considerably swollen and very painful. Friday it continued to grow much worse and yesterday he applied for admission at the City Hospital.

Dr. Marks examined the world and reports it as a puncture probably caused by one of the fish's tentacles. The man's leg is very much swollen and is in bad condition. Dr. Marks thinks that under proper treatment it will not be necessary to amputate the limb, though this matter is as yet uncertain.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

tervices in the Various Churches To-Day -Religious Notes.

Rev. E. R. Craven of Philadelphia, Secre tary of the Presbyterian Board of Publica ion, will preach this morning at the First Presbyterian Church, Washington avenue At Lafayette Park M. E. Church, Rev. E.

B. Chappell will preach this morning on "Receiving the Truth," and in the evening to young men especially on "A Popular Vice." Vice."
Rev. P. M. John son will preach this morning and evening at Immanuel Baptist Church, Cates avenue, near Goodfellow avenue. avenue.

The annual public meeting of the Congre-

The annual public meeting of the Congregational City Missionary Society will be held next Thursday evening at the Pligrim Church.

Rev. Dr. S. Sale of Temple Shaare Emeth will lecture this morning on "The Claims of Judaism and Christianity."

Rev. Dr. Rhodes, pastor of St. Mark's English Evangelical Lutheran Church, will commemorate the twenty-second anniversary of his pastorate to-day.

The St. Paul's German Evangelical Protestant congregation have purchased for \$10,000 ten and twenty-three-one hundred acres of land on King's highway, in United States sarvey \$217. Bernard H. Babcock was the grantor in the deal.

Prof. L. J. Beachamp will preach this morning and this evening in the Carondelet Presbyterian Church. The ladies of the W. C. T. W. will attend the evening services in a body. Prof. Beauchamp will lecture in the Presbyterian Church. To-hadies of the W. The Sunny Side of Life."

The meetings at the Latter Day Saints Church, 2518 Elliott avenue, are being largely attended. Apostie John Luft is conducting the services with the assistance of Charles Jones and W. T. Bozarth.

The Ladles' Aid Society of the First Christian Church will have a fair and sociable in the church parlors next Friday, the 18th inst., from 1 to 19:30 p. m.

The Rev. William Short delivers the second in his series of sermons on the "Signs of the Coming Kingdom," at St. Peter's Church Lis morning.

Agreat deal of interest is being asoused.

Coming Kingdom," at St. Peter's Church this morning.

A great deal of interest is being amoused amongst the Methodist young people by the Epwerth League raily to be held at St. John's Church, Twenty-minth and Locust streets, next Tuesday evening. The address of the evening will be by the Rev. C. S. Smith of St. Paul's Church. A testimonial meeting will be conducted by Air. Ed Altemus.

Rev. D. C. Marquis of Chicago will preach at the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church to-day, morning and evening. Rev. Dr. Brookes, the pastor, is quite ill.

Dr. J. W. Lee will preach at St. John's M. E. Church South to-day at 9:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. fm.

E. Church South to-day at 9:48 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

The organization of the Bethany Presbyterian Church at 4946 Easton avenue was completed last Wednesday evening by the election of the following Board of Deacons: E. E. Plank, W. T. Agard, A. G. Ernst, W. M. Green and L. W. Baldwin. Trustees—Dr. D. S. Booth, C. M. Campbell, P. F. Van der Lippe, E. G. Muth, H. J. Cannon, U. S. Cowdy and W. T. Agard. The deacoas elect will be ordined and installed at the morning service to-day. At 7:50 p. m. Mr. I. N. McCreery will lead a song service of fifteen minutes and the pastor, Rev. John B. Brandt, will preach on "The Efficient Church."

Bob Jenks, colored, was arrested yester-day in Belleville on a charge of cutting John Anderson, another negro, in Clark's stable at 1810 Washington avenue on Nov. 23, He

He Never Cares to Wander From His Own o Fireville.

The bright side of life was emphatically suggested by one of our citizens, who purhased his Christmas gifts at the Globe chased his Caristmas gitts at the Globe, northwest corner Franklin avenue and Seventh street. Gents' smoking jackets, \$3.50 to \$12; jersay and house coats, \$1.50 to \$6 juressing flowns, \$4 up. Gents' silk yests, \$2.50 to \$7.50.



PENNYROYAL PILLS

# Xmas Gifts & Customers

Ten Little Mexican Burrosl Valued at \$30 Each!

Five will be given away Saturday, Dec. 16. Five will be given away Saturday, Dec. 23. Every buyer of goods of any amount from 10c up will be given this week a guess on the weight of the heaviest Burro in our window. The Burros will be weighed Saturday, Dec. 16, and the first five correct or nearest correct guesses will each be given one of the Burros FREE Remember that the FIRST correct guesses re ceived at our store will get the prizes, and get your guesses in EARLY! We also offer some

In the way of bargains that beat all past records! Bargains that no other house in this town has or ever

300 Boys' \$3 Double Breasted Suits go to-morrow at \$1.49! 300 Men's \$7.50 Strong Warm Suits go at \$5! 300 Men's \$10 Strong Warm Overcoats go at \$5.95! 500 Men's Finest \$20 Suits go at \$11.95!

XMAS CIFTS CALORE

500 Men's \$12 Overcoats go at \$6.05!

\$6 Smoking Jackets and House Coats go at \$4! Bath Robes and Dressing Gowns at \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5! Finest Quality \$18.50 Dressing Gowns go at \$13.50! Japanese Silk Initial Handkerchiefs go at 49c, 75c and \$1.001 Fine Satin Exbroidered Suspenders go at \$1, \$1.50 and \$2! Finest of Silk Neckties at 25c, 5oc and 75cl

But come in. Come in and see. It will cost you nothing. You are always welcome. Mail orders quickly and carefully filled. Catalogues Free.

# Desks.

old Colony Desks. .. Pedestale ... Chiffoniers . Rattan Couches .... Euchre Tables ..... dilt Chairs .. Shelving Cabinets

Dressing Tables Library Tables Cheval Dresser. Desk Chairs.

Miss Lillie Gentry will leave for Chicago in Janury for an extended visit. Miss Steger of Tennessee is visiting Mrs. J. A. Indson, 3733 Washington avenue.

Miss Jennie Pendieton of West Morgan street, is visiting her friend, Miss Patti Buchanan, in Hannibai, Mo,
Annie Wittenmeyer Tent, No. 3, Daughters oi Veterans, will give their first musical and literary entertainment on Dec. 15, at Frank P. Blair Hall, soutswest corner Seventeenth and Market streets.

Mr. E. J. Lehmau of, Webster Groves was tendered a birthday party last Saturday night by the Clitton Heights Banjo Club. Ameng those present were: Miss M. Flier, Miss P. Hill, Mr. and Miss Hill, Messra and Misses McClaughlin, Mr. and Miss Indson, 3733 Washington avenue.

rpenter.
The Acme Euchre Club was entertained on Thurstone Acme Euchre Club was entertained on Thursty evening by Miss Emma Pfeifer, No. 3839 North arket street. The prizes were won by Misses sile Hyde and Eva Wagner, Messra, No. W. Wagner, Messra, Misseward and Gien Allen. On the 19th inst. Missertie Hegel of No. 3745 Marcus avenue will enter the height. vonue.
On Thursday afternoon the Marquette Progressive
unchre Club was entertained at its first meeting by
irs. W. P. Macklin of 23:25 Montgemery street.
Frs. Sam Knight won the first prize, a lovely parlor
airror; Mrs. Macklin the second, a handsome jardi-lore; Mrs. Owens the third, a Royal Worcester
ase, and Mrs. Leggett the fourth, a silver card

THE BOOK YOU WANT

And for Almost Nothing. OYER 3,000 BOOKS TO SELECT FROM. FROM IC UP.

sc Books for Ic. 30c Books for 8c. \$1 Books for 25c and 30c, bound in cloth. Works of almost every well-known author

Send 2c and the following coupon and get 64-page Illustrated Catalogue by return mail. Address, POST-DISPATCH BOOK DEP'T. 142 Worth St., New York.

> BOOK COUPON. Post-Dispatch.

CUT THIS OUT.

The Thursday Club of Morth St. Louis gave second hop at North St. Louis Turner Hall. The present were Mr. and Mrs. Water Libby, Mr. Mrs. Sam Stannard, Mr. and Mrs. Q. E. Slocum, and Mrs. Water Bib Mr. and Mrs. Water Bib Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McSkinming, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Jones, Mit Hasspring, Carroll, Mand Jones, and Messes. G

Dec. 6.
The engagement of Miss Nellie Bromwell to Mr. Ralph L. McKwen is announced.
The fifth party of the Etolie Exchre Club was held fast Friday evening at the residence of Miss Marcia Rhodes on Fendleton avenue. After a pleasant evening at gards, refreshments were served. Dancing followed. The prizes were handleds and tasteful and Miss Essie Philibert and Miss Betts, and Messrs. Chard, Wilson and Fenn. The next party will obegives at the residence of Miss Florence Woods on Goods areans.

the winter. Mrs. Oyier is at home to ner greens on Thursday.
The artistic home of Mr. and Mrs. William Jewett Gilbert was thown open on Thursday evening to receive a large and charming assemblage of their friends, old end young, the occasion being the formal introduction into society of their daughter, Miss Louise. The house was beautifully decorated with pairss, ferns, smilax and pink roses, the color tones throughout being pink and green. An orchestra discoursed sweet music during the evening, and a delightful meau was served from the dining-room, which was most beautiful in its adornment. The youthful looking hostess and daughter were ably

New Washington Theater. baugh to-day purchased a valuable piebe of

Fright Fresh from the mint,
New for sale in any quantity
at the counting-room of
the Post-Dispatos. Mrs. Lease Indignant-

BELOIT, Kan., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Lease was ber to-day inspecting the Girls' Home. She wa very indignant at the reports of mismanage ment and a full investigation will be made.

Gents' embroidered bosom full dress shirts, open front and back, he to the fleet. Initial handkerchiefs, filec; linen initial handker chiefs, one-half dozen in box. \$1; Japanese initial silk handkerchiefs, 25c to \$1. Embroidered satin suspenders, 45c to \$2.50; crochet elik suspenders, in fancy cases, \$1 to \$1.50 Globs, Northwest corner franklin avenue and Seventh street.

PROSECUTED BY HIS PARENTS.— Wife, Page of 1712 South Second arrest testified very bluster caluate her 16-year-old one Fred before Jongs Ros is yeaterday. He had been arrested for variance on completing of his parents. Jodge Merris dance to

His Method of Collecting It Got Hi the Four Courts. The cause of Sam's arrest was a mode adopted by him to cellect an hen

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The funeral of the late Prof. Tyndali took place at Haslemere to-day and was attended by many notable people.

**FAT FOLKS REDUCED** 

O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D. THE SUCCESSFUL OBESITY SPECIALIST McVicken's TREATRE BUILDING, CHICAG



#### HEY ARE COSTLY.

Vast Sums of Money Wasted in Public Buildings.

ST. LOUIS EN RIBECE IN BRECTING THE NEW CITY HALL

n Edifice Which Was to Cost \$1,000, 000,000 Mark and May Stand the City Series of Biunders Which Have

The experience of St. Louis in building its new City Hall is but a repetition of that of all ther large cities which have erected similar tructures. It has been one series of blunrs, beginning at the selection of the site dextending up to date, when the slate is

bout to be nailed on the roof.

At the very outset the Municipal Assembly, after being implored not to select Washing-ton Square as the site; after being warned that one arm of the old Chouteau Pond formerly extended into it and that a greater part of it was made ground; after being wen that it would be necessary for proper appearance of the building lower the grade of the streets proaching it from the east and after being atened with a law suit by the heirs of the oner or vender if the place was used for nything but park purposes—the members of sual sagacity passed ordinance No. 15,02 selecting Washington Square as the site for the new City Hall.

This same ordinance provided that the utiding was to be fire proof and constructed irl granite and brick at the cost of

A City Hall Commission was then created for securing proper plans and specifications.
This was done by competition and the plan designated as "St. Louis, 1892," although deemed the best, was ruled out because the cost of the building would exceed \$1,000,000, and one designated as "Pro Patria" was

warded the plum, \$5,000.

For some reasons which have never been explained this wise City Hall Commission changed the original plans so far as the ex-terior dimensions and "Hotel de Ville" ap-

Then came an ordinance authorizing the erection of the buildings under the accepted plans "at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000." It was recommended by the Board of Public Improvements, whose subsequent actions in making a few changes, alterations and addi-tions on its own account were another fruit-ful source of blunders.

THE COMEDY OF ERRORS PROCEEDS. THE COMEDY OF ERRORS PROCEEDS.

The first official action of the board upon taking charge of the proposed new building was to order piling; for the foundations, the site being filled ground and piling being absolutely necessary to secure stability. This cost the city \$81,576. Then it was discovered by the course of the city \$10,570. crete was needed. This cost \$24,648.75 more. Then the board concluded to have granite arches and wainscoting in the base-

of y another \$100,000, making a total of \$171, where the heat time.

I heat in the line of blunders was the letting five or \$fx contracts at once. Each contracts at once. Each contractor accused the other of delaying his work, and as a result none of them could live up to their contracts in the matter of time, and more than one threatened to sue the city for damages for being subjected to unnecessary delays. The contractor for the brick work claimed that he had patent brick elevators on the ground for which he had to pay \$8 per day royalty, whether he used them or not. He openly threatened suit, and it is not yet certain that he will fall to carry out his threat when the building is complete. By this time the board was rapidly approaching the \$1,000,000 limit, and only four walls were standing, with no provision for a roof. ing the \$1,000,000 limit, and only four walls were standing, with no provision for a roof. To make matters worse there was no money in the treasury, but the City Comptroller told them he would soon sell the old City Hall building and several other pieces of property and the treasury vaults would be groaning with gold. He told them to go ahead and he would find the money. Contrary to all law and precedent the board did go ahead and let contracts covering not only the entire \$1,000,000 appropriated but more. Then came a change of administration and a change of comptrollers.

THE MONEY QUESTION. The old City Hall was sold, but the price offered was not accepted. As a result of this sale the city is now being sued by Mr. Charles Green for \$12,500 with every prospect that he will recover judgment. With no money to even pay for work done and aone in prospect for some time the Board of Public Improvements, the same as the old board with a single change, began to wring its hands and exclaim "Oh my, what can be done?" The law was very plain—order the work to be stopped.

and exclaim. On my what can be substitute in the law was very plain—order the work to be stopped.

This was done and the hisyor asked for his approval. He refused to give it, and calling all the contractors in his office induced them to at least go ahead and put the building under roof and the city would be eternally grateful to them.

As the contractors had the material on the ground and men employed for the work, there was no alternative for them but to go ahead. In fact, they had already declared their intention of completing their contracts despite the order of the board.

Natters were so mixed up about this time that some one asked the question what had become of the City Hall Commission? The City Conselor was consulted and an opinion given that it was still in existence, but seeded reorganization.

The Mayor convened the members, organized the body and the future destiny of the new City Hall was taken from the Board of Peblic Improvements, who never had any legal authority to touch it.

Next a special session of the Municipal Asmobily was called to obtain money to complete the building and extend the limit of cost for \$7,000,000.

The latter measure passed, but the attempt camproprise \$75,000 from the harbor fund

The City Hall Commission is at present acting the problem of the interior flaish, and the public is anxiously waiting to see now much the next blunder will cost the city.

The Unity Club's Farties.

he "Unity Club," composed of prominent
mg men of the North End, has been orlited, with the following well known
tiemen as officers; Chas. J. Obermayer, inet; Al Platt, Vice-President; Emiliann, Secretary; Louis Blase, Treas-John Jaeger, Corresponding secretary; the will inaugurate its winter season ring a select party at the Pickwick Hall yewning, Dec. is, 1995, at which dancill be the feature. An elaborate prome has been prepared, and acthing will tundone to make shis occasion a pleas-



GENUINE PEARL OPERA GLASSES ONLY-84.00-ONLY Sold elsewhere at \$8. Cannot be equaled for





ocomotive and Track ..... \$4.00 up Locomotive, Train and Track \$6.00 up Stationary Engine ..... \$1.25 up Ste amboat and Electric Motors. \$2.00 up

All the above are Working Models, and not the useless toys sold by dry goods houses and toy stores. For Your Father, Mother, Grandfather,

Grandmother, Relatives or



Spectacles, \$5. The recipient has the privilege of exchange and the eyes properly tested and fitted after Christmas free of charge.





The beginners' box complete. Special Christ-mas Offer, ONLY \$1.50 ONLY. Containing: 10 tubes artistic oil colors, 1 bottle each of pale oil colors, 1 bottle each of pale on LY drying oil and spirit of tur- ONLY pentiles, steel palette knife, palette and palette palet, bad-ger blender, 1 able and 2 bristle brushes.

## Country Orders for any of the above promptly filled on receipt of price. 415 N. BROADWAY.

OWL CAR TIME TABLE

New Schedule on Which Street-Cars Run After Midnight.

While the owl car system of St. Louis is no exactly what it ought to be from the belated pedestrian's standpoint, still it is a great deal better than it used to be. Eighteen of for the accommodation of their past-midnight patrons, and no less than thirteen of these lines propel their owl cars by electricity. By this means the weary wanderer is whirled to his home from almost anywhere

whirled to his means the weary wanderer is whirled to his home from almost anywhere else in the city in less than half an hour. The electric owl cars now run from the center of the city to points as far distant as Carondelet, Tower Grove Park, Wells Station, St. Louis avenue and Riegs highway, and as far northwest as Newstead and Lee avenues. The roads that use cable power by day still utilize the horse as a motive power in the few hours jast succeeding. None of the roads run more than one every hour and a half. Those persons who work late and are forced to travel on these cars find few comforts indeed en route. All roads are compelled to run owl cars by an ordinance passed some eight or ten years ago. There is now a movement on foot to have an ordinance passed making the various street car companies run owl cars every half hour. People who remain away from home until after midnight are often compelled to walk by not knowing exactly what time the owl cars pass. For their convenience the Sunar Post-Distarton prints to-day a list of the owl car time tables corrected to date, there having been some new lines started recently and some changes made in the running time of the old lines:

Missouri Railroad (Olive street line)—Cars leave Fourth and Olive streets, 12:30, 2, 3:30

Missouri Railroad (Olive street line)—Carsleave Fourth and Olive streets, 12:30, 2, 8:30 and 5. Leave Sarah street, 11:45, 1:15, 2:45 and 4:15.

Missouri Railroad (Market street line)—Carsleave Fourth and Market streets, 12:15, 1:45, 8:15 and 4:45. Leave Tower Groy's Station,

leave Fourth and Market streets, 12:15, 1:45, 8:15 and 4:45. Leave Tower Grove Station, 11:25, 1, 2:30 and 4.
Missouri Railroad (Laclede avenue line)—Cars leave Fourth and Market streets, 12:45, 2:15, 8:45 and 6:15. Leave Forest Park, 12:20, 1:30, 3 and 4:30.
Lindell Railway (Washington avenue paneh)—Cars leave Third and Washington avenue, 1:00, 2:00, 8:00, 4:00, 5:00. Leave Finney and Taylor avenues, 1:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30.
St. Louis & Suburban—Cars leave Sixth and Locust streets, 1:05, 2:35, 4:15, 5:30. Leave Wells Station, 12:20, 1:50, 3:25 and 5:00.
Citizens' Railway (Franklin avenue line)—Cars leave Fourth street and Franklin avenue, and also king's highway and Easton avenue, atl:00, 2:00, 8:00, 4:00 and 5:00.
Union Depot (yellow line, Tower Grove branch)—Cars leave Fourth and Pine streets at 12:10, 1:30, 3:10, 4:40. Leave King's highway and Arsonal street at 11:25, 12:05, 2:25, 3:35.
Union Depot (blue line, California avenue

way and Arseaal street at 11:25, 12:85, 2:25, 3:55.

Union Depot (blue line, California avenue branch)—Cars leave Fourth and Pine streets at 11:25, 12:65, 2:25, 8:55. Leave Virginia avenue at 12:10, 1:40, 8:10, 4:40.

People's Railroad—Cars leave Fourth and Morgan streets, 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00. Leave Graad avenue and Arsenal street, 1:15, 2:45, 4:16.

Lindell Railway (Compton Heights branch)—Cars leave Third street and Washington avenue at 12:80, 1:30, 2:80, 3:80, 4:30.

Leave Shenandoah street and Compton avenue, 1:00, 2:00, 8:00, 4:00, 5:00.

Lindell Railway (Chouteau avenue biue line)—Cars leave Third street and Washington avenue at 1:00, 2:00, 8:00, 4:00, 4:00, 5:00.

Lindell Railway (Chouteau avenue biue line)—Cars leave Third street and Washington avenue at 1:00, 2:00, 8:00, 4:00 and 5:00. Eeave Chouteau avenue and Sarah street, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 8:30 and 4:80.

BURNING NORTHWEST.

BUNNING NORTHWEST.

RUMNING NORTHWEST.

Mound Olty — Cars leave Grand avenue, 11:40 p. m., 12:45, 1:50, 2:55, 4:00, 5:05 a. m. 1-save Fourth and Pine, 12:12, 1:17, 2:22, 3:27, 483, 5:37 a. m.

Northern Central—Cars leave Fourth and Locust, 12:25, 1:35, 2:45, 8:25, 5:03. Leave Newstead avenue and Natural Bridge road, 11:55, 1:00, 2:10, 3:20, 4:30.

Union Line—Cars leave Fourth and Locust, 12:25, 1:35, 2:45, 8:55, 5:05. Leave Newstead and Lee avenues, 11:35, 1:00, 2:10, 3:20, 4:30.

Cass avenue Line—Leave Broadway and Walnut, 1:00, 2:30, 4:30. Leave King's highway and St. Louis avenue, 1:45, 8:15, 4:45.

BURNING NORTH AND SOUTH.

St. Louis Railroad (Broadway Line)—Cars leave both northern and southern terminus at 12:40, 1:50, 8:00, 4:20. Pass Court-house, 1:00, 2:10, 8:20, 4:80.

Southern Railroad (Carondelet Line)—Cars leave Sixth and Market streets, 12:30, 2:00, 8:00, 6:00, 5:00, 6:00. Leave South End 11:28, 12:00, 1:00, 2:01, 8:00, 4:00.

Jefferson Avenue Railroad—Cars leave St. Louis avenue 11:20, 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40. Leave Geyer avenue 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 8:10, 4:10, 5:10.

Sito.

Benton-Bellefontaine Railroad—Cars leave Grand avenue, 11:50, 1:15, 2:40, 4:05, 5:30 a.m. Leave Third and Washington avenue, 12:82, 1:57, 8:22, 4:47, 5:12.

No owl cars are run on the Vandeventer avenue branch of the Lindell Railroad or the Grand avenue division of the Citizen' Line. On the Grand avenue at 12:15 and makes the circuit.

yeilow line traverse the rest of its territory.
No owl cars are run on the Page, Delmar or Taylor avenue branches of the Lindell, the owl car's western terminus being Taylor and Finney avenues.

The Olive street owl stops at Sarah street, instead of going as far west as Forest Park.
The Cass avenue line's tracks have been recently extended and the owl car now goes way out St. Louis avenue to King's highway. The management of the Uass avenue, Northern Central and Union lines is contemplating a change in the owl car time tables of these three lines, but the details are not yet completed.

Beautiful and Novel Entertainment to Be Given by the Decorative Art Society. A beautiful and novel entertainment will be corner of Lindell and Cabanne avenues, londay, the 11th inst., under the auspices of the Decorative Art Society of St. Louis, It is to be called an A BC party, but what those cabalistic terms imply is one of the things that can be learned only by attending the entertainment.

At 3 p. m. the rooms of Mr. Mansur's elegant home will be thrown open to visitors.

who will find upon inspection many rare and beautiful articles from the rooms of the Decorative Art Society, and also a choice collection of novelties brought from New York for this occasion. Such care and discrimination have been shown in the selection of these articles that those desiring to purchase articles that those desiring to satisfactorily as if they had access to the high-class art stores of New York City.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the entertainment will take on new features. From that hour an admission fee of \$1 for each person will be required, which will entitle ticketholders to participate in the dance and supper. The orchestra of Sig. G. Parisi will furnish the music and supper will be served by one of the best caterers in the city.

The indies of the society have given much pains and thought to this entertainment and will be prepared to furnish their friends with a delightful afternoon and evening, and also with an opportunity, very rare in St. Louis, to inspect and purchase the finest products of artistic needlework, decorated china, wood carving and all other articles of this character. The work of this society should commend itself to all St. Louisans on account of the great impetus it has given to art work in St. Louis. During the last year the society has soid for contributors more than \$3,000 worth of such articles, besides a very large amount produced for sale in the rooms of the society. In the education of working women, in the assistance of worthy contributors and in raising the standard of artistic decorative work of all kinds the society has done a great deal of good in this city and is worthy of patronage of all who value these good things and believe in helping local institutions. who will find upon inspection many rare and beautiful articles from the rooms of the

ions.

Much amusement is promised in the solution

of the problem presented in the letters A

of as applied to this entertainment and it

hoped there will be a full attendance.

Winter Tours.

TRAVEL for the season of 1893-94:

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS. The IRON MOUNTAIN BOUTE, the popular line to the winter health and pleasure re-sorts of Arkansas, Texas, Old and New Mexco and California, offers the following ex ceptional features covering TOURIST

First. Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car service, St. Louis to Los Angeles and San Francisco, daily. Second, Through Pallman Tourist Sleeping Car Service, commencing Dec. 12, Chicago and St. Louis to Los Angeles. This is the "True Southern Boute" to the Pacific

Coast.
Third. Half rate excursions to points in Fourth. Only line to the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas (the Carisbas of America).

Fifth. Low round trip rates to Austin Corpus Christi, Lake Charles, New Orleans, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Galveston, Houston, Lam pasas, Rockport, San Antonio, Velasco, Waco, Eddy, Phoenix and points in Old Mex-

Consider carefully the above, and for illustrated and descriptive pamphiets, further information, maps, folders, etc., call on or address city ticket office or Union Depot.

Divoll School Entertainment The Divoli School gave an entertainment at the Pickwick Theater last Tuesday evening for the beneat of a fund to purchase a library for the school. A very interesting pro-gramme was rendered and Master Ruby Jacobs won a prize for superior elocation.

ANYONE desiring a thoroughly compete nt, earnest music teacher, should read advertise-ment of Miss Lizzie Martin, under "Musical"

NO MORE BENEFITS.

Taken a Stand-Reasons Given.

clety to identify itself with the production of Cellier's opera, "Dorothy," by the Ideal Opera company, after the President represents, has created a deal of comment.

226. He said the wonder was that there were any net proceeds at all.

"I made my report to Mr. Waller, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the St. Louis Liederkrans, who got up the concert. He was perfectly satisfied. In fact, he was happily surprised. The concert was given in July, a hot month, and I saw it iwas going to be poorly attended unless I resorted to unusual methods. The Liederkrans Committee turned to me for everything. I advertised the concert as a benefit. I called on Mr. Scruggs of the Provident Association. He said: I can give you nothing but moral support. The St. Vincent de Paul Society would take no active part in the ticket sale. I sent out tickets to my list of singing societies. One lot of tickets only got back this morning. Some may have been used and not paid for. Money came in slowly. I returned the net proceeds late, because I was late getting money in to pay printing, advertising and other bills. I gave out many compilmentary tickets. The New York Liederkrans Society got \$250. The attendance looked large, but it did not net much money."

THE FUNNY MAR WITH HIS BACK-NUMBER JOKE ABOUT THE

LONG-WIND WATERBURY WATCH, is going to The Waterbury Watch Co. have sent here their beautiful World's Fair exhibit of their new, improved watches, together with their wonderful "Century Clock," and are located at 720 N. Broadway, with a force of their own "funny men," and we predict that in 30

A Volume by Mr. Blossom. published. It relates the story of a courtship

Two New Publications.

The refusal of the St. Vincent de Paul Soociety had authorized the use of the soclery's name on the bills, and after the opera company had agreed to give its net proceeds to the charity which the society The refusal is said to have grown out of the New York Liederkranz benefit concert in July. The proceeds were to have been di-vided between the St. Vincent de Paul and Provident societies. The amount for divis-ion, it was claimed, was only \$26 and 1 odd

cent, and arrived at annuments, and the state of the st. Vincent de Paul directory who believed that there should have been \$500 divided. They said they knew personally of large Catholic singing societies attending the concert in a body and paying for their seats. the concert in a body and paying for their seats.

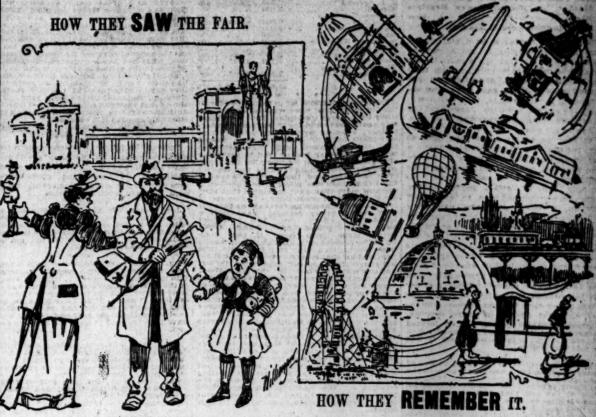
"I do not believe any good will come of discussing the amount we received from the Liederkranz," said President J. T. Donovan of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. "Whatever it was, it was gratuitions. I did consent to having our society's name on the printing for the Ideal Opera company, but I was sorry afterwards, not that I object to the Ideal Opera company, but that I have decided to make a general rule against our society's fathering any entertainment. So many entertainments are given under the guise of charity that more harm is done than good."

Mr. Oscar Bollman, who managed the New York Liederkrang concert ticket sale, admitted that the net proceeds were not over \$28. He said the wonder was that there were any net proceeds at all.
"I made my report to Mr. Waller, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the

days that joke will be rated with "Maginty

"The Documents of Evidence" is the title Mr. Henry M. Blossom, Jr., of this city has given a unique little volume he has just had n which Robert Howe, a St. Louis young business m an clever but without means an a college chum of his, A. Ormsby Farns worth of Boston, a young man of wealth, strove for the heart of the same young lady, strove for the heart of the same young lady,
Miss Dorothy Carr, the man with the yacht
carrying off the prize. The ingenious feature
of the work is that the entire story is told by
a series of letters from the various characters and several newspaper clippings. All
the letters are photo-engraved on note and
letter paper and they and the clippings are
pasted in proper order in the book, so that
they tell the tale without any explanatory
matter. The volume is got up in very attractive form.

Music and Art, a weekly journal devoted to the interest of music and the fine arts, both amateur and professional, made its app ance Saturday. The paper is very neatiy arranged and is printed upon finished paper capable of printing a half-tone cut. The front page contains a half-tone of Mme. Lillian Nordica and the inside contains one of Henri Martsau. The paper is in charge of Mr. J. E. Ashroft, who has long been identified with the musical interests of St. Louis. The Russing Rome, a book of humorous clippings, funny sayings, with 150 original fillustrations by Dr. L. Crimens, is put upon the market for doctors, druggiets, dentists, medical students and others. The book is published by the Funny Bone Publishing Co., 141 Market street. "And the crooked shall be made straight."-Bible.



themselves of our Grand and Liberal Offer.

Part 3 Now Ready

HOWTHEY GO THEY MOVE! THEY FLY

And Still a Few of Parts 1 and 2 left to supply the unfortunates who failed to avail

Packages of Hundreds placed on the counter melt away before the onslaught like snow under the rays of the sun. The supply is replenished and again they disappear. People come for them with baskets, armed with a pocket full of coupons; they are getting the Portfolios for their neighbors.

If You Haven't Been Down You Should Come While There Is Still an Opportunity to Get Parts 1 and 2, with No. 3 Now Ready.

THE ENTIRE SERIES COMPRISES

A COMPLETE 16 BEAUTIFUL PORTFOLIOS.

256 SUPERB **PHOTOGRAPHIC** REPRODUCTIONS.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

ONE PORTFOLIO ISSUED EACH WEEK.

How to Secure this NATIONAL Educational Series. WE POINT THE WAY SSSSSS WE POINT THE WAY

The Sunday Post-Dispatch

Coupon on First Page.

One of these C oupons and 100 in silver sent or brought to this office will get Part 1; or, two of to-day's Coupons and 200 will get Parts 1 and 2; or, three of to-day's Coupons and 300 will get Parts 1, 2 and 3. Address or apply to

Sunday Post-Dispatch Art Department.

HE PRINCIPAL MARKETS SHOW LIT-

Market on Record-Heavy Receipts Break Cotton-Flour Flat - A Few

is are having a bard and wearie of it in trying to get a move on t-market; that is, a move in the would be upward. Wheat did get one ded move on it this past week, but un-anniely for its friends, this was down-d, the market doing the Juggernaut Car office on Friday and looked tight as but the mere announcement that a hippment would be made to Europe few York destroyed in one breath the ence that had been so ance that had been so illy fostered and a goodly portion advance that had been so laboriously up. It was a perfect bull panic for a nearly every trader who had any long over a cent was only because the shorts giad enough to take advantage of the es to take in their wheat and profow the market is presumably on an sel, with not much outstanding either n contracts, so that it is in good shape

on upon the Government crop re-

way in contracts, so that it is in good shape to take action upon the Government crop report, the next change in visible supplies, weather-conditions or any other decided market factors. The cines of yesterday was come to take a condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of winter wheat on Dec I was a surprise to the trade and a disappointment to the buils. It was surely expected the condition would be below 90, as last year, with drought conditions similar to those that prevailed this fall, the report was 87.4. The condition this year is pinced at 91.5, which is about seven fall, the report was 87.4. The condition of 1890, final raised the largest crop on record, but is over six points above the lowest condition of 1890, final raised the largest crop on record, but is over six points above the lowest condition for Dec-85.3 in 1891. Nothing was stated regarding the area seeded this fall. The report had a weakening effect upon the market, hisy selling off to 65 sc, but that was buil for more and later 65 seed this fall.

There is great uncertainty as to what the next visible supply will show. The trade is inclined to look for an increase, probably because they have been educated to an increase standard, having seen nothing else for months. Estimates are that Duluth will increase 500 000 bu, Minneapolis, 600,000 bu, and New York 400 000 bu, but these figures appear excessive in the light of tha past week's receipts, shipments and milling requirements. If the 1,600,000 bu on the lakes, canal and the Mississippi River and a portion of that affoat in New York Harbor should be taken out, as is probable enough, the visible supply will or should show a decrease. If it does, Bradstreet's report is very likely to be a material decrease for the available supply of this country and a large reduction in the total world's stock. If these results are attained, the effect should be beneficial, both in bettering prices and speculation.

Apparently all the strength there is in wheat is in the cash article, and that strength is due more to scant efferings than to any demand there may be. As the stock in itore is not pressing on the market for sale, being sold a gainst and thus placed for hiny, receipts continue small—128, 400 bit during the past week—the current offerings have naturally been quite light. But while this is the case, the demand has been nothing to brag of. For a day or so there was quite liberal buying by city millers, and representatives of country mills, but aking the week through the agreement of the country mills, but aking the week through the agreement of the country mills, but aking the week through the agreement of the country mills, but aking the week through the agreement of the country mills, but aking the week through the agreement of the country mills, but aking the week through the agreement of the country mills, but aking the week through the agreement of the country mills, but aking the week through the agreement of the country mills, but as an action of large shipments; in fact, na gain of water would not have resulted in the exportation of wheat. As most of the buying by millers was by sample offerings or private varehouse stocks, the amount in public elevators shows something of an increase this week. The stock yesterday was 5,439,729 bu, of which 4,598,872 bu was contract grade, esterday No 2 red sold at 59%c, No 3 red at the country and the contemplated in

3f there ever was a deal contemplated in Dec corn, it would appear from the market's action of late that the idea has been abandoned. Possibly the enlarging arrivals here, and the fact that a greater proportion came here to stay, less going through, may have scared off would-be squeezers. The chances, however, are that the supposed deal existed in the superheated imagination of excitable shorts, and that it was their scare and urgent desire to get out that gave the market its appearance of strength and possibilities of a corner. The price did get up to 35c, but the supply far exceeded the demand around that figure and soon settled back to skc again. The future of this option depends upon receipts for balance of this month. Indications favor a large increase, as the country is said to be letting go freely and the cornits expected to be rolling in at a lively rate from now on. As there is not enough demand at present prices to even take care of the rather meager offerings, a material enlargement in the supply could have but one effect. Speculation itself is bearishly inclined, though the visible is only a little over 7,000,000 but and large amounts are daily leaving this country for Europe, for nearly every one is looking for the crushing weight of an immense run of corn from the country. If it does not come, a smart up-turn in the markets may be seen, Yesterday Jan closed at 824c sellers and May at 65th 44c asked, or about the same as a week ago.

Besides the total receipts of 741,000 bu showing a material increase, the actual receipts of corn in this market have enlarged over decidedly, a much larger proportion stupping here than has been the case for some time. This has been due to the higher prices paid here for cash and Dec, and which have attracted corn to this market. These larger offerings did mot find any increased demand and an a secundation of stock resulted. The present and very flexible price, the price of hay up to silve. In the case that such a miserably dull cash market by the advance on this side here ever was a deal contemplated in corn, it would appear from the market's n of late that the idea has been aban-d. Possibly the enlarging arrivals here,

The trade in flour has been a little better for domestic account and decidedly slower in the export line. In fact, there was actually no export trade at all, only a few thousand sacks being worked to livitish and Irish points. The only encouraging feature to the loreign trade was the fact that the difference between the bids received and the views entertained by sellers has narrowed down from its 64 to the comparative small difference of 61, as bids from the other side have gradually been advanced, and there is now hope that some business may result soon. The domestic trade has been fair, mainly from the South. The fact that the price of flour has been advanced a little and the better tops of wheat most of the week created a

alinominacy,

DATEY AND SUNDAY, 16 CENTS A WEEK.

2,500 2,500

The decline of about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in the price of cotton during the past week was due almost entirely to the large receipts. The movement was again heavy and far in excess of expectations, ranning up to \$20,000 bales, where only \$20,000 to \$20,000 bales, where only \$20,000 to \$20,000 bales had been looked for. The continued large movement has aroused an uneasy feeling and is gradually changing the opinion of many in the trade who have been leaning towards the smaller crop estimates and those who always did think that there was going to be a good crop are now more than ever convinced that they are right in their predictions. The course of foreign and domestic markets shows that the past week's heavy receipts have had a wonderful effect in this respect and that prices are going down to a large crop basis if they keep up at the present rate. English spinners have been figuring on a large crop for some time past and for that reason have been purchasing sparingly. Another depressing factor, and one which has been felt for some time, is the fact that domestic spinners are buying very lightly. The delay in the passage of the silver bill, which had such a depressing effect on business in general, seriously interfered with the fall trade in manufacturers and their agents held large stocks of goods at a time when this trade is generally all attended to. The effect of this loss in trade has been that spinners are working very cautiously and not near up to the average.

at a time when this trade is generally all at-tended to. The effect of this loss in trade has been that spinners are working very cautiously and not near up to the average. Local cotton dealers report a stendy, fair trade, yet nothing extra. They are getting their share of the cotton, as is shown by the receipts for the week, which were 12,975 bales. Sales aggregated 6.834 bales, about evenly divided between domestic and foreign buyers.

The hay market this past week, like the week before, did not show any marked changes. Receipts were 3,110 tons against 2,855 tons the week before, and slitpments 507 tons against 477 tons. Trade was mainly local, little being taken by shippers. As the local trade mainly want the best grades, trading in this class of offerings was well up to current supply and a steady market at unchanged prices prevailed. The medium grades, of which arrivals mainly consisted, showed no material change in price, but the feeling was not strong and, and any indication of a desire on the part of sellers to force sales would have caused declines. Prairie was over plenty, and the feeling early in the week was weak and prices 25æ50c lower; later, under an increased demand, a better feeling prevailed, and the loss early in the week was about regained. Fancy sold equally as high as at any time the previous week. Trading yesterday was larger than on any day of the week, and the range of price 25æ50c ton higher than the low record of the week. Straw was arriving in moderate quantities and met fair demand, but prices were low, \$4æ4.50 per ton, according to location.

Chat From 'Change. If the cold wave is cold enough a hard reeze will result, and there is no snow of he ground to protect the wheat plant. The value of home grown wheat in Erglish country markets is nearly as high now as it was one year ago. The present average price is 804c and a year ago it was 804c.

The samples of coffee secured by A. de Figueiredo from the Brazilian display at the World's Fair have been placed in the Exchange Hall in a conspicuous place and attract considerable attention.

Charley Hall, with the Rus Samuel Com-mission Co., claims the record for the quick imadding of a shipment of ten cars of wheat. He says the wheat was loaded from an ele-vator in Kansas City into cars on Wednesday afternoon, was received and sold here on Friday, and that the consignee had his money by Saturday morning.

J. W. Bingham of New York wires: "I find that there has been a little export business done lately on the quiet in Duiuth spring wheat for the United Kingdom. London and Liverpool are almost on a working basis for this kind of wheat, owing to the scarcity of choice wheat abroad. There is also more inquiry from the Continent."

Is it possible there is a leak in the Government Office of the crop report? Nearly every report received since July on crop conditions has been known or guessed very closely by certain parties in Chicago and elsewhere. Less than a week ago a telegram was received from a Chicago house stating that the Government would place the condition of winter wheat at about 92. The report made it 91.8, which is close enough to look suspicious. The Government report's a disorganizer of the market at all times, but if the information that is for the public is allowed to leak to private individuals beforehand, it is about time the Government reports were suppressed.

The receipts of wheat at Minneapolis for Nov were 7,237,000 bu against 10,292,000 bu last year, Duluto 6,147,000 bu against 7,166,000 bu, Against 10,600 bu, Against 1,644,000 bu, Milwaukee 1,161,000 bu against 1,644,000 bu, a total of 18,259,000 bu against 24,901,000 bu last year. The winter wheat receipts at Toledo, St. Louis, betroit and Kansas City were 4,700,000 bu against 6,024,000 bu. The combined movement of winter and spring wheat were 22,492,000 bu against 25,768,000 bu in Oct, and an average for seven years of 20,764,000 bu. Last year in Nov the movement was 30,926,000 bu.

The Russian Government has just made an exhaustive report on the resources of their country, and on production the figures of 1899 are used. They will serve for comparison. Here they are:

The Minneapolis Market Record says: "It is not a difficult matter to figure out a shortage or a surplus, in the wheat supplies in this country. All that is necessary to do it is 20 take the larger or smaller estimates according to which side you work on. The difficulty lies in proving the figures to be correct. Statisticians, however, are rarely called upon to do that, as their estimates, no matter how wild they may be, are generatly forgotten before the time comes around to prove them so. If you are a buil call the wheat crop in this country this year 85,000,000 bu; that is what the government estimates seem to call for. Add to that amount the visible supply on July 1, which was 62,000,000 bu. That makes 449,000,000 bu. Now suppose that farmers held 50,000,000 bu as the sum total for consumption, seed and export for the year. The amount regulard for seed is 55,000,000 bu

and home consumption is estimated at 10,000,000 bu, making 265,000,000. There have been about \$7,000,000 bu exported since July 1, and there are now 16,000,000 bu more wheat in the visible supply team on July 1, making 265,000,000 bu accounted for so that farmers have got but 31,000,000 bu left to sell and that would clean them out of overy bushel they had. But 11 year a bear you can take the estimates of 440,000,000 bu for this year's yield, which is accepted by a great many as being about right and call the invisible supplies on July 1 in farmers' hands 100,000,000 bu and nobody can prove absolutely you are not right. This makes \$40,000,000 bu. After taking out the amount required for seed, consumption, what has been exported, and the difference in the visible supply on that date and they make \$607,000,000 bu. After taking out the amount required for seed, consumption, what has been exported, and the difference in the visible supply now and on July 1, and it shows that farmers have 134,000,000 bu yet on hand, or \$2,000,000 bu more than they have sold to the eight primary markets since the beginning of the crop year. This shows that they can continue to sell liberally until the next crop year and then have a considerable amount still on hand."

Some of the down-town commission merch ants are complaining that they are discrim inated against by one of the leading expres companies. They claim that goods that ar rive before 7 o'clock in the morning are sel dom delivered much before noon.

Joe Pillman, who has been quite sick and confined to the house all week with a severe case of in grippe, is much better and expects to be able to attend to business in a few days. Louis Hake, Jr., is some better, but not well enough to leave the house.

enough to leave the house.

During the past two weeks both old and new tomatoes have been opened for sale here side by side. The old stock, not fully ripe, is of the local crop, picked some time ago and stored away, and the new ones very fine too, are from Florida. Thus it has come to pass that tomatoes can be had in our market twelve months in the year—a fact that would have been laughed at and ridiculed ten years ago.

have been laughed at and ridiculed ten years ago.

A man who has been hunting and fishing down on the Black River, Ark., and who returned only a few days ago, states that a party of St. Louisans, amateur sportsmen, who totally disregarded the State's laws, game laws, etc., got into serious trouble with the authorities there, and from his statement it cost the party just \$160 to get out of the clutches of the law and State officers. It is against the law at present to saip grouse or quali out of the State.

grouse or quail out of the State.

The abundance and magnitude of the local celery crop is shown in the immense quantities shipped from here to other markets. During the past few weeks several straight car loads have been shipped elsewhere by G. G. Fairham & Bro. This will account for the low prices rauing for Michigan celery here for some time past, and fully explains why prices are not as high as formerly when the celery crop of St. Louis was small.

celery crop of St. Louis was small.

Many of the smaller operators in the commission and produce district complain of very dull times. They declare not only is trade, orders, etc., contracted, but find it difficult to buy goods and sell at a profit. It appears they always find somebody selling the stuff at about what they paid, regardless of how close a bargain they drove with the original holder. With a similar situation confronting them for three months more the outlook is somewhat blue, and may force someghanges in the way of consolidating and fluis largely reducing expenses without losing their trade.

and Thus largely reducing expenses without losing their trade.

Among other things said in their weekly "Trade Letter," Gunn Fruit Co. thus refer to Florida oranges: We think the time to buy anything is when it is cheap, and, therefore, we think the time to buy Florida oranges is the present time. And viewing the question purely from a speculative standpoint, we should say the time to sell anything is when it is high, but viewing it ifrom a mercantile standpoint we say the time to sell is when ever you can get a fair price. All of which means that we do not favor speculation, but as the legitimate demand must be heavy for holiday trade all dealers are justified in purchasing more larkely than they usually do: in fact if speculation is ever to be advised present circumstances seem to warrant it. We shall not venture any prediction as to the future of oranges, but for the benefit of those who do not keep record of such things will simply say that oranges were never in the world's history as low as they are at present, and this, notwithstanding the fact that an ample supply is not generally to be had at all at this season of year, on account that an ample supply is not generally to be had at all at this season of year, on account of the heavy demand which always prevails for holiday wants.

of the heavy demand which always prevails for holiday wants.

Englishmen evidently have not a very exalted opinion of our butter and cheese. The following is from an Englishman, who writes to his home paper, the Manchester Guardian:

"I never tasted a sample of American butter which a European expert would consider passable, and this remark applies to the whole of the country, over 6,000 miles of which we traveled. As a rule American butter is heavily saited, and the fine flavor which is so much admired by all connoisseurs was entirely absent. The American people, however, are quite satisfied with their butter, as with their cheese and their cigars, and as they believe we are entirely wrong in our tastes in these matters so much the better. American cheese makes a bad price in England; American butter would make a still worse price, and it is therefore probable that it will not appear amongst us."

In addition to the habit of asking idle questions the propensity to "kick" is wonderfully developed in some people. "Now," said a third streeter, "we get letters from people like this: 'Your shipment of oranges received and found two bad ones right on top layer of one box. Don't know how they will run through box. Shail I repack them or return them?' Another writes to know how many pears are in the box he received from us. Another how many quarts of cranberries in the barrel received of us; answer quick, so that he can know how to sell them; but it remained for an otherwise practical German to inquire how much mik was supposed be in 100 comanuts. Perhaps he figured on cocoanut butter as among the possibilities." 249 1267 ...

posed be in 100 comanuits. Perhaps he figured on eccoanut butter as among the possibilities."

For years, shippers, jobbers, dealers and speculators have made a practice of coming here and selling goods by car lots, and often in a much smaller way to the trade throughout the city, and never had to pay anything in the way of licenses for such privileges. This has operated rather seriously against the firms here established at no little expense in the same line of business. The commission merchants and wholesale dealers have to pay out a good deal yearly to the city for such privileges, heretofore extended free to strangers, and they think it is time to call a halt. The situation was the same in Chicago until two years ago, when the trade in sisted on a change; so the local lawmakers created a new law covering the case fully. Now any stranger who desires to do business of this kind in Chicago must first take out a license that will cost him \$200 a year. A bill designed to meet the case here has been introduced in the House of Delegates by Mr. Dacey, placing such a privilege within reach of outsiders bringing car lots here and selling to the trade at \$100 per annum.

Concord grapes from New York are still here in abundance. About eighteen cars came here after the season was practically over, and the receivers who got hold of this lot, the last to be had, concluded they had a good thing. Proper provisions, however, were not made for the very near approach of winter, and cold weather set in all too soon for the disposal of this big lot of grapes. The shippers, however, had to assume a big portion, if not all, the loss arising through the unfavorable conditions referred to, because the fruit suffered so much by being held on track for weeks that it was an longer presentable. The peddlers have been prevailed on to distribute considerable of the belated grapes, and the Grape union must be convinced now that it was a mistake to advance prices and hold stiff just at the time they should let them go, Grapes are cheaper he



that our market, all things considered, is equal to the best elsewhere.

How very different the St. Louis buttermarket is now to what it used to be years ago. Take it at this season of the year, for instance. There used to be several regular buyers on the market, aside from many dealers, picking up "roll" and all useful grades of butter and shipping it East, where there was an incessant local and export demand for it. On the contrary now there is but little of the butter to be had, very few buyers or dealers looking for it. No better demand East than here, and no export whatever. Hog butter from Chicago, placed on the English market as pure butter, helped kill that trade on us, consequently exporting butter is a thing of the past with us, while Denmark and other countries are increasing their exports to English markets.

As predicted in the dispatch of last week, the Eigh market took another advance scarcely justified by existing conditions. Chicago is underselling high, New York the same, the cost of carriage and sale being deducted, while St. Louis is making a feeble effort to sustain Eighn prices. Dairy associations all over the country are showing more life than usual. They seem to realize the necessity for action, and co operation to protect their industry. Conventions have been held in several States already, while almost every State in the Union is expected to hold one or more during the winter, not only for protection, but to encourage the manufacture of fine butter by giving information as to how that is best done, both at home and abroad.

The extent of the rescality and swindling

done, both at home and abroad.

The extent of the rascality and swindling of J. A. Thompson & Co., who flourished as commission merchants here for a few months, will never be fully known, for each week discloses new victims. The amount he robbed country produce shippers of cannot be less than \$10,000. Some sections of the State were ratided heavily, especially down around Pledmont, Mo. C. P. Bennett, a hard-working young man of that place, was caught for \$127. Mr. Bennett took the precaution to call for his references/before shipping, and in reply was given the First National Bank. There is no such bank here. When the worthless checks were returned to

caution to call for his references; before shipping, and in reply was given the First National Bank. There is no such bank here, when the worthless checks were returned to Bennett he took the first train up, to find Thompson had just disappeared. At the bank Mr. Bennett states he learned that about \$7,000 in checks were already thrown out, while around Thompson's store the day after his flight he declares no less than fifty swindled shippers called for a settlement. One of them was a commission merchant and produce jobber from an Illinois town, who was caught for \$540. Mr. Bennett says if he had reflected at all he would see that a man offering to do so much and no commission charged was crooked.

The Street Talk man ran against an old gentleman in the produce quarters last itursday who has been a steady shipper to this market since 1842—just fifty-one years ago. This is Adam Ewing of Trenton, Ill., and although in personal appearance he appears to be on the sunny side of 60, yet he was 72 fast Friday. He is robust, hale and hearty—a good fixtered, old-fashioned farmer, and seems good for twenty years more. He grew reminiscent while in the hands of the interviewer. He said he recollected very distinctly a very cold day in '22 he had to wait twelve nours on the east side before he could get on the only ferry boat running, which at the time was overwhelmed with business. Old man Christy came around and collected the fare, 75 cents. The ferry was a money maker in those days, and a competitor less powerful appeared, putting all his capital into a new boat. The shrewd old Christy determined to crush him from the start, and made his boat free to all. The new rival soon had to submit to the old rates as soon as Mr. Christy became master of the situation, Mr. Ewing's load embraced a lot of Prairic chickens which he sold at \$1.50 per dozen, a good price in those days—for the weather was very cold and the buyers were purchasing for Eastern markets—which later had to be hauled by wagon hundreds of miles as there were no r limit or capacity. The closing of the river in these early days revolutionized prices immediately, for St. Louis was then larkely dependent on Illinois for supplies. Eggs for instance, for which he was getting Sc a dozen before the closing would be advanced to 50c the day following, and a few days later 75c to \$1 a dozen became the speculator's prices. Mr. Ewing went to Europe in '43 and returned in 1844, the year of the great overflow—the highest water mark on record. He came by way of New Orleans for no rall-roads were yet built. The Mississippl was so wide at many places on the way up that land was not in significant, sailing over cornfields was quite frequent. Boats could go to the bluffs in Illinois. Landing here, the passengers went through the second stories of the buildings on the Levee and the water reached Second street.

ON THE STREET. [The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise quoted. Orders are

Apples—Choice and famer in good demand and firm. On fair to good truit, of which the offerings mainly consisted, the maries was steady with a fair movement. Poor quies. We quote: Fancy red, \$4.596.00, choice, \$3.5094; rood, \$393.25; fair, \$2.259.2.50; poor, \$1.789.2 bid.

Lemons—Under a light demand the market was barely steady. We quote: Fancy \$4.5005; choice, \$2.250.00; common, \$2.22.50 per box.

Oranges—One-close of Protein in car lots ware very particular in thair inspection. A large perentage of the recelpts came in in a wasted and leaking condition, and this class of offerings have to cell quickly and necessarily at low figures. The best run of Florida sell in car lots at \$1.4001.65 per box. Selected and repacked on orders sell as follows: Florida brights, \$2.02.25; golden russets. \$1.7502.1 Mexicans, \$2.502.2.75 per box.

Tangerines—Fair demand at \$2.7503.25 \$ box. Manderines—Sell at \$2.5003 per box.

Grape Fruit—Florida in light offering and fair demand at \$2.502.75 per box on orders.

Bananas—We quote: Selections on briders—Smail, 75031; medium, \$1.0001.10; large, \$1.25 larges are larged and red fair demand at \$2.5002.75 per box on orders.

Bananas—We quote: Selections on briders—Smail, 75031; medium, \$1.0001.10; large, \$1.25 larges are larged and fair demand at \$2.5002 boxes, \$6.501 boxes, \$6.501 boxes, \$7.502 per bunch.

Figs—New crop is now on the market. We quotes

filed with choice goods and are higher.

Fruits.

Figs-New crop is now on the market. We quote: New crop layers, 14c; famoy, 16c; bags. 7428c New erop layers, 14e; fanoy, 16e; bags. 74,05e per 16.

California Fruita-Fair domand. We queste:
California Fruita-Fair domand. We queste:
California Fruita-Fair domand. We queste:
Vicar, 52,2502.50; inter heilis, 52,5002.75 per 40-5 box. Apples, 51,002.75 per 50.

Malagra Grapes.—Vair supply and domand. We queste: kxtra fancy tinted, 210211; fancy, 28,500

Cranherries—Choice selling at 37,00 per bbl, and \$2,2504.25 per box. Over-rips and soft less.

Orled Fruit—The market holds quite steady, there being a very fair domand for shoice apples, but inferier apples and peaches raile dull. Receipts and offerings tight.

Sun-dried apples.

Vegetables.

Vogetables.

Fotatoes-Received, 3,093 but shipments, 1,678. There was no change is the situation. Offerings were fair and the 'scal demand good, while there was a fairly good order and shipping Inquiry. We quote: Colorado, 50,055c; Eastern bureants, 65c; Northern de and rose, 9,0062c; perfess. 60042c; hebron, 55060c; sjax, 57c per bu. Salos-2 carn Northern burbanks at 600 per bu on track, 1 rose at 52c per bu delivered 5, 50c; per but delivered 5, 50c; per

case Celery Roots—Fair sale at 40c per doz. Celery—Fair supply and demand. We quote: Home-grows, small to medium, 35-50e; extra ancy, 55-60c per doz. Michigan, 108-5c per doz. Caulifiower—Choice salable at \$3.50-4, and ancy, 31.50-5 per bbl.
Cabbage—Receipts small and demand fair for Cabbage—Receipts small and demand fair for bulk. Squash—Slow at \$608 per bbl.
Paremips—Fair saie at \$202.25 per bbl.
Rutabagas—Bulk saies in jobbing way at 30035c
per bu delivered; on orders, \$1.25 per bbl.
Saucer Krautt—New edits at \$4.2504.60 per bbl.
Spinach. For saie at \$1.50 per bbl.
Rule—Selling at \$1.50 per bbl.
Turnips—Selling at \$2.00 Nuts. ow. Western, 31,2331c per 10; 1errary, 1; Terns. 42430.

Walnuts—Quotable at 30,2321c per bu. Hickorynuts—Larre, 50c per bu; shellbark, 65c. Plazelnuts—Quotable at 11,222 \$ 3.

Peanuts—Red, 162c \$ 5; white, 2621c. Eutter and Cheese.

-Trade is only fair and confined largely to the wants of the jobbing trade, which noy creamery almost exclusively. The and low qualities continue slow of sale, and o sell lots bayers' views have to be met. Eggs.

Received, 1.068 cases; shipped, 136 cases. In lications for colder weather caused a steady feeling heugh offerings were type and the demand enly air. Strictly fresh sold 5 22c per dozen and good un of stock at 21@214c. Ics-house and otherwise sold plenty and dull and 15@20c, according to qual-

Dressed Poultry—The poultry market in general has perhaps never before been in such athoroughly demoralized condition as it is at present. The receipts have been in excess of the requirements for some time past and the consequence

Chickens.
9 Drawn...... 7
8 8 84 Undrawn...... 6 644
Larke & rough. 5 6 546
8 844 Geess.
7 7 74 Good stock .... 844 748 Turkeys
50 Average stock.
5 Small and poer. 6 6 64 Game—The market was in a fair condition. Re-celpts and offerlags were not overly large and the demand being fair, little difficulty was experienced in cleaning up the offerings at steady prices. We quots:
Grouse—Territory. \$3.00; large dark, \$4.00;
drawn, 50c less. Ducks—Mallard, \$2;
drawn, \$2.25; undrawn, teal, blue wing, \$2.00;
green wing, \$1.50; mixed and wood, \$1; pigeons,
60c; quall, dry undrawn, \$1.75; drawn and ws.
\$1.65; anipe, \$1; woodcock, \$6. Rabbits—Kansas,
65c; lillinois and Missouri, 75c; jack rabbits,
\$1.50; equizzels, 50c per doz. Turkeya—Toms, 9c;

heus, Sc. Vonison—Carcasss, 788c; saddles, 10e lic per b.
Live veals—Receipts net large, but more than ampie to supply the demand. While not quetably lower, he market was dull and dragging. We quote: Faney, Sc; choice, 4ke; medium, 346-4c; heretics, rough and thin, 2624-6 % b.
Sheep—Dull at 28-4c % b.
Lambs—Dull. We quote: Faney, 24-83c, and sholce 26 % b.

Furs, Wool, Hides, Feathers, Etc. Furs.—The market is showing more life, as the quality of the furs coming is gesting better. The demand is confined to no particular kind, there being a fair reneral demand, though skunk are selling to best advantage.

	Large.	Med.	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4.
Raceson,	75 95 80 6 00 6 00 9 00 60 2 00	\$ 45 60 50 40 4 50 7 00 40 1 25 60	\$ 30 40 30 30 3 50 4 50 4 50 75 30 40	\$ 20 25 20 20 20 200 200 200 250 40 15 20	\$ 10 10 10 10 50 50 75 10 15
Skunk, black Short stripe Narrow stripe Broad stripe Texas & Ter Wool-Son generally in f MISSOURI AN Medium Low and brain	avor of	65 Or 35 M 15 W 60 40 He is boln buyers. 1018. TH	moved moved	but a to 12 m	15 \$010 5010 30035 10 t prices touths.)

Dry saited, No. 1 ... 5 Give. dry ... 5 Give. dry ... 5 Give. dry ... 6 Dry saited, No. 2 ... 4 Dry saited. ... 6 September ... 6 Give. dry saited ... 6 September ... 6 Give. XX. 5 Give. Turkey—Tail. 200 Jan. 6 Give. 1 Tallow-Unchanged, Frime, Sige per Ib; No 2, the ber Unchanged, Frime, Sige per Ib; No 2, the ber Unchanged, Frime, Sige per Ib; No 2, the ber Ib; No 2, the

Breds and Caster Beans. Greas Seed.-Clover in light supply and steady.
Other seeds quiet and without change.
Clover ranged from 38 to 38.65 per
100 that for fair to prime, weedy and
Exhibit less timothy as 33.40 to 52.60; red top as
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.H. A. Kattel John A. Fritz A. H. Vordick Fisher & Co
E. H. Voepel
G. P. Mulhall
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T. H. Wurmb Pauley's Drug Store
Clinton Pharmacy
Sohn & Co ....L. W. O. Renke ....L. B. J. Ludwig H. J. C. Sleving nth st.—2625 N.... Market and 14th st ...T. T. McAultiff

WEST END.

Boyle av. and Old Man.

layton av. —4840.

THE POST-DISPATOR

...... R. H. Gaertner CARONDELET. SUBURBAN. WELLSTON. ter.....Lehman Bros EAST ST. LOUIS. ad Missouri av ... BELLEVILLE, ILL.

SOUTHWEST.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains Running Into the Union Depot-St. Louis Time

BURLINGTON ROUTE. Burlington Route. BURLINGTON ROUTE-C., B. & Q. R. R.

URLINGTON ROUTE-ST. L., K. & N. W. A. R. 8145 pm † 7:20 am 7:50 pm 7:10 am 7:15 pm 8:45 pm + 7:10am 1 7:40 am 1 7:15 pm CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS BAILWAY-'BIG FOUR BOUTE.'. Day Express 7:10 am 5:45 pm Southern Fast Line 17:35 pm 7:20 am Southern Fast Line 17:35 pm 7:30 pm St. LOUIS, CHICAGO & ST. PAUL BAILBOAD.
Alton Express 10:40 am 10:20 am 10 Southwestern Limited ... 8:05 am 71:30 pm Aiton Express ... 10:40 am \$10:20 am \$1:20 am \$10:20 a

nati Express 7:45 pm 7:45 am

ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL RALEBOAD.

Sall and Express 7:30 am 21:00 dm Elash, Plans Bluffs & Grafton 20:40 pm 6:25 pm Chover Leaf Boute.

Clover Leaf Boute.

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ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Valley Park Accommodation. \* 7:00 am \* 6:45 am
Valley Park Accommodation. \* 8:90 am \* 7:40 am
Kansas & Colorado Mail ... \* 8:25 am \* 6:30 pm
Arkansas & Toxas Vestibuled. \* 8:25 am \* 6:30 pm
Valley Park Accommodation. \* 9:00 am \* 10:40 pm
Valley Park Accommodation. \* 1:00 pm \* 1:25 pm
Valley Park Accommodation. \* 4:00 pm \* 1:25 pm
Valley Park Accommodation. \* 4:00 pm \* 4:40 pm
Valley Park Accommodation. \* 5:25 pm \* 8:35 am
Valley Park Accommodation. \* 6:30 pm \* 6:00 pm
Col. & Cal. Express ... \* 8:30 pm \* 6:50 am
Ark. & Toxas Express ... \* 8:30 pm \* 6:50 am
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Cotton Belt Express ... \* 7:57 am \* 6:45 pm
St. Louis and Wace Express ... \* 9:30 pm \* 6:15 pm

Trains No. 20 and No. 21. | 5:10 am 7:20 pm Indianapelis Accommodation. | 1:25 am 5:00 pm Indianapelis Accommodation. | 1:25 am Indianapelis Accommodation. | 1:25 a

Wabash line 

Forguson Ace. (Sunday only). 1:00 pm 10:22 am
Forguson Ace. (Sunday only). 4:00 pm 3:05 pm
Fraction Accommodation. 6:55 am 5:45 am
Forguson Accommodation. 70:55 am 5:45 am
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MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY. OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY. + 9:00 a m + 6:00 ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITT & COLORADO R. K.

ST. LOUIS & BASTERN MAILWAY. ion Carbon Accommodation 8:20 a m 4:05 pm arine Accommodation .... 4:20 pm 8:10 am ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO R. E. LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE BAILBOAD

# 5:55 p. +10:20 am

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Missouri Pacific Locals.

Missouri Pacific Locals.

Wathington Accommodation
Leaves "3.24 pm. survives "9100 cm.

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Sundays Only, Leaves
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Leave +8:00 am, †9:30 am, †4:25 pm. Arrive +0:15 am, †2:40 pm, †7:10 pm JACKBONVILLE SOUTHEASTERN LINE. coria and J'Esonville Express | 7:45 am | 7:40 am seksonville and Litchdeid Acc | 4:45 pm | 11:10 am ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line). MOBILE & OHIO BAILBOAD

New Orleans Express | 8:25 p m | 7:05 4 m | Richie A Florida Express | 8:35 p m | 7:05 4 bieville Assumedation ... | 140 am | 144 milestille Assumedation ... | 140 am | 144 milestille Assumedation ... | 140 am | 144 am

by the Bank Statement.

ETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND INTERIOR POINTS.

ked Increase in Calls for Loans-Ship cates the Feature of Yesterday's Dealing in Wall Street-Financial Beview.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 .- The dealings in Disand Cattle Feeding certificates made bulk of business to-day on the Stock p the bulk of business to-day on the Stock schange. Early in the day traders in the tock learned from Washington that no hange in the internal revenue tax would be sade after all. That at least was the theory in which the stock was sold down 2% offits from opening price, closing at raily of only 4 from the lowest. Up to the time at which the bill is made public ach violent fluctuations in the stock may be sunted on. The rest of the list closed from ed on. The rest of the list closed from be lower than last night. The greater art of the selling was conducted by bear prokers. Traders in St. Paul were predicting with great assurance mother heavy loss in earnings to be reported Monday. They closed the stock is lower than last night. The market was professional and very dull. There was he close, and much higgling over carrying was a nominal exchange market with rates for demand ster-slightly reduced at 487@4874. tements as to the probabilities at week could be obtained, ought that between \$500,000 ould be shipped early in the J-day's decline in rates was rings of bills against shipments expected to be made then.

more normal relations between the city banks and the country. A falling off in receipts of money from out of town is shown and rather heavy shipments to New Orleans and other cotton ports have drawn on the cash holdings. The increase in loans probreflects most largely the purchase

and other cotton ports have drawn on the cash holdings. The increase in loans probably reflects most largely the purchases of commercial paper offered for the purpose of making remittances to Europe. The surplus receipts have increased this week 1478,525, and now stand at 76,865,415 above the lengi requirements. Loans increase \$2,853,500 and deposits \$5,477,100. Actual cash holdings increase over \$1,500,000. The banks now hold in cash 199,766,000 against total deposits of \$492,802,000, the ratio remaining about \$6 per cent. Circulation shows a decrease of \$6,100. The surplus reserves a year ago were \$5,500,000, and two years ago were \$15,535,500. A year age the loans were \$30,000,000 larger and deposits \$40,000,000 less.

The most interesting development of the week in financial matters has been the rise in exchange rates to a point at which it became necessary to engage gold for shipment. Beyond the plain conditions at present apparent in the exchange market, namely an eager inquiry for bills and a scarcity off commercial acceptances or bankers' offerings, no satisfactory explanation of the present state of earnings can be had. Dealers in exchange confess themselves more or less uncertain as to the duration of \$750 yealing high rates and uncertain as to \$750 yealing high rates and was under by this time considerable headway. The conditions considerable headway. The conditions considerable headway. The conditions expect \$5,000,000 years and year and

is maintained there is no reason why the Treasury should be called on for gold for export.

The Clearing House banks hold \$25,000,000 more gold than a year ago. In the place of the narrow surplus of \$5,500,000 the banks now hold upward of \$80,000,000 above requirements. The percentage of reserves has risen from the rather dangerous pecentage of 26 per cent to the ratio of 40 per cent. A showing like this should divest the present export movement of the terrors it possesses even for those whose danancial reasoning remains infected by the conceptions. The notion that we can buy without paying in something acceptable to the seller is dying out, and since Europe will not take our cotton and has bought our wheat at low prices, there appears a balance against us, which must be settled in gold.

There appear to be several explanations throwing some light on the rise in exchange to the gold shipping point, and all of them when taken together go to show the thorough naturalpess of the present movement. The first and immediate factor is the local pienty of money and consequent low interest rates and the night rates prevailing in Europe especially on the continent. Merchants and importers owing money abroad find themselves they can borrow in New York at a per Besides this it should be remembered great ease of money has only existed in commercial circles for a short time. A mouth ago rates for sixty and ninety-day paper were from 5 to 5 and a ball per cent. Now it sells freely from 84 to 7. During the summer and early fall, daring the stringency, many importers instead of remitting for their consignments drew on their principals for money to pay the duty on ods received. This tended to create a debt when is now settling especially in conditions reversed and the New York importer can borrow money cheaper than his German or Swiss principal. The fag end

cods received. This tended to create a debt when is now settling especially in conditions reversed and the New York importer can borrow money cheaper than is German or Swiss principal. The fag end of the sterling loans effected during the summer fall due from time to time and here too he current interest rates offer no inducement to renew the loans as they offer none or the retention here of other foreign ballings. It should be remembered that he market for exchange just now is imited. There is very little drawing of selling and offering of any considerable mount would depress rates. As long as oney loans cheaper here than in London its is unlikely to occur. The stock market rehe week has been entirely professional at the beginning of the week's business the

this is unlikely to occur. The stock market for the week has been entirely professional and uninteresting.

At the beginning of the week's business the weakness in Atchison attracted attention to that group, and for a while rumors were current that a crisis was impending in the company. This was largely based on the decline in the securities and also the rather sudden return from his London errand of the Fresident of the company. If the attack was nothing more than a bear raid it was cleverly if maliciously planned, as the company, through the indisposition or absence of its officers, was without a sporesman. They have railled somewhat on the donial of the rumors cabled from London by the Fresident, though they have not recovered to the point at which the decline began. The Atchison property is penuliarly susceptible to such stracks as this one, as it is inferentially staced in the same category with Union Patitic, and has reasonably been supposed to lave suffered in the same way and as severely as that company. The fact that the tension survived the panis with-

dweit on both as showing current methods of speculation and also as forming almost the sole event of the week in the stock market.

What the bask statement marks at turning or at least a material check in the heaping up of idle money in this city. There was, to be sure, a further main this week of filss; soo in specie and legal tenders, but this was not one-fourth the increase of monthly holdings has indeed at no time until to-day since the month of August fallen below 50,000,000. It is, therefore, clear that the monetary tide, rolling since mid-summer upon this city, has this week either fallen decidedly in volume from purely natural causes, or else has been cheeked by the personal action of the bankers. The second cause has been the more potent of the two. A point had at last been reached where the payment of 1 per cent on deposits, from interior banks, which could be used, if used at all, only in a 2 or 5 per cent money market here, had to be stopped. This has apparently been done. Deposits, which last week increased \$12,000,000 against \$4,000,000 increase in loans, this week gained only \$5,457,180, for more than half of which the loan increase accounted. That the altered character of this week's movement is normal and wholesome does not admit of doubt. The only result of the continued pressure of interior funds upon New York with trade still dull would be the proportionate release of gold to every Buropean center where the need of money was at all pronounced.

If to-day's stock market were to be omitted from the series little would be lost, either in aggregate of business or in variation of prices. Only half a dozen stocks were traded in to any appreciable extent and of these few altered the day's quotations. The grangers were heavy and lost perhaps half a point each. The only stock on the list which could be described as active broke two points, on stories the precise reverse of those circulated yesterday that the tarcing when the series in their high tide of giory.

Taking the market as a whole, its dulin

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD. New York, Dec. 9.—Some doubt is ex-pressed to day as to whether there shall be any gold shipped abroad on next Tuesday, any gold shipped abroad on next Tuesday, owing to the fact that at the current rates on 'Change it is difficult to see profit in such transactions. Gold exports are not regarded with any trepidation in view of the fact that the local banks hold \$104,000,000 in gold specie, of which \$5,000,000 are in coin. It is held that twenty millions might be taken from the banks without the drain being felt, and it is believed that they would be willing to furnish that amount before compelling a resource to the subtreasury. treasury.

The sub-treasury shipped yesterday in notes of small denominations \$100,000 each to San Francisco and New Orleans.

DEFENDS OLD MARION A Lady Whose Sons Went to School to

the Old Irish Dominie. . The letter given below was received by the week, It relates to the case of Peter J. C. Marion, the schoolmaster of the American Bottom, now held at Belleville under suspicion of having murdered Augusta Vondrie on the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 18, last. The story of the strange life and picturesque personality of the old Irish dominie, and the later-developments in the case, against him, appeared in last Sanday's Post-Dispatch. Mr. OLIVE, Ill., Dec. 5, 1898. To the Editor of the Post- Dispatch:

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I read in your worthy paper Sunday morning about the murder case on the Pittsburg Bluffs, concerning poor Mr. Marion. Allow me to tell you that my boys went to school under Mr. Marion in 1873, and a kinder teacher or a more patient man never went into a school-house. The trouble was he was too good. into a school-house. The trouble was he was too good.

When Laurence Reader shot his steer and blinded him with salt he never uttered a complaint. In 1874 there was a man shot twelve of his turkeys and bagged them. He afterwards boasted he had made a good haul. He worked with my husband at the time. My husband sald: "What did you do that for?" He said: "O, I thought they were wild turkeys. I had a good time out of them." He sold half of them and got a week's board for the other half.

My husband said: "Don't you know that those were Marion's turkeys?" He said he didn't care. If Marion came after him he would put his cap on and pull out.

In "8 a rich farmer's daughter, my neighbor, and I went over the Mound to look for the cows in the latter part of July. Mary, for that was my companion's name, went into Marion's cornfield and took an apron full of roasting ears. I said: "Well. Mary.

bor, and I went over the Mound to look for the cows in the latter part of July. Mary, for that was my companion's name, went into Marion's cornfeld and took an apron rull of roasting ears. I said: "Well, Mary, did you find the cows?" She said: "No, but I got an apron full of roasting-ears." I said: "Where did you get them?" She said : "Where did you get them?" She said out of old man Marion's field. I said, "Mary, don't you know you will go to hell if you steal?" She said, "No, I don't know what hell is. My mother taught me to take all that I can." I said, "Why, Mary, don't you know that your father has thirty acres of corn growing? Don't you think it wrong to steal the old man's corn?" She said: "Ah, the old fool, he daren't say one word or we would soon put his talk low."

Once my husband bought a bushel of corn of Mr. Marion for 90 cents. It was dear that year. It was two months before I could pay for it, so one morning when Mr. Marion came along the road my little boy says: "O, mamma, GrandpalMarion is coming," so I went out to the gate. I said: "Good morning, so I went out to the gate. I said: "Good morning, so I went out to the gate. I said: "I am going to do with that?" I said: "I am going to do with that?" I said: "I am going to make a rice pudding of that?" I said: "What are you going to do with that?" I said: "He said: "O, God bless you, woman! Pay me when you can, and if you never pay me I'll never ask it." "But all the same lipaid him, for I never forget the bread! "we eaten."

Once, when my boys were sick with malaria my husband had been to the doctor at Centerville Station. He said: "Mr. Marion, you have got some nice appies. He said: "Yes, I'll give you some. You never bother me, but some people around are robbing me all the time."

Now, Mr. Editor, you are a good man to the poor. Please vindicate him, for poor Mr. Marion would not shoot a fly. I am very sorry for the widow and orphans of the murdered man, but poor Mr. Marion would not shoot a fly. He has made his peace with his God many years ag

#### MORGENSEN'S MISSION.

He Will Examine Harbor Works and Jetties on the Southern Coast. KANSAS CITT, Mo., Dec. 9.-Mr. Olaf Morenmark, is in the city on his way to Galveston, Tex., where he will examine the harbor works and the jettles for the purpose of obtaining information to be embodied in a scientific report that he willmake to the Free scientific report that he will make to the Free Port Directory of Copenhagen, and the bankers of that city who are interested in the steamship project between Copenhagen and one of the Gulf of Nexico ports, and improved transportation feclificies between the Gulf of Nexico and Anneas City. Mr. Morgeusen receives a salary from the Danish Government. He will examine all the notable engineering works of this country and make reports concerning them to his country.

Heir to 860,000. Bellairs, O., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Caroline Groves of this city has fallen heir to three-fourths of a tract of land containing 5,000 acres in helpy and Ralls Counties, No., valued at \$60,000.

The Mississippi Valley Trust Co. Leave Their Olive Street Corner—A New \$40,000 Turner Hall to Be Built on Easton Avenue—Agents Reports.

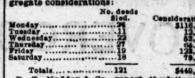
The realty market of the past week has been vety satisfactory to the agents. The demand for property has been good, and the sales were heavier and more numerous than those of the week previous. The heaviest purchases of the week were made by investors, and the realty bought by them was principally good-paying residence and business property. A marked revival is anticipated in the building trades after the first of the year and many of the

after the first of the year and many of the leading architectural firms are preparing plans and specifications for buildings to be erected in the near future.

Late yesterday afternoon the Northwest Turner and Liederkrans Association were issued a permit to erect a three-story hall building on the south side of Easton avenue between Vandeventer and Sarah street at a cost of \$40,000. The building will be a unique and handsome structure covering a lot 100x218 feet. A number of high-class residences are in the hands of the architects at present and two botsis for the block opposite the Union-Depot will shortly be commenced. One of these will be erected by Mr. John Sullivan and the other by John O'Neal, the hotsi man. The Legg architectural Co. will let contracts after the first of the year for the erection of a ten-story fire-proof structure, to be built on the west side of Seventh between Pine and Olive streets, at a cost of \$250,000.

WEELET RECORD.

WEELEY RECORD. real estate conveyances recorded each day during the past week, together with the ag-



AGENTS' REPORTS.

Fisher & Co. report seven sales for the week amounting in aggregate to \$86,500. They are as follows:

chamberlain avenue—No. 5745, a two-story ten-room brick residence, with lot 55x160 feet for \$12,000 from John R. Baird to Wim. O. Slevers for a home.

South seventh street—No. 1205, a two-story brick building, renting for \$30 a month, for \$4,000, from J. D. Dawson to John Tobin of Tobin Bros. for investment.

Beil avenue—No. 3810, a two-story seven-room brick residence with \$60 feet of ground for \$5,000, from David Marks to Paul Kempf.

Horton place—No. 6008, a two-story frame residence, containing nine rooms and a reception hall, with 100x160 feet of ground, for \$5,000, from Wim. O. Slevers to John R. Baird. Spring avenue—No. 2614, a two-story six-room brick dwelling, with 25x260 feet of ground, for \$5,000, from Wim. O. Slevers to John R. Baird. Spring avenue—No. 2614, a two-story six-room brick dwelling, with 25x260 feet of ground, for \$5,000 from Mrs. Goodman.

Reber place—North side, 100 feet west of Brannon avenue, lot 125x200 feet, for \$2,500 from Mrs. Patrick M. Klely to Rev. Fr. John White. This adjoins his new church.

Oook avenue—North side, 500 feet east of Waiton avenue, 50x130 feet, for \$2,000, from Wm. O. Slevers to Catharine Baird.

The Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. report quite an increased inquiry for real estate investments and are very sanguine of an active market after the turn of the year. They report plenty of easy money and made a number of good loans for the week. This firm is giving particular attention to the collection of rents and report a very satisfactory business in this department. They control the Rialto and Columbia buildings and have made a number of leases to parties who are opening up in business in St. Louis, which is a favorable indication.

They report the lease of the buildings at the southeast corner of Olive and Seventh street from the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. to Christopher Bonn of Davapport, Io., who will remodel and open a hish class scioon.

Also the sale of the southeast corner of Page and Taylor, an eight-room house with lot 40x180, from L. P. Wilcox

Fonath & Brueggeman report the following sales:
Goode avenue—Between North Market and St. Ferdinand avenue, a five-room brick dwelling, with a three-room frame dwelling in the rear, on lot Sux180 feet, for \$4,000, from Mrs. Kildare to John Sullivan.
A tract of seven acres of ground on the Lay road, near the Manchester road, for \$2,800, from J. Waterman to Herman Spliker.
A two-story brick dwelling with S0x150 feet of ground on St. Louis avenue, between Twenty-seventh street and Glasgow avenue, for \$5,000, from E. C. Billings to Chas, Vanduesen.

duesen.
Astone front residence on Park avenue, between Mississippi and Armstrong avenues, with 60x150 feet of ground, for \$15,000, from J. E. Carter to J. W. Hassitck.
Henry Hiemens, J., reports the following Henry heads, and the leaventh street, two sales: Nos, 2608-2610 North Eleventh street, two lestory brick dwellings with lot 40x75 feet, centing for \$497 per year, from the Planet Property and Financial Co. to Joseph Krum for \$5,760.

Property and Financial Co. to Joseph Krum for \$7.750.

Chouteau avenue—North side, 50 feet west of Sarah street, lot 70x125, from Theo Hemmelmann Jr., to Meyer Bauman for \$1,750.

Pennsylvania avenue—East side, between Cherokee and Potomac streets, lot 25x127 feet, from Franz Reimnheller to Louis Brueggermann for \$400.

Leahy & Co. report the following sales:
Easton avenue—South side, near Deer street, 50x106.6 for \$4,000. from Arthur Boyce to Charles Mueller, who will improve the site with flats.

Easton avenue—No. 4517, a two-story brick dwelling with 50 feet of ground for \$6,600, from Arthur Boyce to Wendel Schorle.

North Market street—Between Hamilton and Goodfellow avenues, 50x180 feet of ground for \$600 from Market street—Between Hamilton and Goodfellow avenues, 50x180 feet of ground for \$600 from Mirs. Dake to John John.

St. Louis avenue—North side, between

and Goodfellow avenues, bullso reet of ground for \$500 from Mrs. Dake to John John son.

St. Louis avenue—North side, between Taylor and Marcus avenues, 80x180 feet of ground at 126 a foot from F. J. Ludwig to Mrs. A. Lonpelle.

T. P. Bell reports the following sales in Walnut Park:

Lot 50x186 feet, south side Gilmore, between Harney and Thekin, to Mrs. Jane C. McMillian at 311 per foot.

Lot 50x186, north side Robin avenue, between Thekia and Theodore, to C. A. Tille at 38 per foot.

Lot 50x186, north side Robin avenue, between Thekia and Theodore, to R. J. Beger at 18 per foot.

Lot 50x188, south side Robin avenue, between Thekia and Theodore, to Frank Furman at \$5.50 per foot.

The McKee-Hartnagel Real Estate Co. report the sale of three six-room brick houses at the corner of Euclid and Maffit avenues for 315,000 to Lieut. Gov. John B. O'Meara. Maj. O'Meara purchased the houses for investment. They are on the line of the Cass avenue electric extension.

'Iutiding Permits. The following building permits were issued during the past week:

The Mary E. Bafager Memorial Chapel, 30x100 lest, two-story, annh side Locust, between Twelling and fairteenth, \$24,000. We Solicit Rent Collections,

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE R. E. CO. 8th and Locust 8ts.

O'NEILL-JOY.

Louis Baener, two anjoining ages, collected and Beyls, 27, 500.

T. Mein: two adjoining faus, 35z,53 feet, three factors and the collected some time next week.

Stead, 23, 400.

Thos. Colhart, dwelling, 22x32 feet, two steries, south side lighton place, between Hamilton and Hodismont, 52,200.

Anna M. Knight, chalte, 18x24 feet, north side Leonard, between Franklin and Beil; \$300.

Anna M. Knight, chalte, 18x24 feet, one-story, west tide Old Manehaeter, between McCausiand and Missouri Facilic tracks; \$250,

J. H. Heidester, two adjoining Rats, 20x50 feet, three-story, west side Twelfill, between Soulard and Lafayette; \$4,200.

U. M. Walker, dwelling, 15x44 feet, one-story, east side Seventh, between Fillmere and Iron; \$700. east side Seventh, between Fillmere and Iron; \$700.

W. H. Stevens, dwelling, 24x35 feet, twe-story, south side St. Vinceat, between Ohio and California; \$2,200.

Liadeli Kaliway, Oo., boiler house, 50x32 feet, one-story, east side Dannis, between Missouri Pario Halmer, and the Dannis, between Missouri Pario Halmer, and the St. 1500;

Pario Halmer, and the St. 1500;

Pario Halmer, and the St. 1500;

Resilia, alter store and dwelling, 15x50 feet, two-story, northwest corner (thestaut and Cardinai; \$2,000.

C. P. Schmidt, dwelling, 14x50 feet, one and a half story, north side Obear, between Penrose and Carter; \$500.

Gottlieb Hurnier, stable, 14x16 feet, south side Fassen, between Michigan and Compton; \$100.

A. Dietmeyer, dwelling, 27x50 feet, two story, west side Louisiana, between Shenandoah and Siders, \$5,500.

J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalme & Bro., alter store, north side Oilve, J. E. Kalmer, Murray, Oregon, Mo.; Second Vice-President, Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo.; Secretary, L. A. Goodman, Westport, Mo.; Treasurer, A. Nelson, Lebanon, Mo. The meeting adjourned has night.

17, 35,500.

18. Kaime & Bro., alter store, north side Olive, tween Fifteenth and Sixteenth, \$385.
Astive lmprovement Co., dwelling, 16x30 feet, or story, north side Kossuth, between Clay and all place, \$1,500.

Constant A. Perrot, dwelling, 16x44 feet; east is Minesots, between Poepping and Davis, \$800.

Maxwell & Crouse, belier-house, 18x25 feet, two bry, east side Eleventh, between Mulianphy & story, east side Eisveath, between Muliamphy & Case. \$200.

Phillip Feick, store and dwelling, 15x50 feet, two story, south side Cherokee, between Wisconsin and Illineis, \$1,560.

Wm. Kirsch, 17x51 feet, one story, west side Oregon, between Wyoming and Juniata, \$1,800.

J. W. Donnell, office, foundry and warehouse, 25 x127 feet, two and one-heif story, east side Sixth, between Popiar and Spruce, \$3,000.

Catharina Berg, fist, 15x85 feet, shree story, east side Nebraska, between Cherokee and Utah, \$2,-

000.

d. G. Quion, 27x50 feet, two story, north side indians, between Bidser an i Lynch, 52,000.

Mrs. W. C. Buchann, dwelling, 30x45 feet, two story, south side McPherson, between Boyle and Newstead, 57,150.

Mrs. C. Tairy, dwelling 14x66 feet First atreet, east side Frescott between Athlone and Hawthone, sats side Prescott between Athlone and Hawthone, \$1,000.
James R. Midcop, awailing 16x46 feet one and one-half story north side Kossuth between Red Bud and aurner, \$1,000.
Henry Older, stable SSx21 feet, one and one-half story west side Virginia between Merames and Bingham, \$200.
Mr. Meyor, fat 19x68 feet-three and one-half story, east side McNair between Gravots and Victor, \$3,100.
H. W. Mepham, fat 17x46 Teet, two story, north side Allen between Ohio and Ositiornia, \$2,500.
Standard Stamping Cer, stable, 30x44 feet, wo-story, south side Madison/obstween Second and Broadway, 3950.
Geo. Diedenhoven, dweiding 16x36 feet, one and one-half story, was side Madison/obstween Second

The following real estate conveyances were

recorded to-day: OTS 1 AND 2-city block 1725. Alongo P. Johnson and wife to Edw. Hadson, trussee-quitelaim deed.

NORFOLK AV. -25 ft., city block 3978.

Muchling & Hellweck Lumber Co. to Jos. NORFOLK AV.—25 ft., city block 3976, Mushing & Heilweck Lumber Co. to Jos. Fries—warranty deed.
HUMPHREY ST.—25 ft., city block 5115. Jas. S. Brady and wife to John G. O'Keete—warranty deed.
JEFFERSON AV.—40 ft., city block 1852.
Ernest W. Hoge and wife to H. Rudolph Hughesburg—warranty deed.
KING'S HigHWAY—75 ft., U. S. S. 1899.
Luther Babook to Mary Toll et al.—special warranty deed. John F. Coogan to Issac Jones, the builder, John B. Built a number of houses in this rapidly improving locality.

No. 4122 Lee avenue, a small frame with lot Striss froom P. Rodgers to Mr. Louis Peeper of Brooks, Ill., for \$750, who will move to the city.

Ponath & Brueggeman report the following value:

Goode avenue—Between North

Lo., who warranty deed.

John F. Coogan to Issac Jones, the builder, lot Striss from Louis Peeper of Brooks, Ill., for \$750, who will never two brick houses.

He has built a number of houses in this rapidly improving locality.

No. 4122 Lee avenue, a small frame with lot Striss froom P. Rodgers to Mr. Louis Peeper of Brooks, Ill., for \$750, who will move to the city.

Ponath & Brueggeman report the following value:

Goode avenue—Between North

Lo., who warranty deed.

Warrant and wife to Ephraim F. Owen-warranty deed.

2D ST -80 ft. in city block 693. Ephraim F. Owen to Jacob Fanst and wife-warranty deed.

ANGELICA ST. -25 ft. in city block 1.228.
Langiay Claston to May A. Heideman-Libraria Claston to May A. Heideman-Libraria Control of the contro quitelaim.

KING'S HIGHWAY-10.23 acres, United States sarvey \$217. Bernard H. Bradeck to St. Paul's German Evangelical Protestant Congregation-warranty deed.

STODDARD ST.-16 ft. 3 in. city block 979. Charles H. Gleason and wite, by trustee, to Edward J. Lonergan—trustee's ENROSE ST. -50 fs., city block 2578, Annie Heuterman to Aloys Gerst and wife PEMROSE ST. -50 fs., city block 2578, Annie Heuterman to Aloys Gerst and wife—warranty deed.

HO WARD ST. -2545., city block 649, and other property (one-third interest)—warranty deed.

BRI DOE St. -56 ft. 9 in. Frank Erskine, et al. 100 ft. 9 in. Frank Erskine, et al. 100 ft. 9 in. Frank Erskine, et al. 100 ft. 9 in. 100

Haven't You

"Noon Edition"

of the Post-Dispatch.

-Well, Now,

You HAVE

Seen It?

The

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The O'Nelli-Jor con washington, Dec. 9.—The O'Relli-Joy con-lest case came up before the Committee on Elections to-day, but the nearing of the case was postponed until next Tuesday. It is ex-pected that the committee will reach a

OFFICERS BLECTED.

ast Day's Proceedings of the Missour FULTON, Mo., Dec. 9.—The State Horti officers for the ensuing year: President, J. O. Evans of Kansas City; Vice-President, N. F.

Out of the Pen and in Again. Paris, Tex., Dec. 9.—A robbery of extraor-nary boldness was committed on the streets of this city last night. An old negro amed Dave Franklin from the Indian Ter

named Dave Franklin from the Indian Territory, who is quite wealthy, was here attending Federal court. He stopped at a boarding-house near the business part of the city. John Barber, a well-known negro, was boarding at the same place and had made the acquaintance of Franklin.

Last night Franklin went to a saloon and bought a pint of whisky, offering in payment a 130 bill. Barber was present and saw the old man's money. He at once offered to accompany him to his boarding-house. Soon afterward Franklin reported his loss. His statement is that Barber took him around the back way, evidently with the intention of getting him lost. When they had got pretty near the boarding-house Barber struck him, knocking him down and taking all of his money, amounting to \$160. The robber fled at once but was arrested and jalied to-day. roober hed at once but was arrested and jalied to-day.

Barber is a very black negro, about 6 feet in height, aged 24 or 25, and will weigh about 165 or 170 pounds. He has only been out of the pen a few months, where he was sent for burglary.

Alfred Peterson s Interment.

The remains of Mr, Alfred Peterson of Maineville, O., were interred in Calvary Cemetery Thursday. He died of pneumonia, induced by la grippe, in his 73d year. Mr. Peterson was born in Philadelphia and educated there, coming to St. Louis after his majority was attained. He was for many years a partner in the house of Peterson, Hawthorn & Co., and was a brother of Alexander Peterson. He married Miss Eudoxie Youliaire of this city, and removed to Cincinnatt some years ago, purchasing a farm upon which he resided until his death. His wife accompanyed the remains, and is at present visiting Mrs. Samuel A. Gaylord.

The rain of Friday night raised the water in the river seven-tenths of an inch. Water Commissioner Holman was very much pleased in consequence and ventured the opinion that there may not a water famine as the probabilities were that there would not be a further fall.

Carmensind's Relatives Deny.

The relatives of Mr. Charles Carmensind of 27 Shenandoah street, the old gentleman who yesterday told Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Estep a story about his ill treatment at the hands of his family, state that a recent accident has caused the old man to imagine a great many things that have no existence in fact.

A Farmer's Breach of Promise. prosperous farmer, aged 46 years, of Har a prosperous farmer, aged 46 years, of Har-vel Township, this county, has been called upon to pay Miss Lillie Wise, a maiden 17 years of are, \$1,000 in a breach of promise case, decided against him by the court.

The Injury Proved Serious. Delia Schilling, the 8-year-old daughter of Louis Schilling of 2000 John avenue, is seri-ously ill from the effects of a gunshot wound received in the leg on Nov. 2. She thought she had been struck with a stone by some one and no attention was paid to the wound.

Mortgage Redemption Law. Topeka, Kan., Dec. 6, -Supreme Court tolay decided that the new mortgage redemption law cannot apply to mortgages or con-

tracts made prior to the passage.

The court handed down no declaration in the cases pending involving the validity of the law or the Sheriff's fees. Miss LaBarge Succeeds Miss Butler.

"Olivette" will be the next opera pro-duced by the St. Louis Opera company, the first rehearsal having been held Tuesday last. Miss LaBarge will succeed Miss K ath ryn Butler as prima donna of the company, the latter having resigned. Mr. Sheldon and the Unemployed. Mr. W. L. Sheldon, the Ethical Society

Mr. W. L. Sheldon, the Ethical Society-lecturer, will devote his address this morn-ing at Memorial Hall to a discussion of the local labor situation. During the last fort-night he has addressed letters to the various employers of labor in the city to ascertain the number of the unemployed, the average reduction in wages, etc. His lecture will be based on the replies he has received. Collector at Peoria.

Galassumo, Ill., Dec. 9.—Postmaster A. J.
Ostrander returned from Washington, D. C.,
this morning, and in an interview said that
the President and Senitor Palmer had fixed
on Hon. John W. Hunter of Abingdon, as
Collector of Revenus for the Tenth Congressional District at Peoria. Flower Mission Christmas Distribution

All friends who are interested in the flower mission and its Christmas distribution to the hospitals and Poor-house are requested to meet at the sooms, 1118 Olive street, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 10 a. m. Single Tax Meeting.

MASCOUTAH, III., Dec. S.—A largely attended single tax meeting was held at the opera-house here to-night. The speakers were Hon, H. Martin Williams of St. Louis and Col. Nathaniel Nells of Belleville.

For Violating Postal Laws. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. S.—Post. Inspector Nichols has notified Chief Ins. Wheeler of the arrest at Mt. Pleasant, of Web Green, L. J. dordan and U. Rai violation of the postal laws.

# St Louis National Ban

## Capital, One Million Dollars.

Surplus and Circulation .....\$ 235,212.43

Deposits made up of Current Business Accounts only ..... 3,074,863.82 DIRECTORS

LSON, THOS. H. McKITTRICK, GAIUS PADDOCK, RR. JAS. M. NELSON, A. K. ROOT, JOHN

RICK, F. MITCHELL, J. B. M. KEHLOR, W. T. ANDERSON, JOHN SCULLIN,

A. K. ROOT, Vice-President W. E. BURR, JR., Cashier.

THIS BANK is prepared to act as Reserve Agent for National Banks, and to receive the business of responsible houses and individuals upon favorable terms, make collections promptly at moderate rates, discount approved commercial paper, and, in short, give proper attention to all branches of legitimate banking.

JULIUS S. WALSH, JOHN D. PERRY, JOHN SCULLIN, PRECK JONES, President, 1st Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres. Secretary.

L. C. NELSON,

303 N. Fourth Street, St. Louis. Capital.

\$2,500,000,00 DIRECTORS

THOS. T. TURNER.

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SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Open dally to a. m. to 3 p. m. On Mondays also from 5 p. m. to 7:30 p. m. to elve savings deposits.

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TROS. T. TURNER,

Capital and Surplus, S3,000,000.00 SI Principal Offices, N. W. COR. 4th AND LOCUST:

JOHN T. DAVIS,

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Investigates and Guarantees Titles to Real Estates Acts as Administrator, Guardian, Curator, Trustee, etc.

# Liberal Interest on Deposits.

ALIAS LORD RUTHERFORD.

Francis Titman Charged With Wife New York, Dec. 9.—An alleged scion of the British nobility was arraigned to-day in Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, charged by his pretty young wife with abando

The prisoner is Francis Titman, alias Lord Rutherford. He claims to have royal blood in his veins, and was arrested immediately after he had declared that he was about to return to England to take possession of a large fortune left him by a maternal uncle

after he had declared that he was about to return to England to take possession of a large fortune left him by a maternal uncle, an earl recently deceased.

If this story of the fortune proves true he will have to defend a suit for damages for allenating the affections of his Brooklya landlord's wife.

Titman and his wife came to this country about a year ago. They settled down in a partments at No. 355 st. Mark's place, Brooklyn. Titman newer soiled his hands with work, but lived in good style on remittances from England, sent, as he said, by his father. The St. Mark's place house is owned by George H. Fisher, who keeps a saloon on the ground floor. Fisher had married, just before the advent of Titman, Missleabella Caswell of Brooklyn. The landlord's family and the tenant's family were soon on very friendly terms. One day last November Mrs. Fisher told her husband she was going to visit her mother in Hempstead. Fisher sent a friend to follow her. She was joined at the railroad station by Titman and the pair went to Jamaica. There the husband's friend saw them enter a boarding-house together. Then he telephoned the news to Fisher. The latter hastened to Jamaica and found the couple in a bed-room in the boarding-house. Next day he brought a suit for divorce which has not yet been tried.

Titman and ars. Fisher, it is said, went to Boston, and nothing was heard from them until yesterday, when Titman returned to Borooklyn and called on his wife. He was in high spirits, and told her of his fortune awaiting him in England. She suspected, however, that he meditated more treachery towards her, and ceused his arrest. The alleged nobleman's wife says he has never told her any particulars relative to his Inmity. And she does not know from whom he received his remittances. She proposes to find out. He has contributed nothing to her support for months, she declares, but spent his money in presents for Mrs. Fisher. Why Litman news received his remittances except in the most general terms. Neither can anyone else explain it.

Dr. H. L. Henderson will lecture beform his association at 1510 Lafayette avenu-londay, the lith, at 7:30 p. m., on "Bat olds."

The English clarses will meet Wednesday night to study the common branches of reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing.

The members of the sewing class will have instruction in cutting and making winter dresses. Other sewing for machine or hand work can be brought from home. k can be brought from home.

le library effer good books for he
ling. It is open sunday afternoon to
amodate those who have no other time

PIRANCIAL

IAF

Connected by private wire with Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston and New York Stock, Cotton and Grain Exchanges, and execute orders in provisions, grain, cotton futures, also railroad stocks and bonds, either for cash or

on margin. Gaylord, Blessing & Co., 307 Olive Street,

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GEO. M. HUSTON & CO., Bonds and Stocks, 305 Pine St.

The Well-Known Pythian's Wife Passes

Mrs. Lucinda Ferthe, the estimable wife of

through her long filness her devoted hus-band watched tenderly at her bedside. Her

funeral will take place from her late resi-

Parlor suits, leather chairs and couches ockers, odd divans, wood top, and onyx tables, gilt chairs etc., at lowest prices for

oliday trade. Make selections early. Wm.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 9.-The circuit Court has ordered the Missouri, Kansas & Eastern road to vacate the County road through Boone County, which it uses for a roadbed, or else pay the county \$3,000.

Prufrock, 1104 and 1106 Olive street.

#### HIS CHANCES FAIR.

The Administration Now Feels Assured Hornblower Will Go Through.

MAY NOT BE CONFIRMED TILL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS, HOWEVER.

Understood the Republicans Will All Vote for the Nomination, and There Are at Least Twenty Democrats Who May Be ended Upon for Support-The Mis-

INGTON, D. C., Dec. 9 .- The President and members of his Cabinet are still working hard to secure a sufficient number of promtion of Mr. Hornblower as a Supreme Court istice. The matter is not likely to be disdoes come to the Sanate the administration feels very sure that he will be confirmed,

rstood that the Republicans will rally. There are at least twenty Demo ratic Senators who may be depended tipon o stand by the administration and Mr. Horn-

re is talk of a combination being made matter with the Missouri Senators, ho are working hard to defeat confirmation scott Harrison, who was recently ap-ted Collector of the port of Kansas City at the protest of the Missouri delega-Harrison is a brother of the ex-Presiand it is charged that he not only for his brother, but also for the Re-can candidate for Governor of Mis-

It is the opinion of everybody about the Senate that the Missouri Senators have an exceptionally strong case, and they can defeat Harrison's confirmation with nd they think if they based their claims sintly upon the non-confirmation of Mr. ornblower as well as they might not be so

Senator Murphy of New York is a member of the Commerce Committee, which has charge of the appointment of Harrison, and may expect reciprocity in the Hornblower matter upon the part of Senators Vest and

#### GOV. LEE'S FUTURE. Movement on Foot to Secure His Nom-

ination for the Senatorship. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Some of the Virginia

riends of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee residing here are counseling a move looking to providing a revolt in the Virginia Legislature against the caucus nomination of Thomas Martin for United States Senator, which, it is charged in certain quarters, was secured by im-

It is now believed, however, that Gen. Lee, when his attention is called to the matter, will not approve of the proposed step. He is represented as feeling greatly disappointed over his defeat, but he has always been a loyal party man, and those who are close enough to him to speak for him declare that he could not be induced to accept the senatorship as the result of a boil.

Gen. Lee's future is the subject of some speculation here. He has a large family but no fortune, and an omicer with a good salary attached would be welcome to him. It is thought likely that an appointment in the line of his talents will be tendered him. The President holds kim in very nigh esteem, and remembers with especial pleasure the fact that Gen. Lee was one of the most active of the Democratic leaders who wrested the Old hominton from the grasp of Mahone.

Chicago Mayoralty Campaign. VASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Congressman rburrow left for Chicago this afternoon a will be followed within a few days by the other Democratic Congressmen of that city.

other Democratic Congressmen of that city.
They go for the purpose of participating in the Mayoraity campaign in that city.
Mr. Durborrow said to-day that the Congressional delegation regarded the election as one of great importance, and felt it to be their duty to give the Democratic candidate all the assistance in their power. They think the result of the election may have an important bearing upon the senatorial election in 1895, when Senator Cullom's successor will be chosen. Mr. Durborow says that ordinarily the Democratic majority in the city is about 15,000, and while they feel that the prospect is good and they have a strong candidate, the times are so unsettled and there is so much uncertainty about the vote of the unemployed that they would not be excusable in falling to take all proper precautions possible to insure success.

National Farmers' Congress. TOPEDA, Kan., Dec. 9.-Walter N. Allen,

ninent Kansas Populist, left Topeka this

afternoon en route to Savannah, Ga., to atafternoon en route to Savannah, Ga., to attend the National Farmers' Congress, which meets there next Tuesday. Allen is one of the Kansas delegation of Populists sent to capture the convention.

The President of the congress is Farmer A. W. Smith, who is the Republican who was defeated by Lewelling for Governor. The Kansas Populists in the delegation have been instructed to chop off Farmer Smith's head.

Appointed Presiding Judge. JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 9.-A. W. Gorrell was to-day appointed presiding judge of the Clark County Court, vice D. N. Lapsley, re-

As a Republican Organ ABILENE, Kan., Dec. 9.—The Hope (Kansas) Dispatch has been purchased by A. S. Phillips

LIVE STOCK MEN.

#### al Session of the National Associatio

at Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9 .- The final ses sion of the National Live Stock Exchange was held to-day. The question of responsi lity of commission men when stock is sold ader a mortgage came up in the shape of a resolution by J. W. Broderick of St. Louis. The resolution instructed the Executive

ifttee to appeal the first case of this nd in which there was \$5,000 or more in-plyed to the Supreme Court of the United ind in which there was \$5,000 or more in-object to the Supreme Court of the United tates.

The regulations governing the relations of richanges engaged the attention of the con-ention most of the session. Two resolu-ions were offered to increase the power of he National Exchange, but were defeated firer spirited contests.

The convention has adopted the resolution alling for an ante-morter inspection of logs at the scales instead of at the packing-louses. The regulation is made by the Gov-ernment.

ment. telegram from J. H. Campbell of Fort with Tex., saking for admission for Fort with into the Exchange was received last ht, but no action was taken on the

It was agreed that the next convention hall be held at St. Louis next year, the Excutive Committee to fix the date. The convention then adjourned.

Care of the Sick Room

Miss Robin, Superintendent of the Training for Nures at St. Luke's Hospital, will

DAILT AND SUNDAY, 15 CENTS A WEEK.

The trouble in that crack military organisation, the Drummond Guards, seems to be increasing in bitterness. Capt, Langton persists in his determination not to retire under fire, and the men who are opposed to him declare they will not drill under him.

On Friday night Capt. H. H. Hinton made an official investigation of the matter. About thirty-five of the members were present in the company quarters, and Capt. Hinton called each one aside and asked him whether he was in favor of retaining Capt. The trouble in that crack military organi-

the company quarters, and Capt. Hindon called each one aside and asteed him whether he was in favor of retaining Capt. Langton or not. Capt. Hinton remised to announce how the politing resulted but members who personally asked the capt man how he "voted," say that there were twenty-two in favor of getting a new Captain and only eight who supported Capt. Langton, Capt. Hinton says he will simply report the facts to the Colonel without any recommendations whatsoever, but Capt. Hinton is also know to capt. Langton in favor of getting a new Captain and only eight who supported Capt. Langton, however, does not look at it that way. His friends say that the fully in tended to resign, but when he found that certain members were industriously circulating a petition asking to the content of the captain's removal. How that can be accomplished is removal. How that can be accomplished in the company of the content of the

THE SANTANDER DISASTER. Narrative of a Young Englishman Who

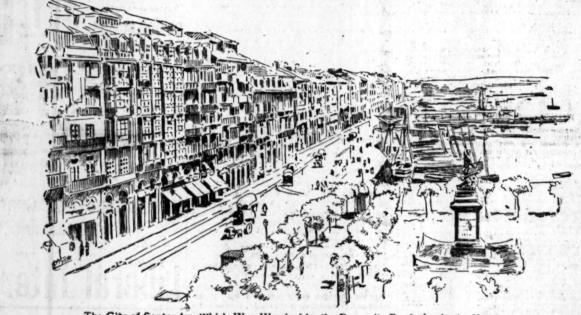
rom the London Daily Graphic One of the many sad features in connec tion with the blowing up of the dynamite steamship Cabo Machichaco at Santander We Solicit Rent Collections.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE R. E. CO., 8th and Locust Sts.

day evening, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Ferbile had been sick for months, and all o'clock to-morrow atternoon. Mr. Fertile is.
Past Chancellor Commander of Paragon
Lodge Knights of Pythias, Secretary and
Treasurer of Esdowment Rank, Captain of
Star Division, Uniformed Rank, and holds
various other Pythian positions. In fact he
is one of the most popular Knights of Pythias
in the city, and his many friends extend him
their sincere sympathy in his sad affliction.

rushed to the window when a heavy book-case, close to where we had been sitting, fell down into the room, followed by a wall behind it. We then went in search of Mme. de T., and found her in a bedroom with her two children, the room terribly broken up, and one side of it fallen into the garden.

"The children were unhurt, but Mme. de T. was badly injured from the falling "This morning (Sunday) there was a scare that the fire had caught the barracks, where was a large quantity of gunpowder stored, so every one rushed out to the open spaces lest they should be buried under their houses. We was the loss of life to many of the would-be rescuers. The Captain of the transatiantic liner Alphonso XIII. two others next to it, caught fire and blazed went off in a steam launch, which was manned by officers and nearly all the ship's



The City of Santander, Which Was Wrecked by the Dynamite Explosion in the Harbor.

crew, for the purpose of assisting in the attempt to save the burning vessel. The fortunately the wind was blowing away from the house, and the fire did not reach it. R. the explosion, and was destroyed with all

We are permitted to publish the following We are permitted to publish the following interesting extract from a private letter, dated Santander, 4th and 5th of November": "I am writing to say that we are all safe, but we have had a verry narrow escape. E. and O. and myself were at the house of Don E. de T., when, between 4 anc 5 o'clock, we heard a dreadful noise, saw a wall fall down and a red glare appear, and heard a great a dreadful respectively.

happened, came home along the quar, where he met crowds of people running and shrieking and others carrying dead bodies. Mother had remained at home, at the other end of the town, where there was a great noise and rumbling windows and doors were blown. rumbling, windows and doors were blown open and things thrown off the shelves, so she concluded that an earthquake was tak-ing place. Mrs. S. and her children had a miraculous escape, as they were literally blown from one room through the wall into

"When the fires first broke out the people seemed paralyzed, and nothing done to ex tinguish the flames; then all became occupied in removing the dead and wounded. To-day there are funerals going on in every direct tion, and instead of 250 deaths as was at fire reported, there are now said to be many hundreds, besides some thousands

furniture was thrown out upon the bridge and a stream played upon it until the flames were extinguished. In the mean time teams had continued to crowd the bridge from the East St. Louis side until the big bridge was blocked from the approach in Illinois to within a few hundred yards of St. Louis. After the fire was extinguished Mr. Lammert of the Lammert company appeared upon the scene and stated that the furniture was worth \$1,000; but was valued at more, it having been the bedroom suit, wardrobe, cheffonier



wagons which caught fire about a quarter of school for Nurse at st. Lake's Hospital, will deliver a free course of lectures to ladies at Third Baptist Church on Grand avenue, opposite Washington avenue, on the "Care of the Sick Room," The first lecture will be given on next Wednesday afternoon at 3 "clock. The course is under the auspices of the Physical Culture Club. "The first notification the driver of the wagon had was from a boy who called to him that the Physical Culture Club."

wagons were jammed against light buggles nearly to East St. Louis. In front of him the approaching teams were in the same condition and for a time it looked as if there would be a stampede of horses. Word had been sent to the engine-house near the bridge, but on account of the jam great difficulty was experienced in running a line of hose from Third street to the burning wagon. The farming a fame into a fame by the little breeze.

# The Great Retail Sale

Of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing at Cost of Production

THOUSANDS have taken Advantage of it and Obtained the Greatest Value they ever had in fine Tailor-Made Clothing.

# Ask Your\_\_\_ Friends and Neighbors

And see how well they are pleased.

CALL AT ONCE and see the Elegant Men's Suits and Overcoats we sell at \$10.00 to \$13.50, sure to please the most fastidious. Retailers' Prices \$20.00 to \$30.00.

First-class Men's Suits and Overcoats for hard wear at \$4.50 to \$9.00. Retailers' Prices \$9.00 to \$15.00. BOYS' SKATING COATS and VESTS at \$3.50 and \$4.50.

# OVERCOATS AT 75 CENTS

805 Washington Avenue.

SCHMITZ & SHRODER, Wholesale Manufacturers.

Open Saturdays Until 10:80.

Retailers' Prices \$7.50 and \$10.00.

# s Your Brain in a Stew!

New Ideas FOR Advertising?

We make a business of furnishing illustrations for this purpose, and can assist you in preparing attra-

NEWSPAPERS, CATALOGUES, ETC.

NEW COAL CONTRACT AWARDED. Death of Miss Eliza Galloway-County

Collections-Alton Items. ALTON, Ill., Dec. 9. -At a meeting of the contract for turnishing coal to the schools of Gossran & Co., at the rate of 7 cents per ushel. D. Maher, to whom the contract had formerly been awarded, declined to

Miss Eliza Galloway died at Rocky Fork, near this city, last night. The burial will take place to-morrow afternoon.

The County Collector's books at Edwardsville show the total tax charged to Alton to be \$89, 893.59, with back taxes amounting to \$1,219.06.
Messrs. Thos. Noisn of this city and J. W. and L. J. Githert of St. Louis have leased a building on East Second street and will seen start to manufacture candles of every description.

Deputy Sheriff Volbracht to-day took Miss Lizzie Krug to the insane asylum at Anna. The unfortunate young lady was adjudged insane by the County Court on Thursday.

Liss Fannie Brawner of Washington. D. C. 14 Miss Eliza Galloway died at Rocky Fork, nate young lady was adjudged insane by the County Court on Thursday.

\[ \] iss Fannie Brawner of Washington, D. C., is visiting Miss Roberts Burbridge.

\[ Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reid of Chicago are the Guests of Miss H. N. Haskell at Monticello Sembary. Miss Farrer Smith of New York City is visiting Mrs. W. L. Sparks of Frospect street.

\[ Mrs. Word of Frospect street. Academy. Davenport, 10. has been secured a drill-master at the Misstern Military Academy. Davenport, 10. has been secured a drill-master at the Misstern Military Academy. Davenport, 10. has been secured a drill-master at the Military Academy. The Military Mili

From Texas Siftings.

Several of our contemporaries recently pre dicted a cold wave which failed to material ize. This is not like the four hunters who

ize. This is not like the four hunters who fired simultaneously at a rabbit. The rabbit kept on running, whereupon the hunters asked all together: "I wonder who missed that time?" "What will be the ultimate result of the war in Brasil?" asks an exchange. One result will be a rise in the price of coffee; but as to which party will win, that is as difficult to answer as the question: "If a man and a half, at one or two cats and a half, how many cats and a half will he hit in a month and a half?"

When you see a small boy chasing a burn.

and a haif?"

When you see a small boy chasing a bumblebee you will know when you hear him yell that he has caught the bumblebee. The little silver boy from the West has caught in President Cleveland a bumblebee with a stinger as long as a barber's pole.

A German's suggestion as to how to catch wild lions is very valuable. The Desert of Sahara is composed of lions and sand. Sift all the sand carefully through a sieve and the lions will remain in the sieve. Then you have got them.

Arithmetic and Criticism.

Layman: "Indeed you did."
Poet: "I thought you hadn't read it."
Layman: "I haven't—only heard you aik."

St. Louisans to Be Treated to a Unique The recent Musical Congress field in Phila-delphin has decided to procure their musical instruments at the Globs, northwest corner Franklin avenue and Seventh street, with \$4 boys' suits and overcoats and above.

## **USE POND'S EXTRACT**

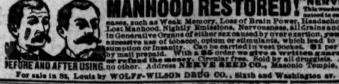
gering by the garden gate again aroused PILES that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if BURNS it's very bad you must change your diet SORE

SORES Headache

ALL

PAIN

and perhaps take some distasteful drug BRUISES -the doctor will tell you what-but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with WOUNDS POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will cer- THROAT tainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes. POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.



MANHOOD RESTORED

Trying to Define the Line of Difference Between Them.
A critic, who was recently asked to define the line between artist and amateur, stated that an amateur's stetches were labored and unit an amateur's sketches were labored and finished up to invite favorable criticism, while the artist's sketches were broad and unfinished, suggesting much to himself only, says the Art Amateur. Could not the dividing line be better defined? The amount of time spent on a sketch often depends upon opportunity.

spent on a sketch often depends upon opportunity.

When the time is not needed elsewhere, one quite able to sketch in the boildest, most rapid style may prefer to go on and produce a picture, trusting to the inspiration of the present rather than that of the future, and to vision rather than to memory. If something greater is to be subsequently developed from the work, it will be no less suggestive because of its finished character.

It may not be easy to define the dividing line between artists and amateurs, but it is easy to point out a well-recognized one that is identical with it—the one that is drawn between poets and mere writers of verse.

DR. SNYDER'S CURE FOR

**CUTS** 

Catarrh

AND

AFTER

DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theater, CH Detention from Business. C dren Cured in from two for weeks. Adults Cured in for two to five months. NO PAY UNTIL CURED Single Rupture, \$25 Double Rupture, \$35

Our Automatic Hever-Silp Truss, Satisfaction Guarante

H. S. JONES, M. D., NAMA

House: Daily, 8 to 13 a. m. to 14 a. m. to 14 a. m. to 15 a. m. to

furderous Dr. Meyer and His Willing Wife.

ecomplice Muller Tells the Story of the Poisoning Conspiracy.

FAILURE TO GET A CORPSE LED TO BRANDT'S MURDER.

Part in the Tragedy-As Cruel and Unrelenting as the Heavy Villain in the Real Drams-A Young Physician Easily Hoodwinked - A Startling Statement on the Witness Stand.

YORK, Dec. 9.-Carl Muller, alias August Wimmers, alias Otto C. Stein, alias Carl Kirfel, is the informer in the Meyer case, which Dr. Henry F. C. Meyer and his wife re being tried for killing Ludwig Brandt by ins of poison for the purpose of getting session of the insurance on his life. While r. Meyer and his wife are indicted for this pecific crime there is good reason to believe nat he poisoned at least five persons—his first wife, his own child, Henry Gildeman or Chicago, Ludwig Brandt in New York and an alleged wife in Toledo. It is believed that he had begun to poison, with the view of killing, his second wife, Gildeman's widow, in Chicago; Mary Nelss, a servant, at South Bend, Ind.; an old man in Chicago.

Miller is a stocky built man with a short breed fear, surrounded with a short of dark

oad face, surrounded with a shock of dark brown hair and short bushy whiskers parted in the middle. He is about 5 feet 5 inches in the middle. He is about a rect including the middle. His eyes are bright with a sparkle which, brought out by the shadow at the outer corners, gives almost a laughing expression to the upper part of his face. His eyebrows are brown and well arched and leave a space between the eyes. Out of the bare spot springs a little nose with just enough arch to escape being snub. His shoulders are round, his hands chubby, his feet are short and thick. His row is the index of the whole figure, short sharp angle in the middle in the style of what is known as a widow's peak. He began by saying his name was and that at times he had assumed the names spoken of above. He is 34 years old and was a school teacher in Germany, where he was born. He has been in this country since 1887. Preferring to make money without laboring for it he devised a scheme to swindle Western farmers. Advertising, as a young girl who wanted a hus

band, he received many replies and by this ndence managed to dray hard earned lars from the pockets of many a farmer. But even then he learned how true it is that the way of the transgressor is hard. An unreasonable postal agent visited him one day and that night he slept on a board bed in the Cook County Jail in Chicago. There it was he met Meyer, Ludwig Brandt, the alleged im of the conspiracy, and Gustave Hein-Baum, whose name Brandt afterward LAID THE FIRST STONE.

ere it was also that the first stone was the plot which he claimed put one man in his grave and placed two other perons on trial for their lived. Mulier was ent to the Joliet Prison, and after serving

stand Muller said:

"Meyer asked me if I wanted to go into that insurance company scheme. I told him no, I didn't want to get into any more trouble. He asked me if I had seen Baum in prison and how be looked. I told him he looked bad, Baum gave the name Peter C. Barker at the prison. Meyer said, 'I was with my wife to Joliet Prison to see him' and that he had been writing letters to Baum in prison. I had seen these letters, and he said Baum could come out and come out to see him in three months. I asked him for \$2 and he gave it to me. At another time Meyer later I returned the \$2. The next time he head way and I looked at him and remembered and I said, 'Yes, I know Brandt.' I knew him in jail. A few days later I returned the \$2. The next time he met Meyer Brandt was with him. He said Baum mad been arrested in Cincinnati. Later Meyer said Baum was very sick and he intended to have some one impersonate him and become insured.

"In Turtherance of this plan he went to see Baum and afterwards with his wife he went to Germany, whare he saw Baum's parents and learned much of the man's history.

Was."

"Brandt suffered much after March 25 and was son auseated that he wanted me here to do something, for him. Meyer totold him he would do something for him. Meyer totold him he would do something for him. Meyer totold me he would do something for him. Meyer totold me he would do something for him. Meyer totold me he would do something for him. Meyer totold me he would do something for him. Meyer totold me he would do something for him. Meyer totold me he would do something for him. Meyer totold me he would do something for him. Meyer totold me he would do something for him. Meyer totold me he would do something for him. Meyer totol mean to do something for him. Meyer totol me he would do something for him. Meyer totol me he would do something for him. Meyer totol me he would do something for him. Meyer totol me he would do something for him he suffering. After while, Meyer totol me he would do something for him he sufferi prison: I had seen these letters, and he said Baum could come out and come out to see him in three months. I asked him for \$2\$ and he gave it to me. At another time Meyer asked me if I knew Brandt. A man came in the back way and I looked at him and remembered and I said, 'Yes, I know Brandt.' I knew him in jail. A few days later I returned the \$2. The next time he met Meyer Brandt was with him. He said Baum had been arrested in Cincinnati. Later Meyer said Baum was very sick and he intended to have some one impersonate him and become insured. "In furtherance of this plan he went to see Baum and afterwards with his wife he went to Germany, where he saw Baum's parents and learned much of the man's history. When next Muller and Meyer met the latter said a man named Steffen had come from Germany with him and would help him to swindle insurance companies."
"What did Meyer say to you about this plan?"
"He said that Baum was out of the way

"He said that Baum was out of the way and we could go on with the scheme. He said... I have spent all my money getting Brandt insured under the name of Baum. Brandt is to play sick so that folks round think he is safe. Then I can buy a corpse and play it off for Baum and get the insur-ance."

The attorney aske "Did he tell you in what companies he heard insured?"
"Meyer said he ha insured Brandt as Baum in the Montreal, Washington, New York and Etna Life Insurance Cos., for \$5,500. He said Brandt must hire a place as Baum, be sick as Baum and pretend to die as Baum. He said he could find a sick man, a consumptive who could not live long, put him in a fint and when he was dead call him Ba um and get the insurance."

HE LIKED THE SCHEME.

'What did you say?" "I told him I liked that scheme best. He ranted to go to New York to do the work igh I told him it would be cheaper and

er meeting Meyer said his wife tranother meeting Meyer said his wife d been married to Brandt under the name Baum and she was going to New York to e with Baum as his wife until the swindle is worked, when she would collect the in-rance money. By agreement Muller met yer on Feb. 23. Muller agreed to come to city with Brandt, who as Baum was to

city with Brandt, who as Baum was to at a fint here.

'What else did he say to you?''

'He showed a package of antimeny and other of morphine. I asked him what he atted with that. He said Brandt was to be desich. Antimony was to be sprinkled his food to make him sick and vomit. He at me that if Hrandt wouldn't take it he at to be made to take it. He told me to put title sugar with it, as antimony was best at way.''

BORGIAS.

broker and Meyer bought two tickets over the Erie road for New York for \$32. We met at the Erie Road for New York for \$32. We met at the Erie Road faul Dr. Meyer's wife were there. Meyer gave me \$40 in cash and told me to take Brandt to New York and do as he wanted me to."

The preclous pair came to this city and stopped at the Cosmopolitan Rotel. Next day they looked for a flat and located at No. \$20 East Thirteenth street. Dr. Meyer arrived on March 6 and with his wife stopped at the Morton House, where Muller met them. Meyer and his wife visited the flat. Then Meyer and his wife visited the flat. Then Meyer and his wife took up their residence there, Mrs. Meyer passing as Mrs. Baum.

"What was Meyer's me \$40 in cash and told me to take Baum.

"What was Meyer's bought two tickets over the Erie Rote Told to San Cash and told me to take Baum.

"What was Meyer's next move?"

LOOKING FOR A SICK MAN. "He said we must find a sick man, so one day he went to Bellevue Hospital. Meyer told the gate-keeper he wanted to look for a sick man, but was not allowed to go in.

told the gate-keeper he wanted to look for a sick man, but was not allowed to go in. Turning round Meyer pointed across the street and said: 'There is a dispensary, the very place to get a sick man for our work. for the people who go there are very poor.''' 'Did you go there?''

"Yes, Meyer talked with a young man of Myears who looked as if he was dying of consumption. After a while Meyer left him and he said: 'This man is no use to us, for he has his parents.' Then we went back to the flat. Brandt and Mrs. Meyer were there.''

Meyer told them he could not get a sick man and feared they would nave to give up the scheme and go back to Chicago. She was lying on the bed when Meyer said this, the witness continued. ''She became very angry and began to cry, saying she would not go back to Chicago. 'The plan has cost us too much,'she said, 'toback out of and we must go on and get the money back.' She then counted up what had been spent by them, including the cost of the trip to Germany. Meyer and Brandt tried to induce her to return to Chicago, Brandt saying he was tired of being sick and didn't want to take any more antimony, but she couldn't be coaxed and at last Brandt saic: 'All right, I'll go ahead taking it and become sicker. For the first time Mrs. Meyer looked embarrassed. She blushed and busied herself fixing her wrap, the better to hide her confusion. Every one was looking at her and she didn't appear to enjoy her pusition.''

"Then what did Mr. Meyer do?"

"He suggested that Brandt take croton oil. He wrote a prescription for it and bought it filmself at a drugstore on Seventh avenue, near Forty-second street. It was sizned for Otto C. Stein, M. D., the same name I used when I and Brandt registered at the Cosmopolitan.'

"What rext"

"Wheyer went out to find a young doctor

otto C. Stein, M. D., the same name I used when I and Brandt registered at the Cosmopolitan."

"What next?"

"Meyer went out to find a young doctor who could be fooled. He found Dr. Minden at No. 8 St. Mark's place. He learned that Minden was learning to practice by going in and asking for a loan as a doctor in need. Then he sent Brandt to the doctor, who gave him medicine for dysentery."

"Did Brandt take the medicine?"

"No. It was thrown away, but the bottles kept to fool Dr. Minden when he called." Muller's recital of the visits of Minden to Brandt was not different from the accounts that have been published. Minden finally said there was no hope for Brandt. Meyer then made an endeavor to secure a corpse, but couldn't. The following note, which it is claimed was sent to Minden to make him believe Brandt had taken the medicine, was shown to the witness:

Dh. Minden-I don't feel better from the medicine. There is no sign to amoy me but blood. I can't sleep at night. Shall I use the powderyet, or mily you give me some other medicine?

[Signed]

Jos. BAUM.

Although Muller said he was familiar with Brandt's writing, he could not read the scrawl or identify it. The prosecuting attorneys could not decipher it, but Mr. Brooke did after some effort. To some of the jury who were puzzled by the wording, Muller said Brandt was a well-educated man, but had written the note that, way purposely. Dr. Meyer, said Muller, often talked with him in March, 1892, about his schemes. One plan was to report Brandt's death to some strange doctor after Dr. Minden should have been treating him under the name of Baum. The strange doctor would not know that the corpse was not the body of Brandt, allas Baum.

"How are you going to get a corpse?"

"How are you going to get a corpse?

water, in the street, at the Morgue," is what Dr. Meyer replied.
"But how will you get the body into the "I brought a big trunk with me from Chi-"But you can't get a corpse into a trunk; it will be so stiff." A body is stiff only forty-eight hours after death; then it gets limber again." is what Meyer replied.

At this time sirs. Meyer was known as Mrs. Baum and Dr. Meyer was known as Wm. Baum and Dr. Meyer was known as Wm.

And Muller said:

Sent to the Joilet Prison, and after serving the months was released. He went back to chicago and on June 1, 1891, found Meyer at 1811 Center street, where Meyer was practicing as a doctor. He was introduced to Mrs. Meyer.

In making his revelations on the witness stand Muller said:

"He said: "It is antimony."

Baum and Dr. Meyer was known as Wm. Reuter.

"I noticed five or six days before March 26 that Meyer was giving Brandt something out of a bottle. He would unbutton his coat as he went into Brandt's room and button it upon his way out. The principle of the principle of the way of the principle of the pri

BRANDT'S DEATH.

In the same caim and well satisfied tone
Muller chirped out his story of Brandt's
death. "It was in the flat about 11 o'clock in the evening of March 30. Meyer and I,'
Muller continued, "were in the kitchen

in the evening of March 30. Meyer and I,"
Muller continued, "were in the kitchen.
Brandt was lying in bed in the little back
room. He called to Meyer: 'Raise me for
awhile, then I want to go to sleep.' Meyer
raised him out of the bed and sat him up.
Brandt breathed hard five or six times and
died. Meyer put the body to bed and asked
me to report the death to Dr. Minden. I started at five minutes past
with me. Meyer had gone out—skipped. He
told me first that when Dr. Minden and the
undertaker had gone I should raise the
window shade a handsbreadth. Minden put
an instrument on Brandt's chest and listened. Mrs. Meyer was in the kitchen. She
talked with Minden, then she went home.
Soon the undertaker went in alone. Meyer
was still out in the street. After the undertaker had put the body on ice and gone
away I raised the curtain a little and Meyer
Came back."
"What did he say?"
"Never would a case be found against
him. We must say nothing about it—Mrs.
Meyer said nothing. Meyer said: 'If the
police get onto the scheme I will say I never
lived in New York and if you and Mirs. Meyer
are arrested you shall say only. 'I don't
want to say anything' so the New York
police can't find out anything," Mr. Brooke
objected to Muller's testimony about
Brandt's physical condition before Meyer began to give him deadly doses, but Justice
Barrett allowed it.
Muller said that Brandt seemed healthy
and strong. He was 5 feet 7 inches tail,
slight build, rather thin. Was he active?
Yes, he made the fire in the stove in the flat.
He ats and drank heartilly.

"How long?"
"And after that?"
"And after that?"

"And after that?"

"He looked red in the face and had pimples
and complained that he had pains niso; yes,
he was nervous also."

to take it. He told me to put
the fit, as antimony was best
nimony and he gave me the
Then we went to a ticket
in Minden's death certificate. He thought

the insurance companies might protest that
the man must have been sick when insured.
Nevertheless Neyer and his wife went away
together and notified the insurance company
that wirs. Neyer's husband was dead. Meyer
brought back a lot of blanks on which he
explained were to be written statements by
the physician, the undertaker, a friend who
knows him well and the one who claims the
money. Muller said he filled out the blanks
and sent them to the insurance companies
when they had been signed by Nrs. Meyer
(alias Baum), Dr. Minden and the undertaker.

"Where did you bury Brandt?" asked Lawyer McIntyre.

"In a Brooklyn cemetery," Muller replied.

"Who went to the funeral?"

"Mrs. Meyer and I."

"Where was Dr. Meyer?"

"Hiding."

"Do you know where he was?"

1878. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING,

"Mrs. Meyer and I.

"Where was Dr. Meyer?"

"Hiding."

"Do you know where he was?"

"No; he never showed up when any one was at the flat."

Muller told of the visit of Notary Tierney of the Washington Insurance Co. on Saturday after the funeral and how Dr. Meyer joilted him with Brandt's cleverness, how he spoke a grent many languages, and how on the day of his death ne had asked for twenty grains of morphine. Mr. Tierney told Mrs. Meyer that if she would call on the following Tuesday she would find a check waiting for her.

"I called on them the following Tuesday and we three went to the office of the Washington Insurance Co. Meyer stayed outside and asked me to go in with his wife. I did so. She gave the policy to the President of the company and he gave her acheck for \$3,000. We went right out and Mrs. Meyer gave the check to her husband. He put it in his pocket, but looked surprised. Meyer told me that evening that he had the check cashed. His landlord had identified him at the bank. Meyer gave me \$750 and said: "If all the insurance companies pay as easy as that I will get all the money without any trouble. I have no more use for you and you may go back to Chicago.' I went."

Muller soon heard from Meyer. Before he from Meyer. He called at 190 Twelfth stree and found Mrs. Meyer. "I soon met Meyer in the street. He was dressed the same as in New York, but his beard was shaved off. His beard was twice as long as mine. Meyer told me that the Mutual Life insurance had found out that the whole business was crocked. Some man in that company had found Meyer's card in some of Brandt's clothes. As soon as he heard his name mentioned in the Mutual Life company Meyer ran away to Chicago. Now he wanted to start a saloon in Detroit. He thought he could not be found there. He said he was scared. He wanted me to sell out the stuff in his house, 331 Center street, Chicago, at any price, because he was afraid to go back to it." Muller went to the house the next day and couldn't get in because Meyer had given him the wrong key. After two trips to Detroit Muller finally sold the furniture for \$70, of which \$20 remained to be handed to Meyer. Muller told of seeing Meyer in the Stevens House, Chicago, a week before he was arrest, July 12, 1898. "He told me he would be arrested and the case would come up, but before he would be tried he would take poison, because if they took Brandt's body up they would find an ounce of arsenic in it."

"Did you get a reward from the police?"
"What did you do for it?"
"What did you do for it?" and found Mrs. Meyer. "I soon met Meye

"What did you do for it?"
"Hocated Meyer at 123 Clifton street, De-

troit."
"Did you come to this city and tell the Dis-trict Attorney about it?"
"Yes."
"And you were told you would not be pros-ecuted if you would tell the truth?"
"Yes."

A FRIEND'S TRIBUTE

Written on the Death of the Late Capt. Ben Finney. The following tribute to the memory of

ate Capt. Ben Finney was written by Mr journalism the young poet became one of the many proteges of Capt. Finney, whose de-light was to direct young ambition and encourage profitable reading and study. In later years Mr. Reedy was a close and admir ing friend of Capt. Finney, on whose death

ig friend of Capt. Finney, on whose de wrote the following:

Ben Finney dead! That heart grown cold, Which warmed to all of human mould, And beat in rythm with all harmonies Of life, and feit those vague infinities. Of sympathy with future, present, past, And all that they contain from first to last—That heart a treasure-house of love nutoid! That heart so true, so soft, so large, so bold. Death ne'er such another did'st thou hold. Within thy icy grasp, since Judea saw Thy triumph over God on Golgotha.

Empty those hands that well might wearled be, With giving and with doing deeds of charity; Nay, in thy pallid palms thon bearest away. The very gifts bestowed, that thou mayst lay Them as thy claim upon an awful God To charity from Him, whose scarlfying rod On man such wounds indicted. He Soothed them with baim of true humanity, And dared condemn the Divine crueity. Those hands have gifts of goodlier deeds

That mighty brain, that so miraculous gave, And still retained, thoughts high and grave, And fair and sweet—must it now go Into the dark, extinguished? Oh, not so. It must meet somewhere in immensities Of space, its mates, Shakespeare and Sephoc Bayard reproachiess. Sydney grandly brave, And Epictetus that sublimest slave, And Angelo who the greatest chisel drave. Only among the greatest and the best Can his fine spirit find its earned rest.

Death, could at theu not from all that grows In this wide world from end to end, Pluck something other than this human rose— Rare Ben, choice spirit, kindest friend! W. M. R

IN OLD AGE.

Gustave Von Heuser's Expectations From the Austrian Government. MASCOUTAH, Ill., Dec. 9 .- Gustave Von Heuser, an old and well-known citizen of Mascoutah is in a fair way to recover a snug sum of money loaned by his grandfather to the Austrian Government upwards of a half century ago. Von Heuser has been unsuc-cessful in a business way here and the inage. The amount about to be paid out by the government is very large, but there are a number of heirs in this country, and Europe who will come in for a share of the wealth.

IS A PHYSICAL WRECK. Sad Story of Lena Reid, a Victim of

Man's Perfidy. Lena Reid, a young woman, 24 years old. was found lying in the alley between Olive and Pine streets and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. She was nearly dead from exposure and was removed to the City Dispensary, where Dr. Alex Jordan revived her and sent her to her home at Third and Wash streets. The girl ran away from her home at Shelbina, No.. some years ago with a main named George deld, who, it is alleged, brought her here and caused her to lead a life of shame for his support. Three years ago she gave birth to a child. She is now a physical wreck.

Noonday Club Candidates.

The Noonday Club, whose elegant quarters are located in the Security Building, holds its annual election Saturday, bolds its annual election Saturday, Dec. 16. Polls open at 9 a. m. and close at 2 p. m., then fifteen minutes later the annual meeting will be held. This is the ticket on the club sinte: For President, Joseph Franklin; Vice-Presidents, Wm. Hill Lee, L. D. Dozler, Alex G. Cochran; Treasurer, Wm. H. Thompson; Secretary, W. C. McCreery; Governors, Daniel G. Taylor and Festus J. Watte.

#### QUEEN OF VOODOOS.

She Is Expected Soon to Visit St.

QUEER ORGIES CARRIED ON BY THE VOODOO SECT.

The Accredited High Priest for St. Louis a fix Foot Haytian Known as "Gumbo"-Peculiar Manner in Which the Existence of the Society Became Known Here.

St. Louis is to entertain a royal visitor be ween Christmas and New Year's. Her Majesty, the Queen of Voodoo, will be the guest of her mystic followers. She comes here, it s said, from New Orleans, her chief city. It will be her first visit if the information the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH has obtained is as

reliable as it appears,
The Queen of Voodoo is a large coffee-colored woman, a Creole of Haytlan extraction on the mother's side. The negroes of Hayti come direct from Africa and maintained their African mysticism generation after generation. The queens, the high priests and the true Voodoo doctors are born to their

Voodoo worship is older than the Christian religion. The snake is the chief deity. Anything that crawls is a lesser deity. The Voodoo queen is in reality the chief high priestess. From her the priests receive their power and their knowledge. From them the doctors get their anthority and their art, so reveal the secrets of voodoo is to merit death.

A six-foot negro named Gumbo, a bluegum and a Haytian who has lived in Louisi. ana since boyhood is the accredited high priest to St. Louis, the SUNDAY POST-DIS-PATCH has been told. He pretends to be a deckhand and does work some in traveling up and down the river, but it is said that he has abundance of money and need not work at all. He wears a colored turban under a soft hat, and when the negroes meet him on the street they bow to him as to one in authority. and before that in August. On these occain by the initiated in a cellar of an old house in the neighborhood of the "Eighth Street Yard.

These orgies, it is stated, occur quarterly and on the same day in all parts of the world where voodoo worshippers abound. Their participants are mostly all before-the-war negroes and more particularly those from ouisiana. But some younger negroes have been revealed the secrets of late years, probably to keep the mysteries from dying out. These negroes have to enter a novitiate. must be scourged with whips, they They must be scourged with whips, they must drink loathsome decoctions. They must pass through several preparatory stages. They must yield up self to the dictates of the high priest. Some white men are said to have become initiates of the mystery at New Orleans and at Memphis. So far as can be learned, with the death penalty guarding its secrets, the disciple of Voodoo protects himself and herself from physical lils through the exercise of the charms which the mystery places in his possession.

the charms which the injecty places in the possession,
Just where the last quarterly devotions were carried out by the little handful of devotees in St. Louis is not known. Peculiar circumstances prevailed and great precautions were taken. A house on Valentine street was once the meeting place, but this has been abandoned for about a year. The cellar near the Eighth Street Yard has been at least temporarily abandoned, though it is possible that it may be occupied again for the holiday revels. oliday revels.

THE VOODOO'S ORGIE. On the night of Aug. 15, the SUNDAY POST DISPATCH is informed, the most startling visitation imaginable was made on the visitation imaginable was made on the Eighth Street Yard Temple. Just in the height of worship and without warning, the ceiling of the ceilar in which the weird exercises were going forward, gave way, and a young man and a young woman fell through the flooring and plastering, alighting within a very few feet of the sacrificial altar, before which stood Gumbo, the high priest, and upon which lay what appeared to be the bleeding remains of a large white rabbit. The rabbit, if it was a

a large white rabbit. The rabbit, if it was a rabbit, was brushed from the altar by the fall. The woman was hustled out of the door and the man was secured.

At that moment another young man who had been in the room above rapped at the door. He was pulled in and grasped by the throat. On his knees he swore not to reveal what he had seen. Both men were told that their throats would be cut if they so much as hinted at what they saw. After that they were thrown in a corner, and the mystery proceeded.

Small vine knots lighted the room dimly. were thrown in a corner, and the mystery proceeded.

Small pine knots lighted the room dimly. When they shone on the eyes of the high priest they glared like the eyes of a tiger. He stood by the altar his tail form as straight as an arrow. His right hand pointed at the unseen. Eleven or twelve mes and four women formed a circle about him. These men were dressed like the high priest. They wore merely a breech clout. The women wore a short skirt around the bottom of which were long fantastic ornaments. The women were old. Some of the men were young, but most of them were full of years. There was not a sound except the breathing of the devotees and the heart-beats of the prisoners. The priest stood at the side of the altar. Its dark sides carved in relief represented queer figures of men and of animals. It looked like the stump of a tree. By its side was an iron urn. A blue flame rose above the urn and burned steadily. The high priest touched his finger to the sacrifice. Then he touched it to the fore heads of the worshipers. As he touched, a thrill seemed to pervade the entire figure. The heads of the worshipers formed in a long figure with parallel sides, the women two at each end, with a man between them. The high priest threw something that looked like tea into the flame of the urn. At once a pungent aromatic odor apread about the room. It carried with it a disposition to pleasant languor.

the flame of the urn. At once a pungent aromatic odor spread about the room. It carried with it a disposition to pleasant languor.

The high priest pointed his hand here and there; as he did this or that devotee began to sway the body. It was the sway of the coondine. Then a low murmur arose, a hum or a chant. If words were used they were the words of a foreign language. The sound gathered force and the muscular movement gathered intensity. Eyes would roil and breasts heave while nostrils would distend. Finally thedevotees formed in a circle close together. They swayed in union. Then the high priest pointed his finger to this one and to that. With the pointing of the flager a fork of fire seemed to shoot from his age. When he stood the devotees would fall unconscious to the floor. But the unconsciousness would soon pass oft, and the high priest would lift the devotee to his feet.

Some of the young men who danced on the night of Aug. Is were said to have been undergoing initiation for a month prior to the anointing. These initiations were thought to be merely negro dances by such persons as happened to overhear any of the sounds proceeding from the caliar where they were held. A megro who peeped through a crack at the Valentine street house says that there the dancing was about a kettle and became thoroughly unlicensed before it had proceeded for. It is argued that no novitiates were present on this occasion.

The chief book seeper for a large wholessie house in st. Louis has told the Sunpay Post-Disparce of his investigations into the mysteries of roodoo in Alabama, where he lived for a number of years.

Some of Their Practices.

"I'll tell you this," said he, "but with the understanding that you will not use my

# FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

# FIRE! WAIT! FIRE!

OUR STORE Is closed temporarily on account of the

FIRE

Which occurred Friday Evening.

We will remain closed for a few days until our loss is adjusted with the insurance companies.

# LOOK OUT!

For our Opening Announcement in the daily papers. It will be worth you while to wait before you buy your



**BROADWAY AND** MORGAN STREET.

name. I would not reveal a voodoo secre and have it known that I did so for any amount of money

day in Mobile with his younger prother.
They walked away out into the suburbs of the town. They reached a negro district.
From an old house standing on a bank above the street strange sounds came,
"Wait here, sure," I said to my brother.
"I'll climb up there. I'll bet there's a coondance going on.

the street strange sounds came.

"Wait here, sure." I said to my brother.

"I'll climb up there. I'll bet there's a coon dance going on.

"I climbed up and through a loose board in the house I peered in. There dancing around a big iron kettle were a large number of negroes of both sexes, stark naked. Their bodies swayed, their eyes sparkled, they chanted and they hummed. Then each in tern advanced to the kettle. One pulled out a young alligator, one a smail turtle, one a lizard, and one a cat's foot. I stayed there until I saw them grow wilder and wilder, then fall in catalepsy. I had no idea until that time that the practice of voodooism was still carried on in America."

This gentleman said that he gathered what he could after that, piece by piece from colored people. Not one would enter into conversation on the matter. Some did not know about it at all. Others only let drop a word or two.

"One of the rites," I found out, "was to visit a graveyard so as to get there just before midnight. Then seated on the graves a feast must be eaten. But this must cease just as the clock strikes 12. Then each devotee having a piece of clay, and a knife, proceeds to carve out the fagure of a human being. After doing so this figure must be establed by the knife at such point as the devotee desires to have disease or harm strike the individual of his hatred. Then the feast may break up and the devotees depart fully assured that within the following year the charm will work and lay low the enemy.

"I know of the effect of a voodoo doctor's prescription working as per expectation. A woman whom another woman's foot and bring it to him. This was done and the woman who made the imprint soon had a disease in her feet and limbs. Her feet were drawn up into the small of her back. The hospital doctors gave her disease along latin name, but it was the result of a boomerang voodeo.

"This gentleman had a servant who robbed him. He discharged her. He found a hoodoo in his bolster. A voodoo doctor's recent, patron told him this 'hoodoo' h

This would not only make it null and void but turn its charms upon the one who concoted it.

"I laughed," the gentleman said, "and burned the 'hoodoo,' according to directions. A few days later I was passing my discharged servant's house. I saw her with her head all tied up.

"What's the matter, Patsy? I asked.

"Ise got a powerful headache. Seems like I can t get no relief nohow."

"You tried to 'hoodoo' me, I said, 'I put peoper and sait on the 'hoodoo' and burned it."

"My God, chile, "she exciaimed, and ran into the house. Her eyes were as large as saucers."

large stock of parior suits, couches, re-cling chairs, rockers, onyx tables and gilt chairs for holiday trade. Latest styles and owest prices, Wm. Prufrock, 1104 and 1106.

Sam Welsor Will Pay the Penalty for James E. Morse Charged With Hav-

H. T. Pattison, Clerk of the Crimins Court, received a mandate from the Supreme Court yesterday affirming the sentence of Sam Welsor, who was convicted of the murder in the first degree for the killing of Clementine Manning, on Aug. 4, 1890. Next Friday, Dec. 15, was fixed for the execution of Welsor. Welsor was convicted Oct. 16, 1891, and sentenced on Feb. 16, 1862, to be hanged March 18, 1892. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, where it has been since. Welsor was a barkeeper and lived with the Manning woman, but they quarreled and separated, and she won a large sum of money in the lottery. Welsor tried to make up with her. She refused and he killed her.

SHOT WHILE FLEEING.

Detective Frese Wings John Gilligan, Who Attempted to Escape From Him.

While attempting to escape from Dectective Frese yesterday morning, John Gilligan was shot in the leg. Detective Frese attempted to arrest Gilligan and John Ryan on Eighth, on suspicion of being thieves, but Gilligan broke away and attempted escape, when Frese winged him. Gilligan was taken to the hospital, where his wound was not considered dangerous.

A Peacemaker's Fate.

A warrant has been issued against Henry Schroeder, 3153 Alfred avenue, on a charge of assaulting John Gossner of 224 Victor street. assaulting John Gossner of 224 Victor street. According to allegations Shroeder ill-treats his wife. Several days ago Gossner, accompanied by his wife, proceeded to the restdence of Mr. Schroeder for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation. Mr. Gossner claims that upon reaching the residence Schroeder proceeded to give him a thrashing. Schroeder was arrested at the time on a charge of disturbing the peace. After learning the facts in the case City Attorney Butler entered a noile prosequi and had a warrant issued.

Money-Lenders' Victims. Mrs. Patrick Capstick of 3842 Lucky street Mrs. Patrick Capstick of 3842 Lucky street was one of three persons who called on the Prosecuting Attorney resterday and related her experience with money-leaders. Mrs. Capstick claims that she borrowed \$25 from the German-American Loan Co., of which F. W. Peters is the manager, and while, she alleges, she paid \$37.00 on the loan, she avers that the company still claims that \$25 is due. The hady together with her companions, were referred to Attorney L. H. McGinnis, who is making a determined fight on the money-leaders in the interest of the victims, and charging no fee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—M. R. Mohler was to-day appointed Postmaster at Norris, Henry Co., Mo., vice J. M. Reed, removed. W. T. Brooks was appointed at Auburn. Sangamon Co., Ili., vice H. E. Lowdermilk, removed,

was arrested yesterday by Joe Johnston, the United States Post-office Inspector, on the charge of forging a signature to a United States money order on Nov. 6, 1893. United States Commissioner Crawford set the hearfor \$15 and was mailed at Princeton, Mo., for

for \$15 and was mailed at Princeton, Mo., for L. E. Morse, the jockey, but the letter containing the order was mailed to J. E. Morse, W. W. Cook, who sent the order, said in the letter:

'linclose \$15 to pay amount of Dr. Malcomb. I left without seeing you. Don't think I was trying to beat you. J. E. Morse collected the order and clemmed that he supposed it to be a remittance from Luther A. Cook. The latter, however, claimed that he owed J. E. Morse only \$6.07 \$6.

FRANCIS MEMORIAL MEETING.

emarkable Tribute of Respect to the Young Commission Merchant. Promptly at noon yesterday President Wm. T. Anderson mounted the rostrum and rapped for order. Business ceased and the traders on the floor gathered around the desk and with uncovered heads proceeded to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of their dead colleague, Sideey Francis. The President opened the meeting with a very neat tribute to the dead member, and his reneat tribute to the dead member, and his remarks were followed by the reading of the resolutions as prepared by a committee composed of Lilburn McNair, Turner Lewis, W. A. Gardner and Alonzo Church. The resolutions were eloquently sulogistic of the character and accomplishments of Mr. Francis.

Messrs. Web M. Samuel, ex-Gov. Stanard and Henry C. Haarstick followed with warm tributes to Mr. Francis. Representing the younger element came Alonzo C. Church and George J. Tansey, who made poetic and eloquent addresses eulogistic of their dead comrade. Both are polished orators, and their femarks created a profound impression on the audience. Altogether the meeting was a remarkable tribute of respect to the memory of one of the youngest and most successful merchants on the floor.

The Week's Failures New York, Dec. 9.—During this, week the

against 271 for the same week a year aga and in Canada 42, against 260 inst year. Thes were 319 failures last week. Manufacturers ilabilities were 31,675,927; against 52,424,556 th previous week; trading liabilities 51,203,44 against 53,052,950.

Judge Phillips Will Sit.

Judge John F. Phillips of Ransas City will sit at the sessions of the United States Circuit and District Courts in this city nex

week.
District Attorney Geo. D. Reynolds

For insertion

In Noon Edition

Must Be in Office Before 10 A. M.

Want Columns of

Regular Edition Will Close at 1 P. M.

Until further Notice

publishers of the POST-DISPATCH rese and privilege of revising or rejecting any ad-ement left in their counting-room. In case of lon money will be refunded.

SITUATIONSWANTED-MALE.

WANTED-Position by experienced bookkeepe best city refs. Add. P 362, this office.

Clerks and Salesmen.

ANTED—Situation as city salesman an lector by young man; best of reference. Add. R 262, this office. WANTED-Experienced grocery clerk (single wishes situation; good references and not afraid of work. Add. F 366, this office.

WANTED—Situation by shee salesman to travely have acquaintance formed in Southwest Misseuri; 26 years of age; unendumbered, with A.N., slity references. 'Add. M 872, this office. \$1.00 A DOZ. -Minneste Photos. Parsons, 1407
Market st. dee Photos, \$3 per dozen.

WANTED-Sit. by licensed engager, first-class hand at general repairing and putting up machinery. Ad. Y 364, this office. WANTED-Situation by first-class engineer ling to do his own firing; have best of references. Address C. Williams, 10 N. 11th st. \$1.00 ADOZ.-Minnette Photos. Parsons, 1407

WANTED-Sit, in private family by intelligent young man. Ad. W 366, this office. WANTED-Situation by a good man to do janitor or porter work. Geo. H., 1303 N. 10th at. 48 WANTED-Sit. by a strong young man to do wo of a any kind; best refs. Geo. Broir, 22

tuation by colored man as coschmo com man. Apply 1233 Lucas av. WANTED-Sit, by experienced cosehman und

WANTED-Situation by boy of 15 in office wholesale house. 2417 Taylor av.

HELP WANTED-HALL.

WEAR Harris' 54 shoest judge their value months they wear. 520 Pine st.

JONES

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE Susiness, shorthand, English and telegraphy school,

DEDUCTION sale still going on. Mesritz Tailor ing Co., 8th and Olive, 2d floor,

HAYWARD'S SHORThand and Business College, 702, 704 and 706 Olive

WEAR Harris' \$4 shoes; judge their value by the months they wear. 520 Pine st. 55

The Trades

WANTED-A wood engraver. Apply to Chas. I Murphy, 215 Union st., Nashville, Tenn. 8 WANTED-Members Boot and Shoe Cutters' As sociation, attend special meeting Monday night WANTED-First-class edge trimmers and edge setters on men's work. Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., 21 Lecust st.

"Whim" BEST Cabinet Photos, \$3 per dozen. \$12.50 UP-suits and overcoats to order. Mesrits Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive. \$3.00 UP-Pants to order. Mesritz Talloring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

TREATMENTFREE

WANTED—30 men to dig trenches for water-pipe on Broadway and Gasconade st. if the weather permits Monday morning. Tim Maioney. 59 WANTED-Men and teams Monday morning on Webster and Sheridan av. K. K. Accola. Wanted-To sell, 1,000 yards of clay; at same place. PEDUCTION sale still going on. Mearitz Tailor-ting Co., 8th and Olive, 2d floor.

WEAR Harris' \$4 shoes; judge their value by the months they wear. 520 Pine st. 68

WANTED-Colored girl to de housework; required. Apply at 3908 Delmar av. WANTED-Coloredboy by doctor to care for hor and buggy; good references required. Ad 8 363, this office. WEAR Harris' \$4 shoes; judge their value by months they wear. 520 Pine st.

WANTE D-Press feeder. 11 8, 2d st. W ANTED—Men who want work and can't get it to lears now they could do so. Call at room 500, 810 Olive st., Thursday, 8 p. m.

EAR Hairis' \$4 shoes; Judge their value by the months they wear. 520 Pine st.

WARTED—By an experienced lady stenographer two or three pupils for private instruction in in shorthand and typewriting at moderate terms.

HddressG., \$206 Cote Brilliante av.

WANTED-Position in families to do plain sewing, or dressmaking, by ex. hand, 1115A Locust.

WANTED—A few more engagements in by a competent dressmaker; fit guar Call Monday 2700 Hebrietta st. WANTED—By a French dressmaker, employment in private families; no objection to plain seving. Acd. Mrs. Gros. 1444 Wright s., city. 46
WANTED—Position as cutter and fitter in first-class establishment by a graduate of McDowell's School for Dressmaking, New York; has 7 years' experience; references given. Add. M. L., 4655 Cottage av. \$1.00 ADOZ. - Minnette Photos. Parsons, 1407

WANTED-A good girl wants a situation for housework. Call 4337 Hunt av. 48 WANTED-Young girl wishes situation to do light housework. 4624A Kennerly av. 48 WANTED-Housework in small family; go main object. Ad. P 871, this office. WANTED-Sit, for general housework, Apply 2618 Washington av., up stairs, room 23. 48 WANTED-Two girls want positions, one as housegirl, other as nurse. Add. 4775 Easton av WANTED-Good girl wants place for general honsework: colored. Answer 2224 Morgan st.

WANTED-Situation by respectable girl in private family to do general housework. Call Sunday and Monday 2023 Clark av. 48 WANTED-Situation by German girl, housework and sewing or dining-room and housework; good ref. Apply at \$135 Franklin av. 48 WANTED-Situation in private family for general housework; not afraid of work; quiet in habits and sober; good city ref. Ad. D 370, this office. 48 WANTED-Woman wants place to do general housework; has boy school age; best of refer-ence, city or country. Ad. M 371, this office. 48

\$1.00 A DOZ.-Minnette Photos, Parsons, 1407 STOVE REPAIRS. tings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for steves and ranges of every escription. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st.

WANTED-Sit. by experienced lady cook in private family or boarding-house, 2121 Pine st. 49 WantED-First class colored cook wants place in a private family or a boarding-hous add, 1321 Pine st., rear.

WANTED-Neat colored girl wants situation as cook in small family; also situation wanted to de washing and ironing. 3020 Cass av. 49

WANTED-Situation by first-class nurse for children. Call or add., 816 S. 18th st. 2d floor. 50 WANTED-Pleasant and agreeable lady wishes a position to nurse the sick. Address, W 364, this 50

WANTED-First-class experienced wetnurse; will take child to a nice home or will go to its home. Call or address 1956 Warne av. 50 WHEN" BEST Cabinet Photos, \$3 per dozen

WANTED-Washing and ironing by the day. 1118 WANTED-Plain washing to take home. 181 WANTED—Laundry/work at home; call 2305 Morgan st., rear. Liza Brooks, colored.

MANTED—A first-class colored girl wishes a place to do housework. Call at 210 S. 16th st.

ANTED—First-class laundress wants family washing at their own home. 2024 Pine st. 51 WANTED-By good laundress work to take home or go out. Add. 1503 S. 13th et.; up stairs. 5 WANTED-A reliable, competent lau would like to have family washing at 1028 Olive st.

WANTED-A place to wash, iron, serub, or wash dishes. Call or address 2217 Division st. 52 WANTED-Experienced lady cashler wants all best city references. Add. G 369, this office MPLOYERS will find good girls at 1517 Olive at Industrial and Educational Union.

BOOK-KEEPING-Free lessons for one week

A RCTIC SOCKS keep your feet warm; PAID to Pointers leading to the sale of any bypewriter. Typewriter Headquarters, 809

WANTED-Girl for gener WANTED-Girl for general WANTED-Girl for general he WANTED-Good girl for general he WANTED-Young colored WANTED-Girl for general house of 3. 2606 Dayton st. WANTED-German girl to do genera WANTED-At once, good girl for work. 2622 Dayton st. WANTED-Girl for general hou family. 3641 Cass av. WANTED-Girl for general home, 1030 Leonard av. WANTED-Girl for general family, 3855 Windsor pl. WANTED-German girl for general Apply at 3063 Thomas st. WANTED-Good girl for general WANTED-Young girl to assist small family. 2707 Ann av. WANTED-German girl to cook and do gen housework. 3230 Lucas av. WANTED-Girl for general housework; wages. 3411 Chestnut st. WANTED-A German girl for general housework no washing at 2326 Albion pl. 6

WANTED-At once, a competent hor in the morning. 3952 Delmar av. WANTED-Good girl for general houseword erences required. 2866 Delmar av. Wanted-A girl for general housework. Canat 6032 Cates at (Cabanne district.)
Wanted-A girl for general housework in a family of two, Apply at 8 N. Garrison av. 6
Wanted-Good girl to de general nousework me washing. Apply 1126 Chambers at. W ANTED-Good German girl for general house work; good home; good pay. 1926 Cora pl. 66 WANTED-A good housegirl, German, wishes place in private family. Add. O 372, this office.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; German preferred; goed home; private family. Appl; 520 Whittier st.

WANTED-First-class house and dining-room girl who can bring good reference. Call on Monday, 3537 Morgan st. WANTED-An orphan girl 12 or 16 years of age

WANTED-A respectable, steady girl to assist in general housework or nursing; reference pres-ent employer. Call at 3967 W. Pine st.

Y 370. this office.

WANTED—tijr! for general nousework, washin and ironing; private family of three; muss be good each; references required. Apply Sunday and Monday morning at 3726 Morgan st.

\$1.00 A DOZ.—Minnette Photos, Parsons, 140

A BCTIC SOCKS keep your feet warm; 40c. Har

WANTED-Laundress may do work to pay for business college course. 2309 Locust st. 67 A RCTIC BOCKS keep your feet warm; 40c. Har ris, 520 Pine st.

WANTED-A good cook; 3 in family, 4248 Lindell WANTED-A cook; no washing; ref. req. 8085

WANTED-Girl to cook, wash and tron. 3951 WANTED-First-class girl to cook, wash and tron, family of three. 2834 Delmar av. 66 WANTED-German girl for cook; no washing or ironing; ref. req. 4089 Westminster pl. 68

A CADEMY of Dress Custing, fashionable making: every branch thoroughly taught. Mrs. E. Nice moeller, 1828 Biddle st. A RCTIC SOCKS keep your feet warm; 40c, Ha

WANTED-Young girl as nurse. 20 N. Spring WANTED-A girl in thoroughly serving to nur-WANTED-Strong young girl for nurse to sich lady; call 1 to 3. 3673 Pine et. Sami. Cupples WANTED-A girl to nurse about 9 or 10-years old without any parents. Add. A 372, this A ROTIC SOCKS keep your feet warm; 40c. Ha

WANTED-A young girl in laundry office. Call a WANTED-Girl on beading machine WANTED-Experienced second cirl. Call 545 Bartmer av., Chamberlain Park. 7 WANTED-German girl 12 to 14 for up-sta WANTED-Lady with some experience of new and candy store. Add. H 367, this office.

WANTED-A girl about 15 years old, to make her self generally useful in family of 3; a goo home to right party. 782 Bayard av. LADIES wishing t. make \$25 weekly by doing writing at their homes, address, inclosing stamp. Miss Louise Fairfield, South Bend, Ind.

A BCTTC SOCKS keep your feet warm; 40c. LADIES-We guarantee \$3 daily for writing at home, Send 2-cent stamp to Miss Nell A. Chase Secretary, South Bend, Ind.

DRESS CUTTING and dressmaking taught; artists of dressmaking done at Woman's Exchange, 617 Locust st.; girls can make their ows gowns.

DRESS-CUTTING—and dressmaking school, also tylish suits and cloaks made to order; work and it guaranteed; moderate prices. 1100 Choutesu av.

LACE CURTAINS cleaned from 40c up; all orders attended. Drop postal, 2235 Market st. 72
SCHOOL OF DRESSCUTTING Ladies invited to Scale at the new School of Dresscutting and investigate our new method of cutting by Capital Tailor System; we will teach for half price during this month; every scholar an make a dress for herself. Miss Kittelle, 1519 Washington av.

PLAIN and fashionable dressmaking. Apply 3743

MISS OLA ISHAM, 2904 Pine st., dressmaking and ladies' tailor labits, gowns and wraps designed and fit rening dress a specialty.

WANTED-AGENTS

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme McCabe Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 19th and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo. 73 AGENTS Wanted. Liberal Salary Pold Athome or to travel. Team furnished free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Ma.

WANTED-To buy small business or part interest, \$500 or less. Add. W 270, this office. WANTED—Young man would like to open or man-sage branch office for some Eastern firm, best of reference given. Ad. 6 364, this office.

WANTED—To buy a toy, fruit and candy store near school house in western part of city; state terms in full; rent must be moderate. Add. H 364, this office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-To buy 10 to 50 acres of land, 10 to 22 miles from St. Louis; altuated on rallroad; give price and locality. Add. B 384, this office.

WANTED-PARTNERS.

WANTED-Partner; \$1,000 is interest in a free gold quarts elaim running from \$80 to \$250 pe ton; closest investigation desired. Add. P 369, this comes.

Will sell part interest in first-class job office to good practical printer. Add. C 356, this office.

BOARD WANTED. WANTED-Board in private family by gentlema wife and two children, ages y and 11. Addre 287, this office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED-Room and board in a private Jewisl family by young man. Add. M 365, this offer

WANTED-Furnished room for light neusekeep ing: net to exceed \$8; no children. Add. 371, this office.

WANTED-Nicely furnished rooms, able, by young man; state price Address T 372, this office. WANTED-Two furnished or unfurnished central location, for quies transients; erms. Add. S 372, this office.

WANTED—To exchange one or three 5 and room houses in suburbs for confections cigar store or furnished-room house; equities et \$750. Add. E 365, this office. WANTED TO EXCHANGE-New modern fram dwelling, 6 rooms, reception hall in (0) Orehard) for a 6 or 8 -room briek flat (in city); con-trally located; will assume incumbrance, RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,

4th and Chestnet at

705 Fagin Building TO EXCHANGE FOR EQUITY IN FLATS We have 140 ft. of ground on north side Greer av. 120 ft. west of Newstead ev. We can trade as above: ground lays 2 ft. above grade. Have you anything to offer?

BERGFELD-PARKEE REAL ESTATE CO., 704 Chestant st.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED-\$4,000 on Page av. house, wort \$7,000. Add. K 369, this office. WANTED-\$500 for two years at 6 per cent interest. Address P 368, this office. WANTED—Money—First-class deed of trust being 6 and 7 per cent. from \$700 and upwar bivision Bealty, Co., No. 8 N. 12th st.

WANTED—54,000 for three years on improve property, worth double; and \$10,000 for five property of improvements. Address Lo Box 538, St. Louis Post-office.

ANTED—51 000 contracts

WANTED-\$1,000 on improved real estate riby: \$1,000 on personal eccurity, with ful isfaction guaranteed, interest to suit the time part ready; "accipers" need not apply. Blance, \$15 Locust \$5.

\$12,50 UP-Suits and overcoats to order. Mearitz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

A W expert lady stenographer will teach a your lady shorthand and general office work and gua inter thorough instruction, with reasonable applied flon on vart of student, in aix weeks; terms reasonables, can

LANGUACES BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGE ODD FELLOWS' HAL

MNE upright planes for rent, month, at Koerber's, 1108 C

DARTY desiring elegant plane, good as now low figure, can call at 2731 Olive st. STEINWAY upright plane, in fir tion, very cheap. P. Beyer, 820 ( WANTED-Uprish: plane for eash; must be and cheap. Add. L 388, this office.

WANTED-Uploin, cornet and clarines playing finners to join a band. Apply Monday ing at 1839 N. Broadway.

\$165 Will buy a fine 7th-octave uprig 550 BEAUTIFUL upright blanc, large, case, fine tone and all improvement new, \$230. Whitaker's, 1518 Olive at \$180 FOR a first-class upright plano, near \$150 FOR a good upright plane, fully war

GUITAR LESSONS

BARCAINS IN PIANOS

READ THIS! READ TH**is!** 

A. SHATTINGER'S MUSIC HOUSE,

KOERBER

Music Boxes.

\$1.00 to \$5

WARTED-Old gold and silver. Wild Brown Jewelry Co., 101 N. 6th st. WANTED-Hawker's license; must be cheap. A dress Wm. Burnes, 1017 N. 3d st. WANTED-Second hand fire proof safe, m size; give price. Ad. W 380, this pince.

I IGHEST cash price paid for household gue I feathers by M. Durnin, 107 N. 12th of

SINESS FOR SALE.

mer saloon, No. 1 stand, tached, centrally located; r. Add. K 367, this effice.

R BALE—Steam laundry; \$1,500 with buy one half interest in one of the most complete plants he city; only \$1,500 cash required; if you wan

ms easy; see this at once.

WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st. POR SALE—Livery, boalding and undertaking astable doing a good business: everything com-sister price, \$5,000 will take partner.
WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st.

OR SALE—Hotel with 65 rooms, newly and elegantly furnished; all modern improvements;
ed lease and cheap rent; this house will bear the
rictest investigation; best of reasons for selling;
ill exchange in part for city real estate. For parculars call on or address.

WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st. PR SALE-6 room furnished house, nice location rent \$22.50; price \$250. WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st. OR SALE-9-room boarding house on Olive at best of location, price \$300; terms easy.
WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st. OR SALE- Boarding house with 35 boarders board guaranteed; price \$450; see this, WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st.

NOR SALE—Notice—We guarantee the title and give warranty bills of sale to every place we sell. WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st. Established 1878. (4) Licensed Agents. Established 1878. (4) Licensed Agents
OR SALE—Dry goods and notion store; excellent business; established 8 years; fine chance
r dressmaker; price \$600.
WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st. NOR SALE—Cirps store, West End, doing a nice business; price \$450; also one for \$6,0; fine lance for steady men.

WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st. FOR SALE—Drug store; excellent corner and fin business; price \$2,500; see this at once,
W. RDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st. OR SALE—Drug stores; one in West End for \$1,500; one in morthwest part of city for \$2,500; ore are no better locations in the city. WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st. FOR SALE-Paper routes (Post-Dispatch): \$250 T \$550 and \$1,400; all good-paying routes in hear of city. (4) WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st.

NOTICE-If you buy any aind of business from us, we protect you against mortgages and debts. WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st. OR SALE—Most and vogetable market, with large trade in fancy grocories; one of the best stands in celty-setablished 15 years; will sell at involce; e chance for good butcher; dissolution of partnership reason for selling. WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st. GROCERY STORES.

buyers against mortgages and debts free WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. 8th st.

WARLDOW & CO., 117 N. Eightn st. OR SALE-Salon on South Broadway doing good business; price \$500; only \$300 cash regard WARDLOW & CO., 117 N. Eighth st. \$12.50 UP-Suits and overcoats to order Mearitz Talloring Co., 8th and Olive. 33.00 UP-Pants to order. Mesritz Talloria.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST-A pug dog, blind in one eye. Return to Lost-Gold dagger pin, red enamed if returned to 410a Morgan at. LOST-Nov. 27. Yorkshire Skye terrier dog about 10 menths old; liberal reward. 3441 Chestnut.

I ONT—Small female fox terrier; white fwith larg black spot on body and yellow spots on head; ho tail. Reward if returned to 2418 Washington av. 3 I ONT—A fox terrier, half black face, color other wise white; wearing ceilar with bells. Saitable reward will be paid if returned to 4063 Delmarav. 3

th T-Friday evening after 5 o'clock, a day book gray binding, on the way from Famusa to 8th and sahington av. : reward given if returned to mone, Breadway and Morgan et. OST—Black Spanish pointer and shepherd slu-wish reliow feet; was stoles on the night of wish, from 7931 Russell av. Liberal reward to p person returning same or giving information, questions asked. UND-Water spaniel; owner can have same baying expense. 2004 Lucas pl. POUND-A pair of shoes that will wear 8 months for 24. Harris-Bunner Shoe Co., 520 Placet. 30 \$1.00 A DOZ.—Minnette Phoos. 8 Parsons.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DUSINESS CHANCE—A suitable man with \$5,000 be \$10,000 can obtain a good position and large masses is a very promising business. Add, F 364, bis office, with real name. TOR SALE-United States patents. Ad. 8 36 ARTIES wishing to make a change or those wishing to purchase can get into an old-established sies' and gents' furnishings, etc., for little oney; investigate. Add. K 366, this office.

EOH SALE

PORISALE-10 hard coal base by F OR SALE-Fine bred POR SALE-Fine fur overcoat; POR SALE-Genuine pug dogs;

FOR SALE-Roll top desk, good as new, \$16 B. Burgus, 3124 Easton av.

HOR SALE to, 4 Jr. Eastman Kodac, almost ne price \$30. Ad. D 364, this office. FOR SALE-Smith Premier typewriter; ... OE BALE-A nice new full dress suit; med FOR SALE-Remington typewriter; but little good order. Room 207, Lactede Building. FOR SALE-Cheap, 100 salamanders. St. Loui FOR SALE-One 2-herse-power electric motor also meat chopper; in good order. 1601 Hier

POR SALE-Trained black water span also very small black-and-ian dog. Grand av.

FOR SALE-Or exchange, a good work; who the Painter FOR SALE-1,000,000 good second-hand brick St. Louis Wrecking Co., Jefferson av. and O'Fallon st.

FOR BALE-2 No. 2 Barnes scroll saws and Lester scroll; very cheap and in perfect o

POR SALK-One 5x8 viewing camera with Dario lease, 6 book holders, tripod and carrying case Add, R 364, this office.

NOR SALE-Everything in the line of second hand building material. St. Louis Wrecking.

Co., Jefferson av., and O'Falion st. FOR SALE—Large size hard coal splendid good condition; cheap. et. 2 and 5 o'clock, 4365A Evans av. TOR SALE—Two beautiful large diamond soli taires; will sell separate; will bear inspection and bargain for each. Add P 364, this office.

FOR SALE-Small Westinghouse engine, in good order; will sell very cheap. Call or address D. W. Woods, Business Manager Post-Dispatch. POR SALE—200 perch rubble stone at Ewing av

H. C. ULLRICH & CO.

FOR SALE—A fine litter of St. Bernard pupples.
Fough and smooth coated; out of dam Tame II
(20,321), sire Kyrie Bailow (24,571). 1815 N 9th. 5

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a James racer bloycle,
For model '93; guaranteed to be perfect and can
hardly be told from a new wheel. Add. L 361, this
office. omee.

TOR SALE—A hand-press and 20 fonts, different
job point type, cheap; also I new automatic to
in the slot race horse machine in good order for \$15,
at A. & W. Dieckmann's grocery stere, n, w.cor.
Mcard and Soulard sts.

POR SALE—20 sets bar fixtures.

3 sets grocery fixtures.
2 sets bakery fixtures.
Show-cases a specialty. All kinds of store of the stor

TOR SALE—St. Bernard dog. An elegant, f blood registered animal, very large; weighs nondition 200 pounds; cost \$250; a child's di fla sire was imported at a cost of \$5,500; much old, regardless. Add. Sieton, 47 Nugent Buildir OR SALE—Diamond earrings, flager rings, starting also amounted emeralds and rubles for earning, also amethysis and garnets, watches, two upint planes, a lot of dentiat tools, elegant bracelets in pure gold and first class: must be sold to close estation Mortgare and Lean Co. Call or address testion, 47 Nugent Building.

FOR SALE-I have about 200 hard and soft coal and small cook stoves on hand yet; some with hot waterpipe, that you can buy as cheap as \$3, \$5, \$7, \$10 and \$12; also 75 good second-hand and new carpets, best quality, some of them nearly new 1 sell you as cheap as \$4, \$8, \$8, \$10 and \$12. Folding beds, chamber suits, wardrobes extension tables and chairs, springs and mattersess cheaper than any man in town. Jacob Schaefer, 2121 and 2123 Franklin as the second second

AUTOMATIC Willeox & Gibbs sewing machin for sais. M. Franz, 1407 Franklin av. CANARIES for sale; warranted singers; \$1.50 GET Redie's Leader Incubator for \$25. Addr. Redie lacubator, East Carondelet, Ul. REDUCTION sale still going on. Mesritz Tailor-ing Co., 5th and Olive, 2d floor. SHEPP'S ''World's Fairt' glorious book: 250 photos, 500 pages; buy one at 110 N. Broadway.

\$12.50 UP-Sults and overcoats to order Mesritz Tailoring Co.. 8th and Olive \$3.00 UP-Pants to order. Mearitz Tailorin, Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor, GEORGE COUSINS KNOWS

is little ones like a tea set. Get one with a nou-Bonanza tea, only 60c; 21 pounds best granulate rar, 51; choice French coffee, only 25c (world). The George Cousins Tea Co., 5th and Mark ., opp. Grand Opera-house.

TYPEWRITERS. Buy the best and most popular, "The Smil Premier;" it will give greatest estisfaction. Sen for castalogue. The Smith Premier Typewriter Co 508 N. 7th st., St. Louis. Mc.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-Cheap, \$85 set of parlor farniture. FOR SALE-10 oak tables, 8 feet long, latest style, at 811 N. 7th st. OR SALE-Parlor suite, wardrobe, couch, parle stove. 2013 Geyer av. OR SALE-Oak dining-room set, \$20 cash. Co Monday at 3848 Finney av. NOR SALK—A nicely furnished 3-room flat, sheap for each. Add. R 368, this effice. 85 NOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—2 bedroom sets and Charper Oak cook steve. 2406 N. Grand av. 85 DR SALE-Furniture of a 4-room flat complete new, at auction prices. Address P 372, thi

nce.

OR HALE—Furniture of three rooms and kitchen almost new and very cleap, unincumbered directs B 393, this office.

OR SALE—Choice assortment of furniture, car pets, gas fixtures, folding-bed, cooking an atling stores. History Storage Co. 717 Market st BUR BALE—A few more of shose antique, p sear rockers at \$2.50 left; just the thing f w priced Christmas present. Mellis, 819 Fran-; low tariff.

OR SALE—To pay storage charges, on easy 10 bed-room sets, 6 sewing machines, 4 roves and a large let of bedding, 4 folding be detures. Geo. Miller, 1015 Morgan st.

W ANTED-To exchange, light road phaeton. Add. T 363, this office.

LOR SALE—One dappie-gray horse, sive by Bra I gillad, 8 years old; good road horse; surrey an harness. 9th and Walnut. OR SALE—At a bargain, one heavy draft he system old 13 good working horses, 5 and 6; dd; farm wagon and double barness, nearly all at 2641 N. Sarah st. Ben Anderson. \$110 BUYS bay horse 7 rears old, top buggy and harness; a good bargain. 1314 N. Juth st.

3.00 UP-Pants to order. Meeritz Tailoring H. H. BOTHE C. & W. CO., Top and open delivery wagons at very low price

12.50 UP. Suits and overcoats to order

STORM BUCCIES.

OOR SALE—A few shares of stock in one of the best building associations in the city; will give beral discount to get ready cash. Add. B 363, thi WANTED-100 shares American Nettle mini MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

SPECIAL fund of money to loan on improve St. Louis real estate at lowest market rates, RICE-DWYER MEAL ESTATE CO., 4th and Chestnut sts. RICE-DWIES REAL ESTATE CO.

4th and Chestnut sts.

O LOAN-\$2,000, \$1,500, \$1,000 and \$500 to
loan on St. 4,0016 city real estate in sums to suit;

CONEY to loan on city real estate in sums to suit;
terms satisfactory to borrowers. Established
5 years.

JUMS of \$600, \$1,000, \$1,700, \$2,400, \$3,000 and
\$5,000 to loan; money ready when papers are
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31

\$10.000 TO LOAN in sums to suit, on first \$10.000 To LOAN in sums to suit, on first per annum; I charge no commission; security must be ample and first-class; prefer to deal with principals only. Address, giving particulars, A 368, this office.

\$25 000 TO LOAN for 3 years at 6 per cent in-not care where it is locared; all that I want is good security. Add. L 262, this office. MONEY TO LOAN.

We have money to loan in sums to suit on St. Lou eal estate. HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE, Sth and Locust sts.

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\$4,000 and \$2,000, \$1,500 and \$1,000 on improve ty property at lowest rate. ADAM BOECK & CO. 622 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP ERTY. MONEY TO LOAN from \$1 to \$10,000 M on watches, diamonds, jeweiry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, musical instructures, cie. Low rates of interest.

5. VAN RAALTE, 12 and 14 S. 4th st.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loss \$25 and upwards on household uraiture and other security parties wishing advances-will be treated fairly and can secure lease on attifactory terms. Call at 1015 Morgan st CONFIDENTIAL LOANS on furniture, planes, building association books, etc., no publicity, no charge for papers; monthly payments received thereby reducing both principal and interest. J. W. Staley, 717 and 719 Market st. LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Room 2, 904 Olive st.

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ST. LOUIS MORTGAGE CO. pens money on furniture and building books; can ep possession of your property and pay off loan installments and save interest; no commission d buildess confidential; lowest rates in city. 3th Chestaut st., second floor.

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ORFEITED

A lot of diamonds, watches, jewelry of every description, guns, pistols, musical instruments, clothing, frunks, valles, etc. The above goods will be sold for the principal and interest due thereon. CENTRAL LOAN CO., CEMTRAL LOAN CO., 204 W. 4th st., 2d door north of Pipe st. J. A. Brice Manager.

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A GROWTH of superfluous hair on the female
A face and all other facial blemishes successfully
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MRS. C AMES gives baths, MRS. PARKER gives massage, magnetic and tric treatment; lat-class patronage. 108 MRS. H. KINZLE, midwife; tadies can and board during confindment; ladies call or write. 919 Chouteau av. HRS. L. HOTSON receives lad reasonable rates; ladies in tro-ake Market st. car. 2305 Market st. M. R. A. BURGER, M. D., receives ladies pending M. and during confinement. 2300 S. 12th st., take yellow car at Union Depot geing south.

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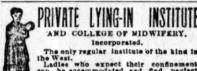
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CENTENNIAL DENTAL ROOMS. Opposite Post-office, corner Locust SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TOOTH.



618 OLIVE ST. The only office where you can get Gold Crowns for .... \$5 00 Best teeth S5 00



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THE CHICAGO DENTAL CO., FOR SET OF TEETH, Extracting Included,
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The Only Dentists in the City Who Can Fill and Extract Teeth Without Pain. You Are Not Unconscious, This Applied to the Gums.

We have the largest, finest and most eleg-quipped dentiat office in the city, fire opera-dy dentist and nest bridge and crown works throw ledged thest bridge and crown works throw the story the inventors and first to it ice this work in St. Louis. We do more its work in this office than all the other de-fices in St. Louis combined. SETS OF TEETH, \$8.

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STORAGE—Regular storage-house for furniture planos, vehicles, trunks, boxes, etc., asfe, reliable, ciean rooms, get our rates; careful moving packing, shipping, etc., estimates free; mone loaned, get consider goods to our care. Telephone 172. R. U. Leonori, Jr., a Co., 1219-1221 Olive

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10 8. 220 ST. - Nciely far. 2d story front re 12 N. 11TH ST.-Room for light housek 14 8. 15TH ST. - Large front room with fire, \$2. 103 A N. JEFFERSON AV. -3 nicely fur. ro

105 8. 16TH ST.—Rooms for light? 111 S. 15TH ST. -- One room complete teeping; cook stove; also two rooms, lat floor, 114 S. 14TH ST.-Nicely furnis

205 8. 14TH ST.—One room for light 205 S. 14TH ST.—Rooms, 2d story front, for 205 s. 15TH ST.—Furnished for ho large front room with cook sto 216 LAMIST.—Three rooms, 1st fleor; water in kitchen; \$9.

324 WALNUT ST. - Nicely fur. front room.

615 8. 4TH ST.—One single and large front room, suitable for gents or man and wife. 706 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished fro 716 GARRISON AV. -2 handsomely fur string roms, single or en suite; will furnish string rom if desired.

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710 S. GARRINON AV.—Front parior, first
730 S. GARRINON AV.—Front parior, first
180 Soor; geed location for doctor or denties; also
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1009 N. 6Til ST. -Nicely fur. front room gents or quiet couple on 2d floor. 1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely far. ro 1021 N. COMPTON AV.—Nicely furnished room; convenient for light housekee

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1116 S. STH ST. One furn, large 2d-story front room for gentleman or housekeeping no other roomers.

117 CHAMBERS ST. 4 rooms and kitchen; we and bath; \$16.

118 CHOUTEAU AV. Nicely furnished rooms in the company of 1123 PINE ST. - Nicely furnished front and bac rooms for gents or housekeeping. 1136 S. 7TH ST.—A nice large furnished for light housekeeping only \$2, and

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1211 S. DILLON ST.—4 rooms, 1st floor. Apply 1212 DILLON ST. -S. 15th st. -Nicely furnishe room, suitable for 2; fire and gas.

1217 CHAMBERS ST.-Large well-furnisher front rooms, with gas and bath. 1233 LINN (S. 14TH) ST.—Newly furnished front room with best of table board. 18 1234 s. 9TH ST.—One nicely furnished room for one or two gentimen. 1235 LINDEN ST. -3 nice rooms people. D. Hennesy, 908 Lec 1302 S. 10TH ST.—On second floor 4 nice rooms.

water-closet, balcony; \$12 per month during winter.

1314 N. 20TH ST. -3 or 4 large rooms, 1317 CHESTNUT ST.-Furnished rooms for gents; also, light housekeeping rooms terms reasonable. 1318 N. GRAND AV.-2 nreely fur. rooms. 1352 N. GARRISON AV. - Front room, 2d sicely furnished, with heat and light

1999 WASHINGTON AV.—Opposite 14th st.
1999 WASHINGTON AV.—Opposite 14th st.
ments, with exclusive bath, in refined owners' resi
dence; also coay single rooms; thoroughly heated
terms very moderate. 1415 MARKET ST.—Neatly furnished rooms with privileges. 1422 OLIVE ST.—2d-story front room, with fire; real low. 1426 PAPIN ST.-2 rooms furnished com

1428 POPLAR ST.—Nicely fur. rooms, fire, 55 and 56 per month.

1432 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished rooms with fire. 1443 SARAH ST.-Lovely front room. 1504 CARR ST.—Furnished room, suitable 1505 WASHINGTON AV.—Wicely furnished story front and back rooms, \$3 and \$2 per week; also sleeping rooms, \$1; gents or lineusskeeping.

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1609 OLIVE ST.-Nicely fur. front room housekeeping; other rooms cheap. 1610 PINE ST.-Large 2d-story front re 1611 WASH ST.-Nicely furnished fro 1622 BIDDLE ST. -3 large and well-lig

74 1631 WASHINGTON AV. - Nicely fur room with fire; \$1.50 per week. 1635 MORGAN ST.—One or two micely for newseksepin 1637 MURGAN ST.—Nicely furnished 1714 WASH ST.—One nicely furnished fro

1718 FRANKLIN AV.—On 2d floor, a li or man and wife. 1720 N. LEFFINGWELL AV. -8 good 1801 WASH ST. —2 nice 2d-story rooms parior for gent; rent very reasonable. 1812 OLIVE ST. -2 adjoin

FOR RENT.

835 CHOUTEAU AV -- 2 m 1837 KENNETT PL.-Large newly fun. 1905 DIVISION ST.-3 ro

1912 MORGAN ST. - Nicoly fur. to 2000 MORGAN ST.-Furnished for hor

2021 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. rooms, single 2024 PINE ST.-Fur. room; skilable for 2025 CLIVE ST. - Nicely farn. front foot mate; medical student prefered. 2033 OLIVE ST. -Nice 2105 OLIVE ST.-Room for 2 ge

2108 OLIVE ST.—A nicely furnish 2108 MORGAN ST.-Elegantly furn 2110 A OLIVE ST. -Nicely fur. room; pri-2111 WALNUT ST. -2 alcely furnished ros

2113 WALNUT ST.-Elegantly 2113 WALNUT ST.-Furnished ro 2123 OLIVE ST.—Something for a

2131 WALNUT Sr.-Nicely fu 2205 OLIVE ST. -Nice unfurnished rooms with fire, ch 2208 LUCAS PL. -2 fur. rooms; also 2215 ADAMS ST. -Two front rooms bath and closet; rent \$10 per month. 2227 FRANKLIN AV -3 large ro

2308 EUGENIA ST.—Nicely fur. parlor gentleman or couple. 2314 CHESTNUT ST.-8 rooms, 1st floor, \$12 2316 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished from parler suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen. 2317 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished from 12317 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished from 12323 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished elegant paralso one unfurnished room suitable for light housekeeping at \$4 per month to party without children.

2330 OLIVE ST.—Alcove front room nished; all accommedations; front and half room.

2331 OLIVE ST.-2 rooms, so. ex .; good tion; good location; water free; \$12 p 2331 EUGENIA ST.—One or 2 rooms furnished or anturnished; 2d floor; private family. 18 2358 CHESTNUT ST.-Furnished front and connecting room with light and fuel. 13 2601 or week.

2601 walnut St.—Nicely fur. small room of fur. front parlor for gentlemen or couple. In 2604 fur. front parlor for gentlemen or couple. In 2604 fur. front parlor for gentlemen or couple. In 2604 fur. front parlor for gentlemen or couple. In 2604 fur. front parlor for connecting rooms, first floor-complete for housekeeping; cheap. In 2604 DATTON ST.—Icely fur. room for a gent with all conveniences.

2612 LOCUST ST. -2d and 3d floor from 2612 CHESTNUT ST.-A nicely furnished from com; all conveniences.

2629 CHESTRUT ST.—Nicely furnished recouple, without servant. 2631 MORGAN ST. -2 very large unfur. rooms; suitable for light housekeeping; 2d fleor. 13 2636 LOCUST ST. Nicely furnished rooms, northern and southern exposure; no board. 2639 CAROLINE ST.—Four sunny rooms, con-block from Park av. cars. 13 2644 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnitions: private family.

2651 MORGAN ST.—24-story front, with con-2657 ULIVE ST.—Furnished front room, 12: also room for housekeeping, 57. 2700 LUCUST ST.—Nice 2d-story front for 3

2704 LUCAS AV.—Front and connecting on first floor; also other rooms no complete for housekeeping; terms very 2712 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished re-

2718 DAYTON ST.-Very desired stery front room, nicely fur 2727 BERNARD ST.—Furnished front complete for housekeeping, near st. cars; laundry privilege, 2739 MORGAN ST.—Fernished from roo light housekeeping.
2741 OLIVE ST.—Elegant 2d-story from the private family.

2749 MORGAN ST. - Very desirable re conveniences. 2807 STODDARD ST. -3 large rooms, 2d 2808 MORGAN ST. -2 or 3 unfur. rooms in sui 2811 WASH ST. - 2 rooms fur. for housekeep 2815 THOMAS ST. - Furnished front room

2849 THOMAS ST. -2d floor, con confortable furnished re keeping, also 2 rooms on 3d floor. 2845 PRANKLIN AV.—One nicely family: re 2847 LUÇAS AV. -2d-story front rout rout, unfurnished; all southern exposure. 2907 FRANKLIN AN-A nice 2908 N. 22D ST.-Furnished front dining-room and kitchen for light

2917 OLIVE ST. -S elegant rooms, bath and 2017 An neor.

2017 THOMAS ST.—1 unformished room to closet, \$4 per month.

2026 NEWSTEAD AV.—A neaty furnish to bath and every convenience; breakfast if dred; washington av. time passes the door; Case ev. car the corner; cheap to nice party. 2941 EASTON AV.—Handsome front room, with

3004 CHESTRUT ST. -One 2d storf room; south-3019 EASTON AV.—Bleely fur. 2d story from 3110 LUCAS AV. -Two nice 3113 WASHINGTON AV.-Large, well be 9191 blive st. - Elegantly fur. 26-story fro 3191 and connecting rooms, single or en sai for gentlemen; appointments Ist-cimer rent reace able; call and examine.

3200 MURGAN ST.—Handsonel

3326 A LUCAS AV. - Nice, se 3336 LUCAS AV.-Che 3409 LUCAS AV. -1 or 2 unfu 3425 WALBUT ST. -The

3913 EVANS AV. -3 or 4 beautiful re 3951 FINNEY AV.—Handsomely second-story front room, suitable gents or man and wife. 4019 COOK AV. - Handsomely fur.

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109. REDUCTION sale still going on. ing Co., 8th and Olive. 2d floor. WANTED-Room mate, by young lady employed during the day. Call at 911 Leonard av. 13 WANTED-Gentleman room-mate; ence given and required; term 2653A Olive st. WANTED-Ayoung man of good he congenial room-mate; large, pleased attention, pleasant place and low a Easton av.

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16 N. EWING AV.—Handsomely furnished 2 conveniences. 307 8. 218T STY-Nicely fur. roo our board; private family. 325 OLIVE ST.—Boarders wanted; most state location. 405 MONTHOSE AV. - Nicely for 531 CABANNE ST. -Nice furnished 241 and

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1411 WASHINGTON AV. -R 1520 LUCAS PLACE—Nicely furnit first-class board, or rooms wif LUCAS PL.—Handsomely furn with first-class board, at reason 1703 WILLIAM ST. -Two nicely fur. to 1706 OLIVE ST. - Furnished front par four gents, \$1 per week; board if de

1719 GEYER AV. - Newly furnished for two gents, with or without b 1758 CHOUTEAU AV.-Large front room city: \$4 a week; three lines care pass the door. 1731 MORGAN ST.-N

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POR REN T - A large store, suitable for restaural I with 15 reems on 2d and 3d floors; centrally cated; reason, rant. Inquire 618 Morgan st.

DESK ROOM in nice office, 2d floor, near Con house, Address T 367, this office. FOR RENT.

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OLIVE STREET STORES.

CARTER & MCLANAHAN.

We have three-story building, 1300 N Broadway for rent, with fine commenced cellar.

J. T. DONOVAN R. E. CO., 700 Chestant st.

FOR RENT-OLIVE STREET OFFICES.

Elegant front rooms on second floor, 702 and 704 Office at., cheap rent. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 17 111 N. 7th 4t. For Rent-Stores.

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316 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Substantial 6-story building suit-

able for wholesale or retail busi-

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Will rent cheap to desirable ten-

Stores and Flats.

North Side Olive St., Opposite Boyle Av.

Thos. F. Farrelly.

812 Chestnut St.

WAREHOUSE,

608 and 610 S. 4th st., rear building, 40x90 for cheap. PERCY & VALLAT, 115 N. 8th st

AN ELEGANT OFFICE

THOS. F. FARRELLY.

Real Estate Agent, 812 Chestnut st.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Very desirable offices in Temple Buildiag, corns Broadway and Walnut st, for rent, single or suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices examine them. JOSEPH H. TIERNAN, 720 Chestnut st.

NUBURBAN, PROPERTY FOR RENT.

FINE NEW FLATS.

Pive rooms each, with back and all conver Apply to-day 2009 and 2311 Montgomery at

CORNET & ZEIBIG,

PRODUCE MEN.

o splendid stores on north side of Olive at ast of 7th, at a panic rental. See us at once.

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1111 CHESTNUT ST. -Nice store suftal

DWELLINGS

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POR REST DWELLINGS CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!! Flats for Rent.

2716 Chestnut sa.—Ist or 2d foot, 4 clerant rooms with all conveniences; reat, 350 a fat.

2917 Olive st.—6 rooms, hell, gas and bath, in 1st class condition; 322.50 ms. hell, gas and bath, in 1st four; 522.40 st.

1708 Bacon st.—5 rooms, hell, gas and wath, 1st four; 522.40 st.

3702 Cots Brillianis av.—5 rooms, 2d foor, all conveniences, in good order; 520.00.

4874 Easton av.—5 rooms, hall, gas and bath; all conveniences; 520.00.

2943 Casa av.—4 rooms, 2d foor; cheap; 316.

5221 Madison at.—5 rooms, 1st foor; 316.

5221 Madison at.—5 rooms, 1st foor; all conveniences; 520.00.

THOS. F. FARELLY.

Raal Estate Agant, 612 Obesinut at. FOR RENT. Flat of 4 rooms, 2d floor, all improvements: 272 percy & VALLAT, 215 N. 8th st For Rent-Flats. 1940 Papin et. 3 rooms, 125 av.

908 S. Sth st. 3 rooms 3d goor 25 90

1743 Preston pl. 4 rooms, 1st floor 22 50

1743 Preston pl. 4 rooms 1st floor 15 90

3017 Henrietta st. new 3 rooms 15 90

3940 Evans av., 4 rooms, 1st floor 622 Chestinut st. 3843 Windsor pl., 6 rooms; 1st floor; all FOR RENT. 3845 Windsor D., 6 rooms; 1st floor...
3846 Windsor pl., 6 rooms; 1st floor...
4336 Evans av. 4 rooms ist floor.
4336 Evans av. 4 rooms and bath...
2723 Lucas av. 4 rooms and bath...
15 S. 16th st. 40 floor; 4 rooms...
15 S. 16th st., 3d floor; 3 rooms...
16 S. 16th st., 3d floor; 3 rooms... New 3-room flats; \$11; Sarah st., between Evan RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK, FOR RENT floors.
408 Cerre, 3 rooms, 2d floor.
Twentieth and Walnut, 2 rooms, 2d floor.
2000 Walnut, 2 rooms, 3d floor.
1112 N. Thirteenth, 1st floor, rear, 2 FLATS. 2000 Walnut, 2 rooms, 3d floor.

1112 N. Thirtsenth, 1st floor, rear, 2

112 Plum, 2 rooms, 1st floor.

926 Collins, rooms.

926 Collins, rooms.

704 Market, store and rooms above...

708 Market, store and rooms above...

1230 N. 3d st. large stores; each
Easton and Hamilton avs., large store,
good location for any tind of busi
2313 Choutseau av., good store and room.

1240 N. Third, store...

105 N. Broadway, 5-story building...

312 and 314 N. Sth st., 2d and 3d floors...

11 Market st., building...

213 N. Eighth, 3-story building...

213 N. Eighth, 3-story building...

213 N. Eighth, 3-story building...

20 W. cor. Ninth and Lucas av. part of
Mailinearod Building, 6 stories.

OFFICES.

Columbia and Rishto Building, for rentor
lease.

30 N. 4th st., 3 upper floors, will but in
good repair (key with Mississipp)

Staley Trues (o.), 26x125; per

913 Garrison av., 4 rooms, suitable for
doctor's effice.

STABLES. GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES, 1107 Chestnut st. FLATS FOR RENT. Heated With Hot Water 1420 N. Garrison av... Olive st. near 18th... 814 N. 11th st... Reception hall, ten large rooms bath, etc. All modern conveniences. Janitor in the buildings. They are on the north side of Olive street, opposite Boyle avenue. THOS. F. PARRELLY. 812 Chestnut St. FOR RENT-DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT. Wm. Booth & Co., Store-room 30x70 feet. Flats
over each store; has reception hall,
10 large rooms, bath, etc.; all 617 Chestnut St. modern conveniences; hot water heat; janitor in building.

509 CABANNE ST.—Between Olive and Washheat; janitor in building.

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F. H. & C. B. GERHART.

Phone, 3973 (14) 707 Chestnut st. 2317 EUGENIA ST., 816 Franklia and Morgan; cheap. 9 rooms, hall, gas, bath .. ..... \$35 00 1911 N. 10TH ST., 909 BREMEN AV.—Eight-room house, first-class repairs, \$22.50. 909 BREMEN AV.—Eight-room house, in best of order; only \$25 per month.

1027 S. 21ST ST.—Good 6-room nouse, in best of order; only \$25 per month.

THOMAS F. FARRELLY.

Real Estate Agent, \$12 Chestmat st.

1102 PINE ST.—S-room house, all the good order; chesp; fent \$30,

THOMAS F. FARRELLY,

14 SI\_Chestmat st. 6 rooms, hall, gas, etc......... 18 00 10 rooms, yard, all conveniences. 50 00 3013 GLASGOW PL., 10 rooms, all conveniences; large yard...... 60 00 3625 LACLEDE AV., 12 rooms, hall, gas, bath, furnace, 1200 room houses, with all modern conveniences; 1200 roths for \$33 and 1202 for \$30. 14 HY. HIEMENZ, JR., 614 Chestnut st. store-rooms and large large yard. 100 00 2519 N. 10TH ST., 1292 CLARK AV.—Three-stery dwelling. It 1292 good repair, Apply to 14 GREEN & LA MOTTE, 8th and Chestaut st. (Corner of Warren st.), new 5room flat, hall, bath, gas, hot and cold water, and large yard... 20 00 1606 N. 19TH ST. 6 rooms, 2 hall, gas. bath and laundry, \$28; in first-class condition. 2348 CHESTNUT ST., 14 1713 MICHIGAN AV.—A newly renovated elences, near Compton Heights; \$26. HENRY HIEMENZ, JR., 14 El4 Chestnut st. 6 rooms 14
10151 O'FALLON ST.—6 large rooms, cheap:
10152 only \$16; in good order;
THOMAS F. FARRELLY.

Real Estate Agent,
512 Chestinut st.

1013 BELLEGLADE AV.—4-room brick dwellwhole house; good order; \$15; west of Grand, north
of Easten av.

JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
14 1628 S. 7TH ST., 4 rooms, 2d floor ..... 13 00 1603 GLASGOW AV., 3-room house..... 2813 LOCÚST ST., 5 rooms, hall, gas and bath..... 27 50 2644 CHESTNUT ST. -6 large rooms, hall, gas, HAYDEL & SON. 2739 LUCAS AV.—Nice 3-story stone-from nace. See KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st. 2742 STODDARD ST.-S-room house, hall, 2742 gas and bath; all in good order; in first-class neighborhood; cheap ren, FARRELLY, Real Estate Apont, 812 Chestnut et.

(Members Real Estate Exchange) 109 N. 7th St. DWELLINGS. 2022 THOMAS ST.—Stone front, 6 rooms, gas. 2020 MADISON ST.—6 large rooms, hall, gas and bath, only \$25.

THOS. F. FARRELLY,
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KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestaus. 3141 CHESTNUT ST.—New 8-room dwelling rent very cheap. DYAS BROS. & CO., 818 Wainwright B'ld'g. ROOMS, FLATS. ETO

ROOMS, Rutger at., 4 rooms, 2d floor, pos. Jan. 1

13 S. Jefferson av. 4 rooms, 1st floor.

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ROOMS, Rounklin av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.

ROOMS, Rounklin av., 3 rooms, 1st floor.

ROOMS, Rounklin av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.

ROOMS, ROOMS, ROOMS, ROOMS, ROOMS, 1st floor.

ROOMS, ROOMS, ROOMS, ROOMS, ROOMS, ROOMS, 1st floor.

ROOMS, FLATS, ETO 3175 BRANTSER PL —6-room brick house gas, bath; all conveniences; rent reduced to \$16. Apply John McMenamy, 3139 Easton av. 14 3207 CHESTNUT ST.—An elegant 6-room only \$35.
THOMAS F. FARRELLY AND ASSELLY A 3410 CHESTNUT ST.—New, modern 10-rooun so to \$45 per mostli open all day for inspection. 46 of the \$45 per mostli open all day for inspection. 64 of MCOANN, 922 Fine st. 14 GAT & MCCARS, 52 PROSPERS OF STREET OF STRE 14 214 Walkwright Dubling.

4029 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—8 rooms, square hall, large closets and pantry, all conveniences, thorough repair, stees and shrubbery, choicest location in city, call and see it 4135 SARPY AV. -5-room brick cottage. city
water, large yard; all in best of order; \$15.
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FOR RENT-DWELLINGS. S712 NEWSTEAD AV.
New S-room dwelling; all conveniences \$1.196 CH are from dwelling; all conveniences \$1.720 PESTON PL.
Next S-room dwelling; all conveniences; this house has just been put in first-class order
1201 EAVAED AV.
Next S-room dwelling; all conveniences.
4418 ST. FERDINAND ST.
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2545 FARK AV.
1321 and 13295 FRAIRIE AV.
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1554 R. MIN RTEENTH ST.
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1674 A rooms, with board; 2d floor.
1674 HUWARILLA BOOR.
1675 MULLANPHY ST.
1676 FORMS 2d ST.
1676 GOMS 2d ST. 2d floor.
2513 A MULLANPHY ST.
1676 GOMS 2d ST. 2d floor.
2513 A MULLANPHY ST.
1676 GOMS 2d ST. 2d floor.
2513 A MULLANPHY ST.
1676 GOMS 2d ST. 2d floor.
2516 A GOMS 2d ST. 2d floor.
2517 A GOMS 2d ST. 2d floor.
2518 A MULLANPHY ST.
1676 GOMS 2d ST. 2d floor.
2518 A MULLANPHY ST.
2518 A MULLANPHY ST.
3778 CLARK AV.
4 TOGMS, with bath; 2d floor.
2518 CLARK AV.
2510 KES. STORES. S. E. CON. NEW MANCHESTER RD. AND TALMAGE AV. Near store, in good condition,
S. E. COR. COLLINS AND HIDDLE STS.

1014 CHESTNUT ST.
Meat store.
1018 COLLINS ST. Nest room: 24 foot.
N. W. COR. COLLINS AND FRANKLIN AV.
219 N. NINETEENTH ST.
211 WASH ST.
212 WASH ST.
213 WASH ST.

RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,

Notary Public, Fourth and Chestnut Sts.

HAVE FOR RENT:

DWELLINGS. SUBURBAN DWELLINGS.

Dale av. '(Old Occhard), new 6-room frame; FLATS FOR COLORED TENANTS.

204 Targee st. (new brick), 3 rooms, let foor: water, etc. 12 00 2044; Targee st. (new brick), 3 rooms, 1st floor; water, etc.

204 Targee st. (new brick), 3 rooms, 1st floor; water, etc.

204 Targee st. (new brick), 3 rooms, 2d floor; water, etc.

2044; Targee st. (new brick), 3 rooms, 2d floor; water, etc. STABLE.

1826 Carr st., (rear) carriage and stable room Collection of Rents Solicited, No Charge for Advertising. We Have Daily Inquiries for Houses

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PAPIN & TONTRUP 626 Chestnut St.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT. B608 Lindell av. 6 rooms, 1st floor ... 224 h. Compton av., 8 rooms .3d floor ... 2620 Olive st 11 rooms ... 3005 Cave av. 10 rooms ... 3138 Olive st. 8 rooms ... 3138 Olive st. 8 rooms ... 218 h. Compton av., 8 rooms ... 218 h. Compton av., 8 rooms ... 3198 . 12th st., 10 rooms ... 3197 Chestnut st., 10 rooms ... 3148 Olive st., 8 rooms, 2d floor ... ... 3148 Olive st., 8 rooms, 2d floor ... ...

ROOMS AND FLATS. ROOMS AND FLATS.

134 Ulive st., 6 rooms, 2d and 3d floor.
1346 Linden st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
4162 N. Grand av., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
2302 Wash st., 4 rooms, 1st floor.
2415 Scott av., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
2415 Scott av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1032 N. 12th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
1032 N. sth st., 5 rooms, 1st floor.
205 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
206 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
208 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
209 Plum st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
200 Plum st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
200 Plum st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
200 Plum st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
200 Plum st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
201 Rooms, 3 rooms, 2d floor.

820 Pine at , I room, 2d floor 1301 Cuestnut at. 3 rooms, 2d floor. 1718 Franklin av., 2 rooms, 1st floor. 1410 Peplar at. 3 rooms, 1st floor. 2217 Scott av., 3 rooms, 1st floor. 4100 N. Grand av., 3 rooms, 2d floor 2741 Gambie st., 3 rooms, 2d floor. 2306 Wash st., 4 rooms, 1st floor. STORES AND OFFICES.

Southeast corner 12th and Wash st., store... 2303 Franklin av., store... 212 N. 7th st., 2d floor; sultable for printer... 146 Olive st., store 16 N. Commercial st., 3-story-building.... 33 and 305 N, 8d st., 3 floors.

FOR RENT. GREEN & LaMotte,

S. E. Corper 8th and Chestnut. DWELLINGS.

18 S. Theress av., 2-story stone-front and man-sard; 8 rooms and laundry, hall, gas, bath, etc. 2710 Lucas av., 3-story stone-front, 9-room dwell-ing; hall, gas, bath and laundry. 1558 Lalystis av., 2-story stone-front and man-sard; 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath and laundry. 206 S. 14th st., 2-story brick; 9 rooms, hall, bath, gas and laundry. 1421 Figs. st., 2-story stone-front, 10-room dwell-ing; hall, bath, gas and laundry, hot and cold water. 1421 Fine st., 2-story brock, a towns, hos and cold water.
2328 Chestnut st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, hell, gas and bath.
113 Center st., 2-story brick; 6 rooms and basement, hall, gas, etc.
1516 Walnut st., 3-story brick; 12 rooms, hall, gas, bath, yard and stable.
1708 Dolman st., 2-story brick; 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath and side entrance.
933 Utah st., 2-story brick; 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath. ath. 2035 Clark av., 2-story briek; 6 rooms. 1232 Clark av., 3-story briek; 12 rooms. 1427 O'Fallon st., 2-story brick; 6 room

FLATS. 3321 Park av., 6 rooms, 1st floor; hall, gas, bash 1426 N. Grand av., 4 rooms, 24 fleor; hall, gas, te. 3537 Cozens av., 2 rooms, 24 floor. 1021 Brooklyn st., 6 rooms, 24 and 34 floors.

740 S. 4th st., store. 308 M. Commercial st.; cheap. S. E. cor. 8th and Chestnut sts.

For Rent!

PLATS.

903 N. VANDEVENTER AV. 2d floor, 5 rooms, bath and water closest respectable focation; for small family. Key at 905.

STORES AND ROUMS.

1370 CHESTNUT ST., store satisfies for saloop.

2D AND CARROLL STS., s. a corner; dine corner for saloon. 1040 EMMET ST., 3 rooms, 1st foor, cheap.

PERRY M'CARTHY Real Estate Broker and Notary Public. We Solicit Rent Collections.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE R. E. CO., 8th and Locust 6ts.

FOR RENT-DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

T. DONOVAN REAL ESTATE CO., REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

700 Chestnut St.,

Have for rent the following

DWELLINGS.

\$418 CHESTNUT ST., 10 rooms, all conven1822 KRONEK AV., 8 rooms, all conven1822 WAGONEK PL... 7 rooms, reception
1822 WAGONEK PL... 7 rooms, reception
1820 WAGONEK PL... 7 rooms, lander,
1820 WAGONEK PL... 7 rooms, 1820 C. 1022 CABDINAL AV. . 8 rooms, hall, gas and 4229 EVANS AV., 6 rooms, hall, gas and
4229 EVANS AV., 6 rooms, hall, bath and
27 50
28 gas fixtures.
29 DEHODIAMONT AV., 6 rooms, hall,
1121 ga and bath.
25 50
2012 KNATH ST. croom brick, water, sie. 22 50
2012 KNATH ST. croom dwiling; gaw.
26 50
26 2428 COTT AEK AV.
27 50 brick coatsgs. 15 00
4642 NEW MANCHESTER RD. 4-room cost
15 00

1313 KENTUCKY AV., 5-room brick, water. 2056 KNOX AV., 7-room dwelling; large 1617 Ard new 14-room briek, with stable 14 00 2927 CASS AV., 4-room obtage 15 00 4259 COOK AV., 4-room cottage

\*\*FLATS AND ROOMS.\*\*

4259 COOK AV., 5 rooms, all conveniences.

4259 COOK AV., 6 rooms, all conveniences.

3718 FINEY AV. 4 rooms and bath.

1321 SARAH ST., 5 rooms, all conveniences.

1112A SAR H ST., 4 rooms, let floor, hall, gas and bath.

SOME FINNEY AV., 4 rooms, on 1st floor.

SILSA CASS AV., 8 nice rooms with bath.

SESI ABNEMAL ST., 6 rooms and bath.

SOME SELL AV. 4 rooms and bath.

SOME SELL AV. 4 rooms and bath. 3717 MONTGOMERY PL., 4 nice rooms, 2d floor floor

STORES AND OFFICES. 

CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 NORTH SEVENTH ST.

> PHONE 3919. DWELLINGS.

10 00 2937 Washington av., double 2-story and mansard 13-room house; large lawn, etc.; twe bath rooms.

10 00 20 00 veniences; entirely meovated 20 00 veniences; entirely meovated 20 00 17 Ware av., 9-room stons-front, goed 27 50 15 00 1124 N or av. order
11214 N. 9th st., 7 rooms and bath, 2d floor,
2108 Chestnut st., 6-room house, bath, etc.,
913 Locust st., 3-story 12-room brick 

FLATS. S202A Olive st., 5-room flat, 2d floor; all co 3202A Olive st., 5-room flat, 2d floor; all convaniences
1725 Editott av., 4-room flat, 1st floor
2307 S., 4stførson av., elegans 4-room flat,
2303 S., 4stførson av., elegans 4-room flat,
2303 S., 4stførson av., elegans 4-room flat,
2318 W alsut st., 2-room flat, 1st floor
2309 Laclede av., 9-room flat, 1st floor,
3012A Morgan st., 3-room flat, 2d floor,
2435 Lucky st., 3-room flat, 2d floor,
2502A Glasgow av., 3-room flat, 2d floor,
2449 Senton st., 3-room flat, 2d floor,
2449 Senton st., 3-room flat, 2d floor,
2449 Reston av., nest new 3-room flat, 1st
or 2d floor,
3012E Morgan st., 3-room flat, 2d floor,
2451 Benton st., 3-room flat, 2d floor,
3012E Morgan st., 3-room flat, 2d floor,
2651 Benton st., 3-room flat, 2d floor,
800 MS.

N. 7th at. 3 rooms and basems (Choutsan av., a nice rooms, 3d (4 N. 7th at., 3 rooms, 2d floor. Cherokes st., 4 rooms, 2d floor. Blair av., 3 rooms, 2d floor. Blair av., 3 rooms, 2d floor. Marian at., 4 rooms, 1st floor.

month.

Southeast corner 5th and Clark, av., corner store
and 4 rooms; \$50.

3869 Manchester rd., store and 3 rooms, 2d floor; 917 Chestaut st., large store; \$45. 3208 Olive st., large store; \$30. P. S. We Make a Specialty of Collecting Rents. Try Us.

FOR RENT.

1224 PRAIRIE AV for 6-room house, reception half, landly and polyenisaces for \$15 per month PERUL & VALLAT, 118 M. Strong

KILPATRICK REMOVED TO

717 CHESTNUT ST

4 RENT.

DWELLINGS

2841 Wainut, 3 good rooms, rest low...

108 N. 6th. 2d floor, large rooms suitable for
light manulacturing.

1316 N. 11th. 2 rooms, 2d floor.

2571 Olive, 3d floor

2571 Olive, 2d floor, rear

1314 N. 11th, 3 rooms, 1st floor.

TORES AND OFFICES.

M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO. 109 N. Eighth st. Telephone 477,

DWELLINGS. 42 00 3528 Pine.st., S rooms.
42 00 st. meders, 10 rooms, both and trusce.
42 00 st. meders, 10 rooms, both and rooms, 11 rooms, cadar closets, large yard, fur-| 42 00 | 3528 Lindeli av. 3-story stone front, 11 | 75 00 | 24 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 2

STORES. 

E. KAIME & BRO. HOUSE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

FOR RENT BY

619 Chestnut St.

ran st., 10-room stone-front h

4 RENT-RESIDENCE

A constant Washington av.

For MENT-Seven-room house on Kennerly, near
Mewsteed av., with stable, convenient to two
lines of care. Apply as 45:0 Kennerly av.

# TOR REST DWELLINGS.

15 N. Eighth St.

cents
Colost., 7 rooms; all improvements
Park av., 6 rooms
Oplar st., 6 rooms
Ad st., 5 rooms

1406 Fark av., 6 rooms; all improvements 25 00

FLATS AND ROOMS.

518 S. 2d st., 2 rooms, 2d floor ... 15 00

508 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 15 00

508 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 16 00

513 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 16 00

20 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 16 00

21 Story front and manaard.

25 00

26 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 16 00

26 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 16 00

27 Of Hesthut Br. -10 floor st., far. 66.00

28 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 12 00

28 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 12 00

27 Of Hesthut Br. -10 floor st., far. 65.00

27 Of Horard st., 5 rooms, 2d floor ... 12 00

27 Of Horard st., 5 rooms, 2d floor ... 12 00

28 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 12 00

28 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 12 00

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20 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 3d floor ... 12 00

20 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 3d floor ... 12 00

20 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 3d floor ... 12 00

20 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 3d floor ... 12 00

20 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 3 

STORES AND OFFICES. 1700 Choutean av., store and room.

(611 ark av., store and room.

(612 ark av., store and room.

(613 ark av., store and store and cellar.

(610 Choutean av., store and a room.

(610 Choutean av., store and a room.

(610 Choutean av., store and room.

(610 Elm st., 4-story building for warshouse or manufacturing purpose; chasp.

(606 and 610 S. 4th st., rear building, cheap for warshouse purpose.

## FOR RENT.

Rutledge & Horton, 1005 CHESTNUT ST.

Finney ave., 9-room stone front.
Kennett pl., 8 rooms, good order.
Washington ave., 7 rooms.
Cook ave., 8 rooms.
Chansing ave., 9 rooms.
A Page ave., 8 rooms, reduced to
Francis st. 6 rooms.
Francis st. 6 rooms.
North Market st., 6 rooms, only
Delmar ave., 4 rooms, newly pain

ranklin ave., 6 rooms, newly painted....
ranklin ave., 6 rooms, 1st floor, modern hesinut st., 6 rooms, 1st floor aston ave., 5 rooms and bath, 2d floor...
Oregon ave., 5 rooms, 2d floor, bath id watereloset... nklin ave., 3 reoms. 2d floor, bath and watercloset
3222e Franklin ave., 5 rooms, let floor, bath
and watercloset
3136 Clifton pl., 3 rooms, 2d floor
3140 Clifton pl., 3 rooms, 2d floor
4224 Finney ave., 3 rooms, 1st floor
4181 Fairfax ave., 3 rooms, 2d floor
109 M. 18th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor
600 N. 18th st., 5 rooms, 2d floor

#### JAS. M. CARPENTER &

108 N. Eighth St.

HAVE FOR RENT THE FOLLOWING

DWELLINGS. 

w. cor. 10th and Olive sts., whole or part of 2

1007.
11/2 N. 7th st., 3-story building.
23d and Lucas av., 5-story factory.
11/2 Washington av., store and 17 rooms.
7th and Mulianphy sts., 3-story building, suitable or manufacturing.
309 Locust st., store and two floors.
Cetton Exchange, a w. cor. Main and Walput sts., ine office-rooms; all conveniences.
728 Spring av., corner stere.
311 S. 4th st., store and 4 rooms.
728 Vandewenter av., corner store. 1022 Lucas av., store and 6 rooms. 1103 N. 3d at., store and 6 rooms. 211 and 213 Washington av., 2 story building. 14

FOR RENT.

JOHN M'MENAMY Real Estate Agent

- AND

Notary Public, 2139 Easten av.

3130 Easten av.

2140 Brantner pl., 6-room brick, hali, gas and sath; \$27.50.

1422 Webster av., 5-room brick house, hall, gas and bath; \$18
3546 Page av., 8-room detached house; large rounds; \$40.

5760 Good av., 8 rooms, stone front; hall, gas and sath; furnace; \$42.50.

3118 Brantner pl., 6-room brick house; water, gas and bath; \$22.50.

1802 Geode av., 6-room brick; water; 54 feet of ground water paid; \$22.50.

3119 Brantner pl., 0 rooms, stone front, hall, gas and bath; \$26.

2729 Russell av., 6-room brick house, newly salnted and papered; \$20.

FLATS.

3162 Brantner pl., 4-room fat, water, gas, etc.,

22 Sarah st., 4-room fiat, hall, gas and bath; De Faston av., 5-room flat, ball, gas and bath; by Compton av., 6-room flat, bath, gas and at 250. 3 Easten av., 5-room flat, ball, gas and bath; I have a long list of houses for rent at office.

## FOR RENT. Naughton&Bergfeld

17 N. 8th St.

Leonard av., 8 rooms, bath
Newstead av., 9 rooms and bath
Sewstead av., 9 rooms and bath
Newstead av., 9 rooms and bath
Newstead av., 9 rooms and bath
Lucky st., 6 rooms, bath
Steddard av., 6 rooms, bath
Steddard av., 6 rooms, 26 floor
Newstead av., 6 rooms, reception hall
Octage av., 6-room bries cottage.

Bherman pt., 8 rooms, and stoor
Cleman i. 8 rooms, 12 floor
Cleman i. 3 rooms, 12 floor
Lexas av., 6 rooms, 12 floor
Lexas av., 6 rooms, 12 floor

Lexas av., 6 rooms, 20 floor S1116 114

LOW RENTS

racut or Perry at , 5 rooms.

(still at , (for colored), 6 rooms.

11sh at , 5 rooms.

26th st , 6-room house.

yested av , 9 rooms (new)

bland av , 7 rooms (new)

gents at , 9-room house.

5th st , 10 rooms.

FISHER & CO 714 Chestnut st.

DWELLINGS. 1912 COLEMAN ST. -8 rooms; bath ... 20.00 1113 x. 197H ST. Shooms, basi, gas 25.00 805 а 1874 ат. — 8 гоота. 3851 WINDSOR PL. -6 rooms: bata. 30.00 1913 s. COMPTON AV.-7 rooms; 35.00

1600 N. 19TH ST.-10 rooms; 2-story 40.00 2736 OLIVEST. -3-story brick, 10 rooms 45.00

4301 and 4205 EVANS AV. -5 rooms 21.00 201 AND TOS CENTER ST.-3 rooms, 13.00 4212 MORGAN ST.-7 rooms, bath, 40.00 1506 ST. LOUIS AV.—1st floor, 4 17.00

STORES. 3000 MANCHESTER RD.-Store. WEST END HOTEL-On Vandoven- 45.00

## LEON L. HULL & CO.,

Real Estate and Financial Agents. Telephone 890. 804 CHESTNUT ST. DWELLINGS.

STORES AND OFFICES.

200 N. Sthat., store and large vault.

200 N. Sthat., store; steam heat
N. a. cor Olfre and buttler six. arge new
1 N. a. cor Olfre and buttler six. arge new
1 N. a. cor Olfre and buttler six. arge new
1 N. a. cor Olfre and buttler six. arge new
1 1 N. a. cor olfre and olfre and olfre
1 1 N. a. cor olfre
1 1 N. Sthat., offices; 3d floor; steam heat.
1 1 N. Sthat., offices; 3d floor; steam heat.
1 1 N. Oldrest. offices; 3d floor; steam heat.
1 1 N. Sthat., offices; 3d floor; steam heat.
1 N. Sthat. 125 00

2 LET

814 Chestnut St. Telephone 859.

DWELLINGS. 2946 Thomas st., 8 rooms, stc., with stable, 3110 S. Sthat., 4-room cottage; \$11. 1227 Delimarav., 8 rooms, all conv.; furnace, 204 N. 5th st. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 4 rooms. 2504 Habert st., 5 rooms, hall, \$16. 6660 St. Ferdinand st., 6-room cettage; \$15. 4060 St. Ferdinand st., 6-room cettage; \$15.
509 S. 18th at., 8-room brick. all convasioness
1018 Brooklyn at., 6-room brick.
4222 A Lucey st., 6-room brick.
4222 Delimar at., 9 room, all conveniences; fur
nished or unturnished.
2624 Britan st., 9 room, hall, etc.
2624 Britan st., 9 room, hall, etc.
2645 Arsonia st., 6-room frame cettage; \$13.
2435 S. 18th st., 5-room brick; \$16.
214 Dorcas st., 6-room brick; \$16.
215 Brantner pl., 9-room stone-front; \$28.

3152 Brantner pl., 5-room stone-front; \$28.

1101 Ohio av., 3 rooms, 1st floor; corner; \$11.50.

2800 Adams st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; corner.

1109 Ohie av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; sill

2502 Open are w., 5 rooms, 1st floor, all conv.

2522 Open are w., 5 rooms, 1st floor; all conv.

2522 Open are w., 5 rooms, 1st floor; sill

4509 Caroline st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; 513.50.

3256 M. Grand av., 6 rooms, 1st floor; corner flat.

424 Hickory st., 6 rooms, second floor, separate

5042 Open are w., 5 rooms, 1st floor; separate

5044 Hickory st., 6 rooms, second floor, separate

irance.
28104 Scott av., 3 rooms, 1st or 2d floor.
1434 S. 10th st., 4 rooms, 2d floor; bath; \$15.
3623 S. Grandav., 4 rooms, 2d floor; \$16.
2624 Scott av., 4 rooms, 1st floor and basement.
2624 Careline st., 2 rooms, 2d floor; \$10.
14714 W. 24th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor;
1229 Dolman st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; all conv. 18716 N. 24th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; \$10.

1272 Dolman st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; all conv.
1272 Dolman st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; all conv.
1273 Status 1272 day; 4 rooms on lat floor and 2 transca; rent reduced.

1714 Wascener pt., 7 rooms, 2d floor; \$13.
1715 Wascener pt., 7 rooms, 2d floor; \$13.
1321 S. 13th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; \$20.
294014 Chestnut st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; \$20.
294014 Chestnut st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; all conv.
1264 Elemaret st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; corper.
1243 S. 18th st., 5 rooms, 1st floor; \$13.
1243 Park av., 5 rooms, 1st floor; \$15.
1243 N. 25th st., 5 rooms, 1st floor; \$12.

2433 C. 18th st., 5 rooms, 1st floor; \$12.

1421 N. Grand av., corper, 7 rooms, 2d and 3d
1-012, bath, w. c., etc.; cheap.

STORES.

STORES. 2830 Manchester rd., store and cellar. 4003 Easton av., good store, stable.

ROOMS.

1213 N. 16th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; \$9.

2435 S. 16th st., rear, 4 rooms, 2d floor; \$4.

2047 Papin st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, \$10.50.

2215. \$9 dst., 3 rooms, 1st floor, \$9.

1316 Market st., 3 room, 3d floor, \$1.

1316 Market st., 3 room, 3d floor, \$10.

1316 Market st., 3 room, 3d floor, \$10.

1326 Market st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, \$1.

1330 V Fallon st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, \$1.

1340 Market st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, \$1.

1350 Market st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, \$1.

1361 Market st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, \$1.

1362 Market st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, \$10.

1417 N. 10th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor, rear, \$7.

## RENT LIST.

HOUSES.

stable. PLATS.

4520A Lucky st. 5 rooms, bath 18 00
Auburn Flats, Laston and Grand avs., 5 and
6 rooms; newly decorated; steam heat; lani5or services \$2.5 to ... 30 00
N. w. cor. Fandiston and Easton avs., 5
rooms; new flats 20 00
5042 Easten av., 5 rooms and bath 20 00 2809 Adams st., 3 rooms; good repair... STORES.

If You Are Moving Out the New York Storage Co, 's rans. Cost same as prelianty magonet sentence or lead; restonsibility for breakage assumed by at 400 private rooms for storage of household; nogle. Feeding and shipping a specialty. Office, 210 N. 78h sh.

DWELLINGS.

3134 Pine st., 8 rooms, Baltimore heaters... \$50 00
30:26 Newslead av., 9 rooms, reception hall, bath, hot and cold water... 30 00
1417 Marcus av., 7 rooms, lot 100x280, with stables... 30 00
2902 Thomas st., 6 rooms, bath and laundry, 35 90
1922 East Warns av., 8 rooms, plees to sice.

2002 Thomas st., 6 rooms, bath and laundry.

1922 East Werne av., 5 rooms, olse to pice.

25 00

3761 Evans av., 6 rooms, bath, sec. 25 00

3761 Evans av., 6 rooms, hath, sec. 25 00

3201 Magzaine st., 6 rooms, close te. 20 00

3201 Magzaine st., 6 rooms, close te. 20 00

3473 Fairfax av., 8 rooms, nice yard. 20 00

8uburbaa av., 14 blocks from Hodisanoni st.,

7 rooms, new

1826 Coleman st., 6 nice rooms, water free. 20 00

3963 Lincoin av., 5 rooms. 15 00

5854 Weils av., as jee new 5 room house. 15 00

6822 Kasten av., 6 rooms (celored). 35 00

2713 M. 11th st., 4 rooms (celored). 35 00

2713 M. 11th st., 4 rooms (celored). 36 00

4621 Coulage av., 5 rooms, 10 00

4624 Coulage av., 5 rooms, water, good

465 M. Market st. 5 rooms, water, good

466 M. Market st. 5 rooms, water, good yard 717 Rutger st., 5 rooms, water, etc. 3039 Lambdin av., 3 rooms, water free

1922 East Warns av., 4 rooms, marble man1820 East Warns av., 4 rooms
1840 Lunky at., 4 rooms man hath, front, yend
1841 Lunky at., 4 rooms and hath, front, yend
1850 Easton av., 4 rooms
1850 Junky at., 4 rooms
1850 Junky

STORES. 2633 Baidwin, cor. Montgomery, fine store
2653 Baidwin, cor. Montgomery, fine store
2005 Morgan st., good store, chesp.
3514 Easton av., good store
3514 Easton av., the, large store.

## GREER'S REDUCED

902 CHESTNUT ST.

Read carefully.

4029 Washington av., a choice 8-room house, perfect, new repart, furnace, etc., large lot; \$60.

4769 Labadie av., new modern. 9 rooms, large reception hail, 50 foot lawn; elegant; \$36.

4768 Greer av., handsome 8-room house, fine porches, furnace and stable; \$25

4759 Greer av., sony, modern 6-room brick, best neighbors; \$20.

4639 Greer av., pretty, 5 rooms, hall, water, etc.; 15. 15, 4960-70-44 Magnolia av.. modern, 8-cooms each, near Tower Grove Park; will paper and best repair; take Tower Grove cars; \$40 each, 4650 Greer av., 5 rooms, city water, etc.; \$12. 2801 Charlton st. 3-room cottage; \$9. FOR RENT FLATS-CENTRAL LOCATIONS.

FOR RENT STORES-PRICES REDUCED. 112 M. Second st., 2 offices and lofs; \$20. 3936 Easton av., large store; \$55.

#### FOR RENT.

4241 Delmar av., 8-room stock briek, all latest improved conveniences, furnace, etc.; must rent.

3218 Pine st., 8-room modern dwelling, all latest improvements; rent lew.

2706 Lucas av., 10-room dwelling, all convenience lences. \$40.00 lences. \$40.00 lences. \$40.00 lences. \$6.00 says. \$5.00 m far, all conveniences. 18.00 says. \$7.00 m far, all conveniences. 18.00 lences. \$1.00 m far, let floor; water, etc. 

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE 1114 COMPTON AV.—An 11-room house; flats; yearly rent, \$600; price, \$5,500.1
P. T. MADDEN & CO.,
Phone 3048. (7) 3703 Easton av. Phone 8048. (7) S203 Easton av. TPOB 8ALK-4363 Delmar ev.; 10-room residence, with stable; lot 72x150. Key at 4353. 7

FOR SALE-12-room residence; unusually large los; vicinity of Cabanne. Add. R 370, this FOR SALE—One of the best corners in fity, at present occupied as saloen, in southern part of city. Add. D 367, this office. However Miami and Potomac sts., a nice two-story hence, ice footx25. LEAHY & CO., 7 To Chestnat st. and 4507 Easton av., LEAHY & CO., 7 To Chestnat st. and 4507 Easton av., LEAHY & CO., 7 To Chestnat st. and 4507 Easton av., LEAHY & CO., 7 To Chestnat st. and 4507 Easton av., LEAHY & CO., 7 To Chestnat st. and 4507 Easton av., LEAHY & CO., 7 To Chestnat st. and 4507 Easton av., LEAHY & CO., 7 To Chestnat st. and 4507 Easton av., 100 Chestnat st. POR SALE—\$300 cash will buy 5-room brick on Washington av. line. LEAHY & CO., 706 Chestnut st. FOR SALE OR TRADE-210 and 212 Tradeau St.
Tenement property: well rested; will trade for
vacant property. GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,
1107 Chestnut st.

HOR Sal.E. \$500 cash, balance \$16 per month, will buy 6-room brick on Washington av. line. LEAHY & CO... FOR SALE-\$200 cash balance \$16 per month, will buy 4-foom brick house, 1522 Newstead av. 7 708 Chestnut st. and 4507 Easton av. 7 708 Chestant st. and 4507 Easton av.

FOR SALE—\$1,500 cash, balance \$39 per month
I and no interest; 8-room briek on \$1, Louis av.;
electric line.
708 Chestant st. and 4507 Easton av.

FOR SALE—\$6,500 will buy 5338 Easton av.: 10Troom house; iof 507160; residence of the late
Dr. D. J. McCann; good location for a doctor,

708 Chestant st. and 4507 Easton av.

108 Chestant st. and 4507 Easton av.

7 706 Chestants at and 4507 Easton av.
TOE SALE-6081 Horsen pl., 26.1x155, new 7T room state-roof brick house, well built, \$5,000.
1822 Papin st., 18.3x159, 10-room stone front house, rent \$745, price \$4,000.
3441 Nebraska av., 28x127, 6-room brick house and 2-story statile, \$2,900.
Bartmer, s. e. cor. Vendome av., 14-story 4-room frame house, stable, stc., \$2,000.
4053 Lee av., 26x106, -room 2-story frame house, for one or two families, 32,100.
3428 Alberta st., 14-story 6-room frame house, let 25x125, cleasp, 31,500.
6 8, Jefferson av., 3-story brick store and flaterated at 3960 per annum, good business location, \$9,000. SUBURBAN.

4907 Mitchell ev. (Benton), 7-room frame bouseath, furnace, stable, etc., 91x178 or 50x178, at Dath, turnace, and bargain, turnace, and bargain, 6430 labora minished basement, etc., \$2,800. Frame cottage, finished basement, etc., \$2,800. Frame Park (Elipsnelle), worth of the first bargain of the company of the ARLINGTON AV.—1431—200 feet south of Wells A ev., a new 2-story 6-room brick dwelling; bath, slosest and large sellar; price 83, 200, 8800 eath. P. T. MADDER & CO., \$203 Easton av. HOUSES built in any part of the city on month WANTED-A contractor who is willing to build \$2,000 suilding: \$500 cash and the rest in good paying property. Address A 367, this office.

ALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS For Sale—House and let Se. 916 Bates et., South St. Louis: brand new 2-story pressed brick front house, eight managed post centrals 8 rooms, recop-tion half, good cellar and siate roof; dot 50x157 feet to a 20-foot alies. Terms: \$50 cash down and \$20 per month each and every month thereafter, the same to apply on the purchase money. Key at 7 KEELEY & OO., 1118 Chestnut et.

ALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. e-House and lot. Wo. 4342 New Manches brick cottage of 5 roams; lot 25x125 fee Terms: 220 cmh down and 220 cach an enth shereafter, the same to Sppir on th KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut at

FOR SALE ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS. 1124 Bayard av., 7-room house; lot 30x170 feet part cash and \$30 per month. D. B. BRENNAN R. E. CO.,

FOR REST-DUELLINGS. | IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE | IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY POR SALE

"Forced Sale.

\$23 PER FOOT

FOR SALE-A SNAP. 6-room house, stable, etc.; lot 50x120 feet; adjoins Magnolia Terrace; cost \$3,400; will take \$2,200; one block from two electric lines. CHAS. J. DUNNERMAN, 702 Chestnut st.

# High-Class Houses

4414 Washington av., 11 rooms; lot 80x245. 4397 Forest Park boulevard, 14 rooms; Lot 41x176 4397 Pine st., 12 rooms; lot 38x213.

4218 Morgan st., 9 rooms; lot 45x195. 3153 Longfellew boulevard, 11 rooms; Lot 78x126 Beautiful houses, complete in every way; can be inspected; will sell at very reason-able prices and on favorable terms.

J. T. DONOVAN REAL ESTATE CO., 700 Chestnut st.

#### HOUSES

n Cabanne, Chamberlain, Clemens, Thornby, amilton, Bartmer, Horton place, etc.; \$3,600 to 20,080. Seme special bargains now. Call for lat and full infermation. F. S. PARKER, Building.

WANT FLATS

2423 Bacon st., 7 rooms; lot 50x125 ... \$
2323 Chestnut st., 8 rooms; lot 25x128
1904 Coleman st., 6 rooms; lot 25x128
1904 Coleman st., 6 rooms; lot 50x130
1217 Dillon st., 10 rooms; lot 50x130
1228 Evans av., 8 rooms; lot 50x175
1428 St. Ferdinand av., 5 rooms; lot 50x150
1439 S. 15th st., 8 rooms; lot 25x100
1817 Kennett pl., 10 rooms; lot 25x102
1817 Kennett pl., 10 rooms; lot 25x122
14436 Kennett pl., 10 rooms; lot 25x123
1135 Leonard av., 8 rooms; lot 25x123
1135 Leonard av., 8 rooms; lot 25x123
2142 Orgson av., 6 rooms; lot 25x125
2219 St@dard st., 6 rooms; lot 25x118
3822 Shaw av., 8 rooms; lot 32x102
2816 Taylor av., 6 rooms; lot 42x100
2816 Taylor av., 6 rooms; lot 42x100
2816 Taylor av., 6 rooms; lot 41x145
5741 Garfield av., 4 rooms; lot 30x170
LEVI & EFSTEIN, 610 Chestnut
7

FOR SALE-NO. 3524 TEXAS AV., FUR DALLS—RU, JJ24 IDAM NI.

Between Potomat and Miami sta., a new 3-story and siste mock maneard brick residence (ornameatal stock-brick front) with marble window silis, containing foroms and ceilar, sidiag doors, slate mantels, closets, hydrant and gas on both floors, arranged for one or two families; house is substantially built, having J2-inch walls all around porth over side and rear entrances; sewer connections made; 105 25x119.94; \$3.500.

CHAS. F. VOGEL.

716 Chestnut St.

EXAMINE NO. 3543 NEBRASKA AV.,

#### CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st. CHEAP HOMES.

5617 Chamberiain, 11 rooms, fram. 8,00
5616 Von Versen, 12 rooms, brick. 12,00
5632 Von Versen, 11 rooms, brick. 10,40
5634 Von Versen, 11 rooms, brick. 11,00
5611 Cates av., 19 rooms, brick. 10,00
5504 Clemps, 6 rooms, brick. 5,50
3407 Beil, 7 roems, brick. 5,50
3407 Beil, 7 roems, brick. 5,00
1101 N. Jarfersen, 8 rooms, brick. 6,00
4550 W. Morgan, 6 rooms, brick. 5,20
4527 W. Morgan, 6 rooms, brick. 5,20
4627 W. Morgan, 5 rooms, brick. 5,00
Want offers on any of abeve, also have long int
of elegant homes from \$10,000 to \$20,000.
7 F. S. PARKER, 617-616 Walnwight Building.

M. A. Wolff & Co.'s List. NORTH ST. LOUIS IN IT.

The owner will sell or trade a fine business corner tondisting of 5 stores and tenemena rooms above, all sating for \$2,700 per year; this being the bouth west sorner of Chinon and 14th sta.; los 107x7( set. This is cheap at \$30,000. BUSINESS CORNER CHEAP. Southwest corner Easton and Corens ava,; three-story brick, saloon on corner, stores, rooms above, and half on upper floor; rent \$175 per month; this nest go at \$15,000.

A MARKET STREET CORNER.

Between 12th and 15th sts. stores and houses, rent-ing at \$225 per moath; we can give you a special per con this valuable cerner, which is one of a few bargams we have: ice 78x120. Call and see us, INVESTMENT BARGAIN.

BEAUTIFUL BELL AV.

SUBURBAN HOME WANTED

M. A. WOLFF & CO. Property for sale, money to loan, houses to rent, seent houses we can and will rent for you. M. A. WOLFF & CO.

## AT COST.

We have a number of houses in Cabanne, Clemens, Gay and Chamberlain place which we are authorized to sell at very low figures. We believe it will pay you to buy a house now on those prices than to wait for spring, when prices will be higher. Den's delay long; these houses will sell easily at these prices, and you may not get the one you want if you hapitate. They are all open to-day, so you can inspect them. Celebrate the Christmas o'1893 in your ewn heuse. Cabanne pl.—No. 5657, a fine press brick of 8 large rooms, reception hall. bath, laundry, cellar, all conveniences; lot 50x200; as \$8,750.

Cabanne pl.—We. 5679, a fine house of 10 rooms, all conveniences, steam heating, etc.;

rooms, all conveniences, steam heating, etc.; lot 50x200; at \$9,500.

Cates av.—No. 5729, a new 10-room brisk, reception hall; all conveniences; lot 60x157; will sell at \$8,590. SOXID7; will sell at \$8,500.

\$573 Cates av. — A handsome, finely fluished frame house of 10 large, and well-arranged rooms; all latest cenveniences; lot 60 x186; price \$8,500.

5646 Cates av. — A large frame house of 8

5619 Cates ay.—A 2-story 8-room frame, reception hall, laundry, furnace, etc.; lot 60x157; price \$7,300.

8028 Vernon av.—A new finely-built 10room press brick and cut stone house,
splendidly arranged; all modern convenieniences; lot 60x126; price only 38,500.

8023 Vernon av.—A new well-built out
stone and press brick house of 10 rooms; lot
0x126; price 50,200.

- A new elegantly arranged 10-room co., with reception hall,
large rooms, furnace, bath; complete in every
way; lot 57x167; at \$9,200. These houses can all be purchased on payment of \$1,000 in each, balance at 6 per cent interest. We are EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for all of above.

T. DONOVAN REAL ESTATE CO. 700 Chestnut St.

## DWELLINGS.

West Pine st.; one of the finest and mest complete bomes in the city; 15 rooms, hard-wood finish, every convenience.

West Pine st.; elegant 11-room, rock-front dwelling overy medern convenience.

Lind S. 18th st., 59x129; 10-room brick house, 12 rooms and 18th st., 59x129; 10-room brick house, 18th st., 59x129; 10-room brick house, 18th st., 59x129; 10-room store front and porch; elegant finish throughout, 26x130 lest; new detached 13-room pressed brick, rough stone front and porch; elegant finish throughout, 26x5 Washington av.; 12-room stone front, all conveniences; to 3xx135.

4247 Delmar av., 49x150 lot; 11-room stone front, all conveniences; very chesp.

3516 Laclede av.; 12-room stone front, all modern conveniences; very chesp.

3532 Delmar av., 50x160 lot; 11-room stone front, all medern conveniences; brick stable, etc.

3734 Finner av., 30x155 lot; 8-room stone front; can sell restry chesp.

3532 Delmar av.; 10-room stone front; lot 3430 Morran, 34x125; elegant 9-room detached Queen Anne brick residence, with every possible modern improvement; a great bargain and must be sold at once.

4312 West Belle place, 34x135; 9-room Queen Anne detached brick house, with rough red stone trimuling; all modern improvements; sure "map," must sell.

1847 Beon st., 30x120; 6-room detached Queen Anne modern brick; reception hall, gas, bath, water, laundry, farnace, porches front and back, granifold walks, good stable and driveway; 13-inch walls; fine home; \$5,500. West Pine st.; one of the finest and mest complete omes in the city; 15 rooms, hard-wood finish, ev-

## HAYDEL & SON.

109 N. 7th st. SPECIAL.

Fine investment. The n.e. corner of Easton an Taylor, 100x109-6; 5 stores and modern flats above; also 2 houses in rear on Taylor, fine alsoon in corner. This is good, clesh and substantial bries buildings, all rented for -2, 500 per year. Can be benght at a very lew figure. See us at once.

Down town business corner, 11th ant Wainut, 70x. 1021 to 25 foot aliey; entire ground improved; well rented; "good thing;" \$500 per foot.

Cass av. business corner, n.e. corner of 8th, 33x 128 on corner and 11x138 inside; lesshold; entire 44 feet improved with stores and flats, all rented. This is a valuable corner and must be sold. "Make offer."

offer."
Old Manchester rd., just south of Chouteau, 50x 184; three street fronts, two brick stores and modern flats above, all leased for \$1,5:0 per year. This is a fine business corner worth \$16,000, and must be sold at once; price now only \$12,500. Chouteau av., 2907, 9 and 11, 50x 110; 3 stores and flats above; also two 2-story brick buildings in rear on alley; all rented for \$1,260 per year. These are good substantial buildings in good repair; price, \$10,000. good substantial buildings in good repair; price, \$10,000.

N. w. corner Carr and 23d,50x152; substantial improvements and pays 10 per cent on \$16,200; orice \$13,000.

N. w. corner Morgan and 8th ess. 62 feet front; improved with substantial 2-story brick buildings; improved with substantial 2-story brick buildings; rent, \$2.340 per year. 4336 and 4338 Finney, 53.6x132; 4 flats, 4 rooms and reception hall on first floor, and 5 rooms and re-ception hall on second floor; rent, \$1,200 per year; water, gas, bath, laundry, "all modern;" price, \$11,000.

#### HAYDEN & SON, 109 N. 7th We Have For Sale

AT A BARGAIN The elegant residence of Louis Silva, 5616 Cates av., lot 120x185; 12 rooms, 2 bath-rooms, large ball room; beautiful lawn, driveways, stable, etc.; newly decorated and elegantly finished.

NAUGHTON & BERGFELD, 17 N. 8th st. A CHRISTMAS OFFERING!

What would suit the Wife and Babies any Better? Why Rent When You Can Buy a Home on

These Terms? \$50 CASH, \$18 PER MONTH.

501 Whittier st., 6-room 14-story brick dwell-t: lest one left out of six. Go as and see this and n see as. House open for inspection. BERGYELD-PARKER REAL ESTATE OO., TO 4 Chestnut st PAYS 12 PER CENT INTEREST. or Bale—Houses Nes. 2312 and 2314 Lasalle'st, ng two new 2-story pressed-brick from houses one sash, is flats of 2 rooms; water on each floor; 32x146 feet to alley; sewered; new under good it. KEELKY & CO., 1112 Chestnut st. 7

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN? If You Do Here Is One For You. 3008 Vinegrove av., new 9-room modern brick twelfine. Only 1 block from Washington av. earline, 2 blocks from Cass av. and 3 blocks from Northern Castra car lines. Can be bought for 35,000; early 2500 fn cash, balance 350 per month. Just think of it. House open for inspection.

BERGFELO-PARKER REAL ESTATE CO., 704 Chestnut st.

\$50 Cash, and Easy Wonthly Payments, Buys 1400 Stawari pl., aaw 2-story 5-room frame dwelling. with attis, cellar and stone foundation; lot 25x122. This is an opportunity to buy a home for rent money. Open for inspection.

BERGFELD-PARKER R. R. CO., 704 Chestnut et.,

BRING YOUR PROPERTY TO US. If you have houses or ground to sell or trade, bringom to us. Rents collected. Money sound. Frompad cogricos treatment to all.

DYAS BROS. & CO., 812 Wainwright B'14'g. CITT REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

POB SALE—A fine building lot on Maryland ev., agar Newslead av., at a decided bargain. Cali raddress 3138 Washington av. FUR SALK-West Heli pi.—The dnest lot on the F street, 22:185, south side, 180 ft. west of New-leadt owner wants to sell, and a cash buyer can get a bargain apply to Joseph H. Barr, room 515, 520 Olive st.

PARKER,

\$17-616 Wainwright Building, wants you so have plat of property west of Usion boustward; sould for fit, Sand section of the city. Special barrains now for abreved buyers; see that you are one of them. Lous, \$15 to \$100 per from houses, \$5,600 to \$20,000.

## We Solicit Rent Collections.

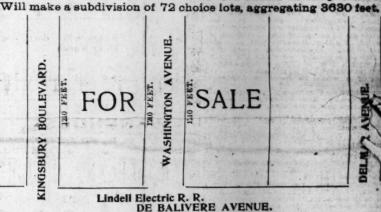
HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE R. E. CO., 8th and Locust Sts.

REPRESENT AND PROPERTY.

# 20 ACRES

Choice Residence Property

Near Forest Park, within 3 Blocks West from DE BALIVERE AVENUE, as shown on the plat herewith



This is the only piece of acre property on the market, and to any ne able to carry it for a few years it will surely prove to be a firstclass investment. The Lindell Electric Cars pass along its eastern line

making if very accessible to the center of the city. The price and terms are reasonable, and any non-resident looking for an investment in St. Louis should give this a little atte.

## For further particulars apply to the REAL EST & CO

TURNER BUILDING, 304 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE. I Grafiot, one 4-room near Garrison av. and Nor Market st., at decided bargains to suit the time If you don't believe this inquire of D. J. Blank 416 Locust st., room 409. ROR SALE—1 of the nicest suburban homes in the Louis County, 2 minutes from the depet; 9-rot house with all conveniences; barn, chicken house garden, etc., stc.; will be sold cheap if applied for a concept terms part cash, balance monthly parents without interest. Add. for further partie lars F 329, this office.

PINE RESIDENCE as Old Orchard: 8 rooms, far pace, plasmas, good cistera, etc.; 3 minutes walf from stations cheap; easy forms. A. P. Oliver, 405 Market st. Acres | VERY CHOICE SUBURBAN Acres Acres

**PROPERTY** Acres Vacant lots on Delmar, Morgan, Cabanne and other West End streets. Also some very degant small West End homes, all of which we can sall at a price to insure large profits, nd can make terms to suit.

McKee-Hartnagel R. E. Co., Phone, 863. (9) 1184 Chestnut st

POB LEASE.

LEASEHOLD. s of site, corner Missouri av. and 3d h houls, will erect a building thereou I 700 ff. deep to sut leases, and will let years to a responsible party. This let a location in the city for feast, who slacturing purposes. Add. McLean 3 Bryadway, East St. Louis, III.

PARMS FOR SALE. FOR SALE—As a bergain, a small improved when the farm in Illinois: must sell at ones. Address of the office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), corner of Garrison av. and Locust at. Rev. John bnyder, passor. Sunday, Dya. 10, 11 d. m., the passor will preach. Sunject: Wission in Charity. Sunday-school at 1700 a. m., Mission Sunday-school at 2 p. m. All are oppillally invited to car services.

[PHE UNIVERSALIST Sunday School will have 1 services at Cooper Rail, corner of Ewing and Franklin ava., at 10 a. m.

LODGE NOTICES. A TTENTION KNIGHTS! Missouri Lodge A No. 2, K. of R., will hold a special meet ing Monday aight, the 11th inst., to make a rangements to attend the functed of Bra. C. C. Fink, K. of R. and S.

C. C. Fink, K. of R. and S.

CALANTHE LODGE No. 104. K. of F. (11th and Franklin Ny.—Members are frequented to be present at our nagt meeting friday, Dec. 15. Business of importance visitors fraternally invited.

HENRY KELLER, C. C. WILDUR D. PARKER, K. S. S. POR RENT-Grahame's Hall, 1306 Offive st., i

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION. WANTED-A cook; German prefered; gowages; best of references required. Sa DRESS MAKING done at home or in fam. \$1.50 per day: satisfaction guaranteed, Kennedy, 012 Leccard av. 912 LEONARD AV.—Destrable from FOR RENT-A widow's home, elegantly furnity room, to first-class transions or quiet lady. 3030 LUGAS AV. - Extra large, alosty far-WANTED-A girl for general housework. WANTED-A competent girl for general wors; small family; good wages. 2077

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DAILY AND SUNDAY POST-DISPATCA

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HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE R. E. CO.,

8th and Locust Sts.

Only \$5.00.

CLOCKS.

8-day Plain Black Marbleized, with ornament .. \$5.00 s-day Black Marble, bronze trimmings, with 8-day Black Marble, gilt trimmings, with or-

SOME QUEER REASONS ADVANCED TO ESCAPE SERVICE.

ind to serve on a jury is proverbial, so so that in some localities, particularly rural districts, that class has acquired

the other hand there is a small con at of citizens who are averse to serving a sury and resort to all sorts of subterto escape. Every time a jury is im-id the judge is plied with excuses as as numerous and not infrequently ng. That is where his fun in the sober

an uncommon excuss is that the juror ta citizen though he confesses to have born in the State, and to having lived for a number of years, claiming his non-niship from the fact that he has not i here. Other excuses are wholly se, and of such are the following: an who had been summoned to serve

jury in Judge Rombauer's court a few go sided upon front of the bench look if he would have felt more at home

what ground would I excuse you?"

sted the Judge.
"I ain't got enough sense to serve on a ary and decide law questions."
"Well, well, my friend," responded the udge, "such ignorance as you say is yours in this day and generation is deplorable in deed. Sit down there and we will see if w

For a whole week the Judge kept him in his seat and explained things to him as the ourt proceeded.

"Judge, can't you excuse me?" pleaded an hid German stepping up to answer to his name. "I cannot understand good English," teaning that he could not well understand inclish.

name. "I cannot understand good Lagiss," meaning that he could not well understand English.

"Um! Um!" gromy responded the Judge, looking over his glasses. "You'll not hear anything like that around here."

A rather unusual case was that of Thatcher, the fellow who several weeks ago was put off of a Lindell street car for refusing to pay his fare because, as he claimed, he controlled all the street railways in the city. He was sammoned a few days afterwards to serve on a jury?" said he in surprise. "I who control all the street railways in St. Louis work for \$1.50 a day? Why, I went out here during the dinner hour and made \$100,000. How could I afford to do such a thing?" He got off from the juror's job but into the asylum, where he is probably figuring up the value of his network of railways. His insanity was of the grandeur type, the kind they seldom recover from.

Then again it frequently happens that a man who has passed muster before the judge is caught up by the questions of the jury examiner and is let off on account of incapacity or some prejudice which would not allow him to render a fair verdict. Ex-Gov. Johnson and a number of other jurists in examining a jury in a lawyer like style usually led up to the main question with a few of little consequence. "Of wha parentage are you?" asked the ex-Governo of a doubtful capacity. "Of m father and mother," promptly re-

father and mother," promptly re-the fellow, and the lawyer made sk him the more important ques-

at was your business before you re-

"Married or single?" asked the lawyer.

"Married or single?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes, sir," replied the man, and the audiedce smiled audilily.

"Married or single?" repeated the lawyer.

"Yes, sir," and the audience snickered.

"Silence in the court," came in commanding tones from the Sheriff's box.

"Are-you-married-or-single?" persisted the lawyer, his voice growing lowder as his patience grew more threadbare.

"Yes, sir," in very meek tones from the depths of the juror's big coat. The court howled. Every body laughed at the man who wanted to be a juror, and he still couldn't see the joke. He was quickly disposed of and the next man taken up.

"What is your business?" was the first question he had to answer.

"Butcher by rights."

"What do you mean when you say, 'by rights?"

"My father was a butcher."

rights?''

"My father was a butcher.''

"Well, what is your business?''

"Coal carrier.''

"For whom do you carry coal?''

"The people who live in big stone fronts.''

"Have you any education?''

"Have you any education?"
"Yes. I can read and write."
"How well can you write?"
"Well enough for my business. I can write my name."
"Bu everybody can read it?"
"Don't know about that, that's their lookout."

ing the most expressive answers given

Among the most expressive answers given to the examiner's questions were those of an cold German who was impaneled for a murder case.

"Have you any conscientious scruples against capital punishment?" was the first test applied to him.

"If he kill him in self-defense out he goes," pointing toward the door; "but if he not kill him in self-defense up he goes," drawing an imaginary halter about his neck. That might have been satisfactory had he not shown so much alacrity in describing the imaginary necktle party.

It was explained to him that an indictment should have no weight in the verdict and was no evidence of guilt. He was then asked if he thought he could render an impartial verdict from the testimony and give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt
"Vere dere's smoke der's fire," said he, "and if the Grand-jury say he vas guilty den he must pe guilty, for they've got more sense than me."

ELEVEN TO ONE.

The Jury Could Not Agree With Them

From the Blackburn Times.

During a recent sitting of the assize at ap up-country town in Australia the last case was reached in due course, and the Judge hoped to fluish k in time to leave the town by the usual daily douch, which started at a

by the usual daily coach, which started at a o'clock. Happily the case came to an end a charge dead against the prisoner, the jury relied to consider their verdict. After abut that an hour or so they returned and the voreman imparted the information that there was no clanace of an agreement.

The Judge teck it by no means mildly. They have a clanace of an agreement to a jury. Then he re-charged them violently against the prisoner. They again retired, and after some twenty minutes they returned. They could not agree. His honor funed. What was the difficulty? They had heard the evidence. Was not the case as clear a could he?" An evidently large majority of the good men and true chorused a "res, yer donor." Why, it speaks for itself, there must be a very obstinate man among you. What is the difficulty?" asked the Judge.

Journal of the dimension of the major of the major of reproachful eyes centered the major of or eyes uncomfortable juryman. "May I explain, yer Honor?" said be, at last, in a deprecating tone of condidence. "Yas, certainly—of course explain. It's as clear a case as ever I tried." "Well, the fact is yer Honor, them other eleven wants to find him not guilty, and I'm the only one that arrees with yer Honor." Complete collapse of learned Judge.

Conservative Gains in England.

From the Markburn Times.
The latest returns of the municipal elec-

# ME IS CHEAP



What an attractive and useful XMAS PRESENT they make

DIAMONDS-ALL STYLES OF MOUNTINGS.
Diamond Rings from \$5.00 to \$800
Diamond Ear Rings from
Diamond Lace Pins from \$15.00 to \$400
Diamond Pendants from \$20.00 to \$300
Diamond Scarf Pins from \$5.00 to \$100
Diamond Sleeve Butions from \$15.00 to \$200
Diamond Bracelets from \$25.00 to \$300

WATCHES-Ladies' and Gents' 

Come in and look through our vast and handsome collection of Xmas Gifts. Anything you select we will cheerfully put aside for you until you are ready to take it. THE BROADWAY JEWELERS 806 N. Broadway, Opp. Famous.

Christmas Song: In Excelsis Gloria.



Copyright 1893, by Robert Howard Russell.

POINTS ABOUT CHRISTMAS TREES. low the Prettiest Effects May Be Pro duced at Small Expense.

Vritten for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. It would be difficult to calculate how many

United States. Christmas trees may be of hemlock, pine, alsam, fir, cedar and spruce. Each has merits peculiarly its own, except, perhaps, the pine and hemlock, which are often

merits peculiarly its own, except, perhaps, the pine and hemlock, which are often shabby, and whose only merit is cheapness. The green of the cedar is not so bright as that of the others and perhaps that is why it lasts so much longer. Cedar trees are sometimes to be obtained with branches bearing here and there its lovely frosty berries, and the effect of such a tree is singularly beautiful. Spruce trees are very handsome and stately, and from their branches may be hung gifts heavier than any other Christmas tree will support.

But many people prefer the balsam firs, for they are so redolent of the fragrant piney woods. Then, too, the needles of the balsam fir are finer and softer than those of the spruce or cedar, and the blending of vivid green with the upper part of its needles, and silver, gray on the lower portion, is one of those artistic and beautiful effects which nature alone, of all other artists, can produce. This tree is also more rounded and symmetrical than any other.

Your tree selected, you can trim it for as much or as little money as you please. If your tree is very tail it will be well to trim the upper branches before placing it in a perpendicular position, lest they be too high to be easily reached. First of all you want some attractive and appropriate ornament for the summit or "tip top" point of your tree. If you desire to trim it at very little cost a small figare of Santa Claus may be bought for 10 cents, or you may substitute for that patron saint of Christmas a cardboard figure of a boy or girl in winter garb, or one of an angel with a trumpet, blowing out Christmas iddings.

A surprising quantity of pink and white popped corn can be bought for a few cents.

boy or girl in winter garb, or one of an angel with a trumpet, blowing out Christmas itdings.

A surprising quantity of pink and white popped corn can be bought for a few cents, and, if strung upon strings and festooned on the upper branches, it will look very pretty, as will also cranberries similarly used. Snowballs of white cotton festooned to the ends of the boughs and small pieces of the same scattered all over the tree give a very pretty snow effect.

A yard of tarbatan costs 10 cents, and little stockings cut from it, sewed with gaily-colored yarn and filled with candles, are a great addition. Colored candles, 6 cents a dozen, and tin holders for them at 3, look very pretty. In this way a tree may be attractively trimmed at from \$1 to \$2.

If you want an exponsive tree, nothing is prettler in the way of ornament than the colored balls of the shops. Hang these numerously from every branch and have festoons of smeller ones from branch to branch all around the tree from top to bottom.

Use plenty of the tinsels representing frost and icleles and the little balls like frozen bubbles from a liquid rainbow. Then the shops have a close imitation of festoons of snow, which you can attach to every twis, branch, bow and needle. This snow is made

of fine tissue-paper and comes packed in boxes. Glit stars, sold at any stationer's, should be used in abundance, as should also cardboard, china and candy angels, cher ubs and children. A tree thus trimmed costs from \$10 to \$25.

ORIGIN OF VEGETABLES.

Places From Which Some of Our Popular

from Good Housekeeping. Spinich is a Persian plant. Filberts came from Greece. Quinces came from Corinth. The turnip came from Rome. The nasturtium came from Peru. Horse-radish is a native of England. Melons were found originally in Asia. Sage is a native of the South of Europe. Sweet marjoram is a native of Portugal.

The bean is said to be a native of Egypt.
Damsons originally came from Damascus.
The pen is a native of the South of Europe.
Coriander seed came originally from the

ast. The gooseberry is indigenous to Great The gooseberry is indigenous to Great Britain.
Ginger is a native of the East and West Indies.
Apricots are indigenous to the plains of Armenia.
The cucumber was originally a tropical vegetable.
Pears were brought from the East by the Romans. Pears were brought from the East by the Romans.
The walnut is a native of Persia, Caucasus and China.
Capers originally grew wild in Greece and Northern Africa.
Garlic came from Sicily and the shores of the Mediterranean.
The onion was almost an object of worship with the Egyptians 2,000 years before the Christian era. It first came from India.
Asparagus was originally a wild sea coast plant of Great Britain.
The clove is a native of the Malacca Islands, as also is the nutmeg. plant of Great Britain.

The clove is a native of the Malacca Islands, as also is the nutmeg.

Cherries were known in Asia as far back as the seventeenth century.

The tomato is a native of South America, and takes its name from a Portuguese word.

Parsley is said to have come from Egyst, and mythology tells us it was used to adorn the head of Hercules.

Apples were originally brought from the East by the Romans. The crab apple is indigenous to Great Britain.

Loves some to us from the Indies, and take their name from the Latin clavus, meaning a nail to which they have a resemblance.

The cantaloupe is a native of America, and so named from a pince mear Home, where it was arst cultivated in Europe.

Lemons were used by the Romans to keep moths, from their garments, and in the time of Pling they were considered an excellent poison. They are natives of Asia.

FOR SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS.

Stumpf was arrested yesterday at 600 No.

treet and a warrant sworm out charging willing jointers tither.

#### EXPERIENCE OF A DIVER.

my shoulders, and the upper folds of the

A Succession of Fits of Fear and Hope on His First Essay in Armor.

From Chums.

glo - ri - a!

India rubber collar were drawn through it and screwed up with small screws to make a water-tight joint. The helmet, with the buli's-eye glass in front unscrewed, was then put upon the breast-plate, given an eighth of a turn and secured. I stood up in full diver's dress, lacking only the bull's-eye to shut me off completely from the air which is life. He who held the glass then put it in its I was completely boxed up, and as well as my heavy boots would allow me I stepped on the lad der, and the heavy weights on my chest and back were adjusted. The life-lin lo oped round my waist was brought up in front of my body and caught again at my helmet, and I had also my waist belt with a front of my body and caught again at my he lmet, and I had also my waist belt with a knife at my left-hand side. The moment had come for me to descend the short ladder, and then the single rope which led to the sand below the North Sea.

Now, you wonder what I felt like as I descended the ladder gradually. I will try and tell you. I felt like a man who, having started on a rash and hazardous exploit, must carry it out to the end. I also felt a great difficulty in breathing, and, remembering the advice given to me, I stopped when I had descended a few feet and came up a step, coughing freely to clear my lungs.

The result was good, for I could breathe freer, and thus encouraged I descended again, and clutching the rope at the end of the ladder I slid down it and was on the sand at the very bottom. Then an overwhelming sense of inability to help myself and of fear came on me and I stood for some moments as helpless as a child. This slily fear soon passed and I attempted to waik, but with the most ridiculous results, for I rolled about like an intoxicated man and could not keep my belance, do what I would.

This was so marked and I found all progress so difficult, that I spoke up the tube and asked what I should do. They told me to turn the cock at my right hand and to let some of the air in the helmet escape. I did so, and with immediate and happy results, for I regimed my balance, and despite the eighty pounds of lead on my shoulders and the thirty pounds on my boots, I could walk freely and easily.

"Sam Jones says he believes in living se that your children may put their feet in your tracks and be honorable," remarked Gus De Smith.

"Yes," replied Hostetter McGianis, "before Sam joined the church he used to walk on both sides of the street when he went home at nights, and that is a bad habit for children to acquire."

## BARRACK BALLADS

SELECTIONS FROM RUDYARD KIPLING'S NEW VOLUME OF PORMS.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

I am not certain that it will not be as a balladist that Rudyard Kipling's lasting reputa-tion will be made. In this new volume, "Ballads and Barrackroom Ballads," are most of the old favorites and a baker's dozen of new ones, and in these latter there is no falling off from his best work.

The book is dedicated to the late Walcott Balestier, Kipling's brother-in-law, and s young man of great promise and much per-formance. The dedication is in verse, and these are the closing lines:

Scarce had he need to cast his pride or slough the dross of earth. E'en as he trod that day to God, so walked he frem his birth— In simpleness and gentleness and henor and clean

So, cup to lip in fellowship, they gave him well come high.

And made him place at the banquet board, the
Strong Men ranged thereby,
Who had done his work and held his peace and had
no fear to die.

Beyond the loom of the last lone star through open darkness hurled, Further than rebel comet dared or hiving star-swarm twirled, Sits he with such as praise our God for that they served his werld.

swarm swrited, selection, in the half dozen lines of preface, giving credit to the journals in which the floot of particles of the world.

In the half dozen lines of preface, giving credit to the journals in which the floot of particles are not considered to the journals in which the floot of the other verses are new. Just what he means by that I cannot imagine. He, certainly, of all the why does he put in that doubtuil phrase? If it is an affectation, I forgive him, for he is not given to that sort of thing. Kipling is not given to that sort of thing. Kipling is not given to that sort of thing. It is not given to that sort of thing. These mannerisms, however, are not conspicuous in his poetry, tablish a man's reputation for the years to come. Posterity indeed literature for itself, and it is as difficult as it is vain to predict the writings of to-day, I cannot but believe, however, that they will place Kipling among the higest as balladies. Ido not know or that approach these ballade of Kipling's for movement, strength and picturesqueness. I don't suppose that it is worth while to call have already been published. They are too well-known, such stirring songs as "East and West," "The Ballad of the Champher-divined the proof of the longest of the proof of the longest of

ling tries to hide it under a devil-may-care manner. To the legion of the lost ones, to the cohort of the

To the legion of the lost ones, so the cohort of the damed.

To my be three in their sorrow overseas.
Sings a gentiemen of England cleanly bred, machinely crammed.
And a trooper of the Empress, if you please.
Yes, a trooper of the forces who has run his own six horses.
And faith he went the pace and went it blind, and the world was more than kin while he held the ready tin.
But to-day the Sergeant's something less than kind.

We're poor little lambs who've lost, our way,
Baai Baai Baai
We're little black sheep who've gone astray,
Baa-aa-aai
Gentiemen-rankers out on the sprea
Damned from here to eternity,
God he' merey on such as we.

Baai Yahi Bahi

Oh, it's sweet to sweat through stables, sweet to empty kitchen sleps.

And it's sweet to hear the tales the troopers tell.

To dames with blowsy housemaids at the regimental And to thrash the ead who says you walts to

Yes, it make you cock-a-hoop to be "Rider" to your froop, And branded with a blasted worsted spur, When you envy, oh, how keenly, one poor Tommy being cleanly Who blacks your boots and sometimes calls you "bit."

If the home we never write to, and the oaths we

If the home we never write to, and the calls we never keep.

And all we know most distant and most dear.

Across the snoring barrack-room reture to break our sleep.

Can you biame us if we soak in beer?

When the drunken comrade mutters and the great guard-lantern gutters.

And the horor of our fall is written plain.

Every secret, selfgrevealing on the aching white-washed celling.

Do you wonder that we drug ourselves from pain?

We have done with hepe and honor, we are lost to love and truth. We are dropping down the ladder rung by rung. And the measure of our torment is the measure of our youth.

Out youth.

Out shame is cleangepentance for the erime that brought the selbence,

Our pride is to know he gong of pride,
And the surse of Reuben holds us till an allen turf enfolgs.

And we die and none can tell shem where we We're poor listle lambs who've lost our way.

Baal Baal Baal We're listle black sheep who've gone astray,

Baa—as—as!

Gentlemen-rankers out on the spree
Danneu from here to eterality.

God ha'mersy on sum as we.

Baal Yahl Bahl

"In the Neolithic Age" has a swing about it that carries one along and tempts him to beat time to it. If you once get these lines fixed in your memory they will haunt you as you go about your daily task, and you will find yourself awinging into step with them as you up or down.

In the Neblithic are savage warfareded I ware For food and fame and two-tood nerses, polit I was singer to my class in dury to the word I wan of Man, And I sam of all we fought and feared and fell.

"The Legend of Evil" is amusing, bu hardly worthy of Kipling. The introduction with this refrain is the best of it.

At Cut Prices. 2614 SPRING AV., lot 25x238, \$3.000 through to Fall av. Lot 17, 2-story 4-room stock, brisk house.

Residences

2830 CHOUTEAU AV.-Les 25x110; \$3.300

2538 UNIVERSITY St., los 28x \$3.750
150; 2-story detached 6-room brick
dwelling, front and side entrance.

2957 CLARK AV.—Northeast corner \$4,000 Montrose av. Lot 25x90; 2-story 6-room brick dwelling; hall. gas, bath, water.

2829 MADISON ST., lot 25x120; \$4.200 2-story 10-room brick house; ar-ranged for three families; 2-room frame in rear.

4116 COOK AV., let 25x140; 2 story \$4.200 6-room brick house; hall, gas, bath, turnace.

3208 REWSTEAD AV., lot 25.3x \$4.500 of, 2-story, stock brick, 9 rooms; furance, bath.

4207 COOK AV., los SOX160, 2- \$5.000 story, 6-room brick house; hall, bath. 1431 PENDLETON AV., los 35x \$5.000

1922 WAGONER PL., lot 28x117, \$5.500 2-story, 8 room dwelling; all modern improvements.

Best Located Railroad Switch Property in the heart of the city—located on switches connected with all the railroad terminals of this city; convenient to street car lines—within fifteen minutes' electric transit to the commercial center of the city. The

FINEST POSSIBLE LOCATION

For manufactories, mills, foundries, elevators, lumber, coal yards, ice houses and all business of like character. Prices can be made

FULLY 50 PER CENT LOWER Than adjacent property offering the same facilities.

For prices, terms, etc., see & T. A. Scott,

722 Pine Street.

"Cells" is one of the most characteristic of the new barrack-room ballads. I've a head lige a concertina; I've a tongue like

builton-stick;
I've a mouth like an old potato, and I'm more'n a little sick.
But I've had my fun o' the Corp'ral's Guard; I've made the eladers fig.
And I'm here in the Clink for a tnumbering drink and blacking the Corporal's eye.

I'll take my oath before them both that I will But as soon as I'm in with a mate and gin I know I'll do it again.

With a second-hand overcost under my head And a beautiful view of the yard.
Yes, it's pack-drill for me and a fortnight's G. B. For "drean and resisting the guard—"livewth, but I seeked is them hard!
So it's pack-drill with me and a fortnight's G. B. For "drunk and resisting the guard—"livewth, but I seeked is them hard!
So it's pack-drill with me and a fortnight's G. B. For "drunk and resisting the guard."
Every admirer of Kipling—and what young author has more?—will want this book for the simple reason that it contains the most of his ballads and has them put up in a most attractive style.

A Discivantage.

Bouthern Illinois newspaper men eting yesterday afternoon at the case for the purpose of organizing tion. They were all Republicans, organized the Association of Re-Editors of the Twenty-first Con-District, Gen. Smith D. Atkin-resport, President of the Illinois Reditors' Association, was pressisted them in organizing, besides a speech. The editors pressisted them in organizing, besides a speech. The editors pressisted them in organizing, besides a speech. The editors pressisted them in organizing, besides a speech. The editors pressisted them in organizing, besides a speech. The editors pressible the meeting were J. A. Sparta, J. B. Matiock of A. Utterbach of Salem, Arthur Trenton, T. L. Joy of Centralia, J. of Du Quoin, John Ruff of Carlyle, oughby of Belleville, S. P. Chapin of the association, Mr. Ruff, Viceand Mr. Chapin, Secretary and set of Lebanon. Mr. Louis, R. Ruff, Viceand Mr. Chapin, Secretary and Clair County Teachers' Association

Clair County Teachers' Association

The ladies of the supper on the supper announced to be given by them the 12th of this mounted to be given by them the 12th of this mounted to be given by them the 12th of this mounted to be given by them the 12th of this mounted to be given by them the 12th of this mounted to be given by them the 12th of this mounted to be given by them the 12th of this mounted to be given by them the 12th of this mounted to be given by them the 12th of this mounted to be given by them the 12th of this mounted to be given by them the 12th of the supper announced to be given by them the 12th of this mounted to be given by them the 12th of this mounted to be given by them the 12th of this mounted to be given by them the 12th of the supper announced to be given by them the 12th of the supper announced to be given by them the 12th of the supper announced to be given by them the 12th of the supper announced to be given by them the 12th of the supper announced to be given by them the 12th of the supper announced to be given by them the 12th of the supper anno

Willoughby of Believille, S. P. Chapin to t. Louis, H. Voris of Waterloo and Jones of Lebanon. Mr. Joy was chosen ent of the association, Mr. Ruff, Vicebat, and Mr. Chapin, Secretary and seri, and Mr. Chapin, Secretary and seri, and Mr. Chapin, Secretary and sering at the Music Hall on Collinsvenue yesterday. About fifty teachpresenting a majority of the districts county, were in attendance. The protes included a lecture on "Their yby Dr. A. A. Kendrick of Shurtleff r. "by Dr. A. A. Kendrick of Shurtleff r." by Dr. A. A. Kendrick of Shurtleff r." by Prof. T. W. Lalumondiere; "by Prof. T. W. Lalumondiere; an "Teachers' Duties," by J. E. Mildnumrous entertaining musical sering and an inquest was held Daer Campbell. It was learned that and resulted from exposure. The man is was a tramp who had reached reference on the County Farm buildings and the same amount on the Court-house.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors has placed \$20,000 insurance on the County Farm buildings and the same amount on the Court-house.

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First I resbyterian Concert.

What promises to be a very fine concert will be given in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Washington boulevard and Church, corner Washington boulevard and Forty-first street, to-morrow evening. A principal feature will be the presence in it of Miss Eva Emmet Wycoff of Chicago, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wycoff, formerly of this city, and a concert soprano of pronounced merit and acceptance. Besides having had the best musical advantages of Chicago, Miss Wycoff is also a pupil of Mme. La Grange of Paris. In addition to Miss Wycoff's numbers, the programme announces Mr. H. Barrita Mull, solo tenor; the church choir; Mr. Sidney Schiele (violin) and Mr. Charles H. Galloway (organ).

THE Globe Shoe and Clothing Co. closes every evening at 6:30; Saturday at 10:30.

Fair Association Election. At the annual meeting of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association yesterday the old Board of Directors was re-

elected to serve during the ensuing year. The board will meet during the week to elect a successor to Mr. Wells. Ex-Gov. Francis and C. C. Mamit are most prominently mentioned for the office. Wanted on a Charge of Embezz'ement

The police are looking for one Frank L. Jorer of 822 Olive street, has preferred a charge of embezziement. Mr. Bobbiti is anxious to have Jordan arrested, as he fears that other collections may be made on the presumption that Jordan is still authorized to collect.

No article is sorpleasing in the way of a gift as A DIAMOND in an appropriate form for the occasion. The article need not necessarily be costly. At the

These goods can be obtained by persons at a distance, as we express on selection, to responsible parties.

The Diamonds that we sell we warrant to be as we represent them, and we do not sell inferior stones. Send your orders to, or call at their beautiful store on

**FOLIVE AND SIXTH.** 

Our Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free. Christmas Cards in Great Variety.

FIRST SMUKE ABATEMENT CASE.

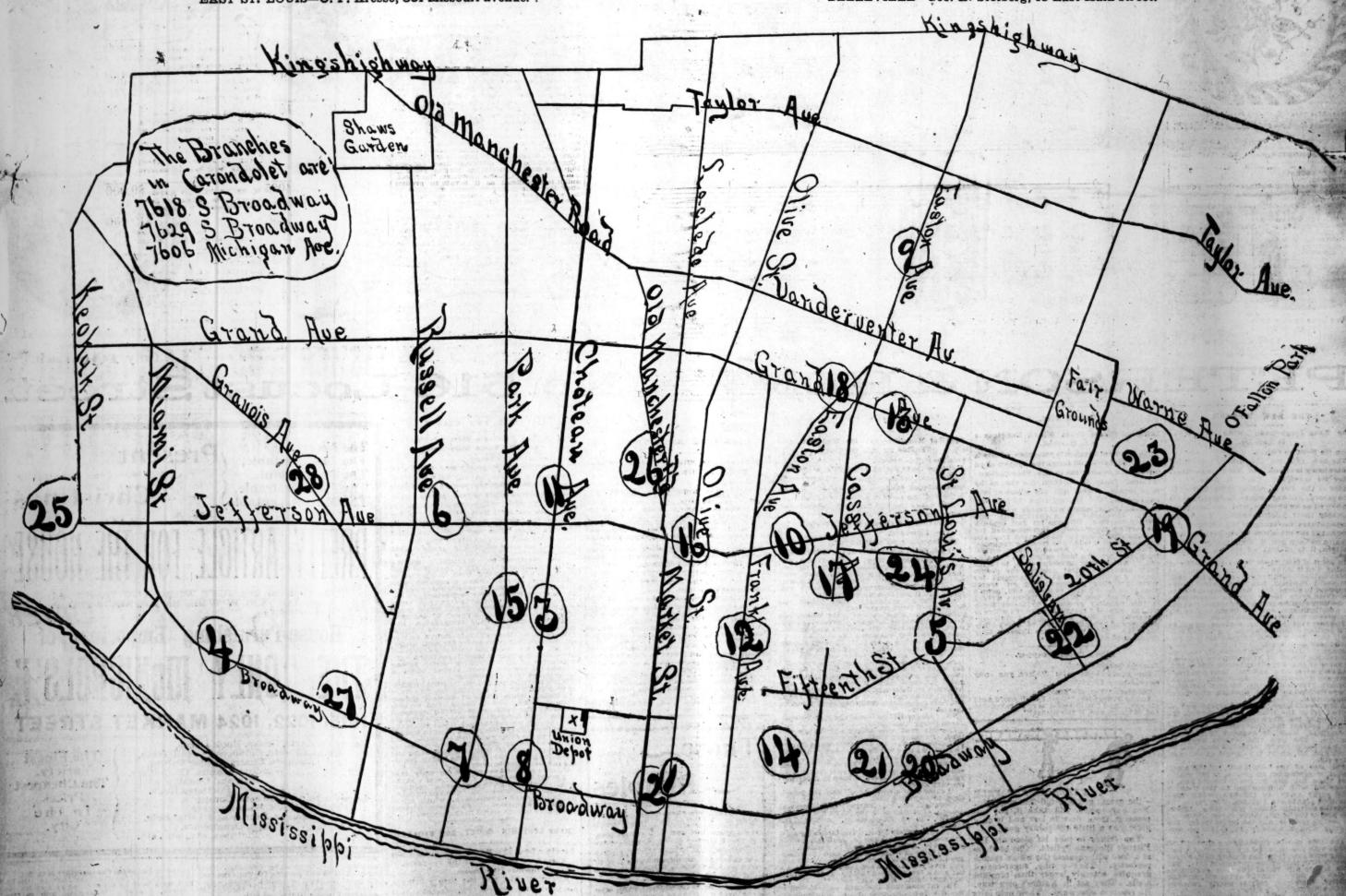
It Will be Brought at the End of the Current Mooth.

The first case under the smoke abatement ordinances will be tried at the end of the current month. The first possible date for filing of information is Dec. is, and at the regular meeting of the Citizens' Smoke Abatement Association resterday it was determined to proceed immediately. In the absence from the city of President Kingsland, Mr. Clark H. Sampson presided, and

# - SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH World's Fair Art Portfolio Branch Offices.

Part 3 now ready for sale at all Branches. After reading to-day's Sunday Post-Dispatch clip out Portfolio Coupon from upper right-hand corner, first page of this paper, and with 10 cents send to nearest Branch Office and get this elegant work of art. Each back number can be had at Post-Dispatch office for one of to-day's coupons and 10 cents.

> BELLEVILLE-Geo. H. Stolberg, 15 East Main street. EAST ST. LOUIS-O. F. Kresse, 331 Missouri avenue. .



- 1. Post-Dispatch Office.
- 8. A. Kuhn, 1748 Chouteau av. . Oscar Marks, 3129 S. Broadway
- 5. Henry Schultie, Cor. Fifteenth and St. Louis av.
- 6. J. Eschelbach, 1903 S. Jeffer

- 8. J. Mueller, 1004 S. 7th st.
  9. A. & W. Klug, 4121 Easton av.
  10. Chas. Chambers, Cor. Carr st.
  and Jefferson av.
  11. W.S.Graham, 2739 Chouteau av

  - H. F. Brey, Cor. 19th and
- 13. C. H. Stearns, 1818 N. Grand av 14. L. C. Robbins, 11th and O'Fal-lon sts. 12. Grand St. 13. West End News Co., 1312 N. Grand St. 13. Gra

- West End News Co., 1812 N. 23. J. Bessinger, Cor. Guy and Grand av. Prairie av.
- 19. Mr. Weber, 4512 N. 20th st. 20. C. Brackes, 2818 N. Broadway.
- 22. Mrs. Deal, 1112 Salisbury st.
- 24. G. E. Frederick, 2802 Bent 25. F.J. Werckman, 3944 8.B

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

\$5 per Dozen.

250 per Dozen.

# The Star Coal Oil Stove. AVOID THE HOLIDAY RUSH

practical and

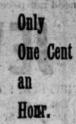
onomical device

for heating placed on

from odor, safety economy



market.



Neither Coal, Wood

nor Gas is as Cheap.

It is Clean, Healthy



No house in St Louis will sel these Lamps for less than \$2.75 each

Russia Iron, nicely decorated.

For the purpose of introducing them, we will sell them for the next thirty 12-in. 14-in. 16-in. 18-in. 20-in. 22-in. 24-in. 150 200 250 300 350 400 500 ONLY S7.00 EACH.



Decorated Carisbad China Fruit Plates, nice \$8.75 per set; we will decoration, pure clear china, with gold trim-mings, worth \$3.75 per dozen; we will sell at \$2 Close tham at \$3 nap ca Close them at \$3 per set.





A Beauty for a Christmas Present—Souvenir Cup, Saucer and Spoon. The Cup and Saucer are beautifully decorated fine thin china, and the Spoon is guaranteed solid silver with the bowl gold-lined; 8 different styles to select from; all for the extraordinary low price,

750 per Set.



worth from 75c to \$3.75 each. We offer them 125 Cut-glass Celeries, finest of goods, cost to import from \$1

50c





GENUINE "ROGERS BROS: 1847" SILVER.PLATED WARE.



250 Each. 6 different styles of Gas Globes, either in 4 or 5-inch sizes, pure crystal glass, nicely etched, only 25c each.



ese Individual Butter Grand Dinner Set—A set of 112 pieces, in assorted decorations, seal brown color, of above style of decoration per dozen; we offer ration, now being sold for \$12, our price

bet of English imported goods, 56 places, painted in natural colored flowers, with a fine clouded or stippled gold edge, worth

\$5.00 per Set.

#7.65 per Set.



We have twelve different styles of thin hand-made blown full Crystal Table Tumblers, handsomely engraved and etched, for only 95 Cents Per Dozen.



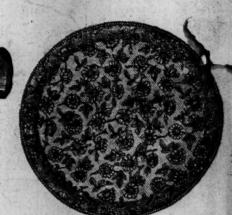
Thin hand-made full Crystal Table Tumblers, engraved with any desired initial, only \$1.00 Per Dozen.



Tipped Teaspoons, "Rogers Bros. 1847" Ware, per dozen, \$2.55,

Tipped Tablespoons, "Rogers Bros. 1847" Ware' per dozen, \$5.10.

We desire to impress upon the minds of the public that there is a vast difference in "ROGERS WARE." We seil only "ROGERS BROS. 1847" Ware. Unprinciple advertise "Rogers" Ware and then send inferior goods stamped "Rogers."



A full 13-inch White Metal Brilliant Tray, Only 10e Each.

# Worth double the money.

#### THE NEW WEAPON. It Can Do.

The Krag-Jorgkensen Rifle and What Different Places From Which Lubricants

the Brooklyn Citizen. The new rifle for the use of the United states army is called the Krag-Jorgkensen, after its inventors. Capt. O. Krag is Director of the Royal Small Arms factory in Kongsberg, Norway, where E. Jorgkensen is employed as an armorer, and the gun is assumably their joint invention, but, as the ited States Government has obtained the consent of the inventors by the payment of a royalty on each gun it manufactures of this pattern, it is to that extent an American

pattern, it is to that extent an American and pattern, it is to that extent an American In point of fact, there is no nationality in brains and it is the duty and the right of every nation to avail itself of the best that the world supplies, but when at first it was proposed to adopt this new weapon for the American army there was an outcry from some unreasoning patriot because it was not an American arm, and we ought to give the preference to American inventions.

The fact that American soldlers might be at a decided disadvantage on the field of battle if that policy were pursued did not disturb these gentlemen in the least, and they were so vociferous in their demands that, alhough the Board of Army Officers reported in favor of the Krag-Jorgkensen rifie in 1890, and only after long and rigid tests and trials between it and rifies of American, English, German, French and other national patterns, it was decided to order another and failer competition.

competition.

A few weeks since a second report was reselved from the board, recommending the
adoption of the Norwegian arm in question,
and at present the Government arsenal at
springfield, Mass., is engaged in its manufacture. The new rifle weighs about 8%
pounds, has a barrel 30 inches long, and is,
stock and all, about the length of the ordinary rifle.

rific.

size of the bore is 0.30, yet the small
si, weighing but 220 grains, or 250 grains
than the one in use in the old gun, is
celled with a force that carries it about
yards away, or through twonty-ninelinch planks at a distance of 230 yards. A
allic cartridge is used containing, beside
heel of the bullet, thirty-seven grains of
keless powder, and the bullet leaves the
size with a velocity of 2,000 feet per sec-

The rife can be sighted for a shot of 2,300 and with precision; for it follows that a ball and with such force has a much flatter tractory than that of the Springfield rife. But list is not all: 175 of the new cartridges eigh ho more than 100 of the old, and the older, therefore, carries nearly twice as such ammunition as before. In addition to that, the magazine, which old five cartridges, can be reloaded in two locations and in the hands of an expert allost forty shots a minute can be fired, and segme can be dismounted and put together aim without the use of tools. The barrel is fled, of course, having four grooves which ate one turn in ten inches, and that part high is a put to become heated by rapid and attinued firning is covered with wood so as protest the hand.

dia bil

#### QUEER OILS.

Are Derived.

The National Museum's collection of oils i very remarkable and forms the subject of a interesting description in the Pharmaceuti cal Era. There is oil from the nose of the pliot whale, which will not freeze at zero Fahrenheit, and the oil from the fore-legs of the alligator, which will freeze where ice melts. The latter is a particularly fine leather dressing. Oil from fat just beneath the turtle's upper shell is recommended for rheumatism, while the oil tried out from the entralis of eel is said to be good for deafness. The natives of Ecuador take an oil from the fat of a bird cailed the 'guachero,' which they consider equal to di for table use. In Central America the people obtain a golden oil that is unequaled for water-proofing purposes, from an insect that is about two-thirds of its own weight in this peculiar grease. The insect feeds on the sap of a resinous plant, to which it clings by its long beak, giving it the appearance of being driven full of queer-looking tecks. When the bugs are thickest they are scraped off and boiled. Fahrenheit, and the oil from the fore-legs

#### Like a Paper Wrapper.

From the Chicago Record. canvas-back duck?"



the great, griping, old-fashioned pill. Not only when you take it, but unpleasant, from first to last, and it only gives you a little temporary good.

gives you a little temporary good.

The things to take its place are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One of these at a dose will regulate the whole system perfectly. They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They act in Nature's own way. No reaction afterward. Their help lasts and they do permanent good. Constipation, Indigestion, Billous Attacks, Sick or Billous Headsches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're the cheapest, for they're many

They're the cheapest, for they're quar-inteed to give satisfaction or money is re-turned. Nothing can be "just as good."

#### CHARLIE MITCHELL.

The Fat Man Thought He Had Got Into

Trouble by His Opinions. om the Buffslo Express.
"I hear that Charley Mitchell's in town," said a short! fat man to a broad-shouldered. smooth-faced young fellow who was sitting in the reading-room of an up-town hotel.
"So I hear," replied the broad-shouldered

young man. "Sure thing he's going to fight Corbett?"
"Yes; I guess so."

"Yes; I guess so."

The fat man grew confidential.

"I tell you it's a cinch that Corbett will lick that Englishman. Why, he'll put him out with a conpie of punches. Just the minute they come together in a ring the man who whipped Sullivan will knock the pinm-duff out of that English scrapper and don't you forget it. It will be a walkaway."

"Oh, I'm not so sure of that," said the broad-shouldered young man.

The fat man grew excited. He raised his voice and pranced around. Several people were attracted by his actions and walked over to see what was going on.

"I tell you it's a cinch!" shouted the fat man. "I know a thing or two about fighters, and when I say that Corbett will wipe the face of the earth with that man Mitchell I say what is the truth, and after the fight is over you will see that I am right. I guess you don't know much about Corbett or you wouldn't sit there and make any such cracks as that about him. He's a burricane, he is, and he's going against an easy mark when he tackies Mitchell."

"Not necessarily so," said the broad-shouldered young man, quietly.

and he's going against an easy mark when he tackles Mitchell."

"Not necessarily so," said the broad-shouldered young man, quietly.

The fat man was wildly excited by this time. He jumped about like a lunatic. More people came over to see what was going on and the two men were surrounded by a crewd of interested listeners.

"Why!" spluttered the fat man, "I guess you don't know anything about Corbett, do you? Maybe you haven't been in this country very long."

"I came over a while ago," said the broad-shouldered young man.

"English, too, I presume?" and there was a world of contempt in the fat man's voice.

"Yes, I'm an Englishman," admitted the other.

"Yes, I'm an Englishman," admitted the other.

"That accounts for it. You blooming Englishmen never did know a good thing when you see it. Corbet will do it in a punch."

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said the broadshouldered youns man, "I'll take your name and give you mine, when the time comes, I'll bet you a tew hundred that Corbett will not win that fight. Here's my card."

The fat man took the card and looked at it. His jaw dropped and he jumped back. The broad-shouldered young man rose to his feet. Some one in the crowd of on-lookers caught a glimpse of the card and said, in an awe-stricken voice: "Holy Moses, that's llitchell he's been talking to."

Everybody pressed forward to see the saughter that it was supposed was about to begin. The fat man trembled in every limb. He tried to speak and the words seemed to stick in his throat. The broad-shouldered young man took his overcoat. It looked as

[44. Ass. Beesly Cile mad Medicons.]

if he were making ready to exterminate the fat man.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you have all heard what this man has been saying to me. Now, as one of your number has rightly guessed, my name is Mitchell. I propose to—" here he doubled up his hands suggestively. Everybody thought that the fat man's time had come. "I propose to, "continued the broadshouldered young man, "to tell you that while my name is Mitchell, I am not Charles Mitchell, the fighter, and, as you are all here

while my name is Mitchell, I am not Charles Mitchell, the fighter, and, as you are all here now, I will undertake to show you a little article which I have here for removing grease, dirt and all sorts of stains from your clothes. My friend will pass among you and instantly eradicate any spot you may have on your raiment."

But before the fat man could begin work eradicating there was nobody left upon whose clothes he could operate.

#### Just the Man He Wanted.

From the Buffalo Express.

A man with a thin coat and a very red nose A man with a thin coat and a very red nose loliered about on lower Main street last night and struck every passer-by for a few cents with which to get a night's lodging.

A tall young man came bustling down the street. The red-nosed man stood directly in his path and begdn: "My friend, I'm a molder by trade and I got sick last summer and am hungry and I want to get a few cents to get romething to eat and a night's lodging. I'm got 7 cents—"

"Ah!" said the tall young fellow, grasping his outstretched hand and shaking it cordially, "you're just the man I want to see. Give me a nickel, will you?"

And the red-nosed man was so surprised that he almost did it.

Those ~ ? Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 73 Laurel Street, Phila, says: "I have had for years a humor in my blood which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well and feel like running a foot race all for the use of S. S. S.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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## INSTINCT AND REASON.

Prof. Mehan Relates a Striking Observation With Some Busy Bees.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. A few years ago the person who might give atterance to the idea that any but human beings possessed reasoning powers would have en considered guilty of rank heresy. But with advanced enlightenment there are lief that the Creator has not bestowed the

'divine light'' upon man alone, but upon

lief that the Creator has not bestowed the 'divine light' upon man alone, but upon animals as well, even insects coming in for a share of that force which is a grade higher than instinct.

Close observers are continually making public examples which show that that class of animal life which has been designated as 'the lower orders' when compared with human kind accompilsh results the working out of which can scarcely be ascribed to instinct alone. This reasoning faculty is especially noticeable among dogs, while many other animals evince a power of thought, of ability te reason, really remarkable. In a communication to the Academy of Natural Sciences some time ago Prof. Mehan related an instance that came under his own observation, which, while not conclusive evidence of reasoning power in insects, yet is strongly indicative of it. During a light spring shower the professor took shelter under a large linden tree in full bloom.

While there he aeticed an unusual number of bees busily at work among the flowers of the linden, while a tree of another species close at hand, also in bloom, had no bees about it. The reason was quickly apparent to him. The deserted tree was light foliage, and the rain poured through freely, while the linden had heavy foliage and in such abundance that the rain was shed slimgst as perfectly as from an umbrelia. The bes swere evidently aware of this, for they came and went directly to and from the linden, ignoring the other free entirely.

He assumed, and seemingly correctly, that this could not be purely instinct, but was the result of reasoning of a lower order, perhaps, but still a line above an "inward impulse, unconscious and involuntary, which guides to the performance of an action without thought of improvement in the method."

THIEF LOST HIS BOOTY, BUT ESCAPED.

Peculiar Loss of a Maine Woman and Her Fortunate Recovery of the Property.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Jeurasi.

A Gardiner andy, who has been visiting in Lewiston for a day or two, started at 10:40 Saturday to go home. She had a cloak on her arm as she took her seat on the west side of the car. The cloak pocket contained her wallet, with money and checks, and, of course, was of value to her. The sun commenced to beat down through the car window after the train had started, and the lady changed her seat, leaving the cloak where it was. A strange-looking man had come in and taken a seat back of where the

a sandidana

The Nicest, The Most Suitable,

The Most Useful. The Most Desirable,

The Most Acceptable

Christmas

Present

And you can find JUST WHAT YOU WANT and what YOU KNOW WILL BE APPRECIATED at the immense

House-Furnishing Emporium of

1015, 1022, 1024 MARKET STREET Fancy Cabinets, Desks, Book Cases,
China Closets, Sideboards, Hall Trees,
Rockers, Chairs, Center Tables,
Window Stands, Chiffoniers,
Silk and Chenille
Portures; Rugs,
Lace Curtains, Blankets, Comforts,
Folding Beds, Base-Burners,
Ranges, Dinner and Toilet Sets,
Lamps, Ornaments,
Pictures, etc., etc., etc.

distant as

The Finest Variety, The Cheapest Prices in the City.

cloak was, all unnoticed by the lady. After passing Lisbon and nearing the Falls the lady concluded to don her cloak, when, as she looked for it, lo, it was gone! she told the conductor, with a frightened face.
"Did you netice an intoxicated man in the seat behind you? He got off at Lisbon," said the conductor.

This is just what the Gardiner lady did.
"Why, yes," said Arthur Judkins; "he a lady's cloak on his arm, and I saw he drunk. I said: "Where did you get garment?" "Bought it at Lewiston, he s' What for?" "For \$1." "You are lying took it from him. Here it is," and the found the wallet and everything all right

FTEENTH-ANNIVERS OF

#### THE POST-DISPATCH

Fifteenth Anniversary of the Pap'r Under Its Present Ownership.

DEC 10, 1878, MARKED A NEW ERA IN JOURNALISM IN THE WEST.

The Lines Along Which Success Was Achieved-A History of the Progress of the City and State Taken From the Files of the Paper.

Dec. 10, 1878, Mr. Joseph Pulitser pur ed the newspaper property now the St.

Louis Post-Disratch.

The purchase price was \$2,800. The property was the wreck of the old Evening Dispatch, at No. 111 North Fifth street.

In the enforced absence of the mastermind the liberty is taken of commemorating the event in part in these references to personal activaryments.

onal achievements.

Newspaper readers recognize the fact that Dec. 10, 1878, marked the beginning of a new era in journalism in St. Louis, an era in which Trip World newspaper of New York was rejuvenated and made one of the greatest newspapers in the United States, as a direct result of the success of the St. Louis

POST-DISPATCH.

The first issue of the paper under its new ownership entered it in the service of the public, a return in part for its privileges from the people. Since that date it has been constantly in that service, often to the great dis-comfort of its directing heads, but never wavering in the duty or doubting the reward for perfect independence and absolute loy-aity to the people, against rings, against their own unfaithful servants, against selfish combinations, against corporate in-fringements on the rights of the people.

That these services have been appreciated by the people is evidenced by the contrast between the issues of the Post-Disparch of Dec. 10, 1878 and the fifty-page issue in the hands of its 100,000 readers to-day.

That service in behalf of its patrons, the people, has met with unshaken and increasing appreciation from its first to the close of its fifteenth year. The result is that to-day the Post-Disparch stands locally foremost

From the point of vantage thus held, and of ever-increasing prosperity and legitimate influence, this paper salutes its patrons, the people, upon its anniversary morning.

It pledges itself anew to that fearless and independent service in the public interest, for the performance of which it was first es-tablished, and in the performance of which it has been unswervingly constant. Its place has been won by its work for the people's in-terest; its future is assured and shaped through that work.

The reward and the responsibility come

The reward and the responsibility come alte, and both are accepted.
Then, fifteen years ago, Mr. Joseph Pultier first took control of this paper, he sciemnly pledged it to the service of "no party but the people." The pledge stands as vital and as earnest to-day as on the day

The moral power behind such a pledge conestly kept has been illustrated by the proprietor of the Post-Dispatch in a way hat has made his career an epochal one in the history of journalism. The success of the Post-Disparch on its platform of "serv ice in the people's interest" enabled Mr. Pullitzer to establish the New York World on the same lines. The World, carried for-ward with that same unshakable confidence in the people's support of an honest and devoted newspaper that marked Mr. Pulitzer's eminent in this country and Europe as the organ of the people.

Owned alike by the same man, guided alike

journalism in America, the Post-Disparch and THE WORLD, alike in principle and in popular favor, prove to-day the unerring wisdom of their proprietor's faith in the peo-ple's appreciation of loyalty to the public good. They stand as the fruits, resplt and

The Post-Disparch now presents to its readers the story of its fifteen years of existence just ended.

#### DECEMBER 10, 1878.

Mr. Joseph Palitzer Takes Control of the Evening Dispatch.

On Dec. 10, 1878, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer took control of the debt-burdened wreck of the Evening Dispatch of St. Louis. The day be-fore it had passed under the auctioneer's on the Court-house steps, sold for

hammer on the Court-house steps, sold for \$1,500.

Mr. S. Arnold, who made the only bid offered, stated that he represented Mr. Joseph Pulitser. By the announce ment Mr. Arnold and his immediate business associates re-established themselves in the good opinion of the business community, which then fell to wondering what Mr. Pulitser could hope to do with the wreck of a newspaper, for years a derelict upon the sea of bankruptey. The office was a dingy and fixtureless morgue of lost fortunes and dead journalistic aspirations. There was not a busbel of a coan nor a roll of white paper in the establishment. The old boiler was plastered with iron shields and strips, and the leaky steam-pipes were swathed in bandages. The battered old press was almost useless. The ropes of the form shaft had been broken and the slevator abandoned for lack of means to repair it. The wear and decay everywhere seemed irreparable, and the few old employes who hung about the office were in utter despair. Hoping on for a small allowance on each day's pay, they had worked to get out the paper daily under the direction of a non-professional trustee, in perfunctory compliance with contract conditions for the preservation of franchise rights long since discounted in enforced hypothecations. To all the outlook was dismal enough, To the most hopful there was only a possibility that the new proprietor, whoever he might be, might by his foolsh experiment guarantee the salaries for another month before death chaimed as indisputably its own the dying Dispatch.

Evening Papers in the West had not been marked successes, Thep people looked to the morning papers for the news. The field at this time was occupied unprofitably by the Evening Pos and the Evening Ster; the former, having no mechanical plant of its own, was published by contract. That the Dispatch could be resuscitated seemed out of the question.

Though not particularly interested, the town wondered. The Evening Post, a sprightly young paper, on Dec. 10 voiced this wonder of the community. Its reporters had interviewed the new proprietor of the very old and decrepit Dispatch, and all creditors, trustees, lawyers, etc., under instructions to ask: "What will he do with it?"

It required a column to tell that the reporters had failed to set at rest with an unstanding the wonder which this venture excited.

The first edition of the Dispatch under its new management appeared at noon of Dec., an edition of 1,000 copies. Wonder gave way to astonishment. Its salutatory had down the very lines on which the marvelous success of the Post-Dispatch and The World has since been built.

Its declaration of complete independence of all the old controlling indusness startled the city—a city full of the respected abuses of wealth and political power and the privileged few.

The Post-DISPATCH.

THE POST-DISPATCH.

ple ; will be no organ of 'Re- addresses, returns and oaths were published. Public and sorgan of 'Re- and deciruction treated wealth and political the organ of 'truth, will follow no cau to the 'Admin' found they had a fearless champion. The stration,' but criticise it; but only promises to defend the wask, to fight the principles of the correction of any principles are the same as those upon the privileges.

The first edition of the Dispatch under its new management appeared at noon on Dec. to the correction of a stonishment. Its salutatory had down the very lines on which the marvelous success of the Post-Dispatch and The World down the very lines on which the marvelous success of the Post-Dispatch and priviled.

Its declaration of complete independence of all the old controlling indusness startled the city—a city full of the respected abuses of wealth and political power and the priviled startled the city and the State government was a proposing and unmarking officials at its impossible. They are the principles of true the vacated dens of vice and depravity wh ITS FIRST WORK. THE POST-DISPATCH. War on Tax Dodgers Begun in the Open-It Besults From Consolidation of the "Post" and "Dispatch," Dec. 12, 1878. ing Month.

The first effect came forty eight hours later in the enforced coalition of the still astonished Evening Post and the Dispatch, wisely judged by the Evening Post as the necessity of the time, and presented to its readers as a "union decree by immutable destiny."

On Dec. 12 the Post and Dispatch, Subsequently called the Post Dispatch, in its first issue after the union, presented this declaration of principles and purposes at the head of its editorial column:

"The Post and Dispatch will serve no party, but the peo-

ment, making and unmaking officials at its ment of the ment of the

MR. FULITZER'S IDEAS.

They Became the Guide and Compass of His Staff From the Outset. Once sole proprietor of the Post-Dispatch
Once sole proprietor of the Post-Dispatch
Joseph Pulitiser began the work of teaching
his staff and helpers this new philosophy of
journalism by example and precept. His
ideas became the guide and compass of all.
The police court reporter who had made
some flippant allusion to the subject of creed
or nationality learned from an impas-

sioned, eloquent lesson a liberality of view and a regard for the rights and feelings of others never to be forgotten. No inclination to be funny ever led him again into the error of an insult to any man's religion or nationality. Reporters were made to feel that they were enlisted in a cause for which their best service was pledged by the paper. Along this line the Post-Disparton forged to the front. The quarters at No. 111 North Fifth street were soon outgrown, and on Dec. 21, 1881, the Post Disparton, of which Mr. Pulitzer was now the sole proprietor, re-

Dec. 21, 1881, the Post Disparton, of which Mr. Pulitzer was now the sole proprietor, removed to Nos. 515 and 517 market street, where two new Hoe perfecting presses were added to its equipment.

It was already one of the most profitable and prosperous newspaper properties in the United States. Year after year its record of public services rendered lengthened out and each year the public appreciation was manifested by increased circulation and increased confidence.

TAX-DODGING EXPOSED. The Fearless Post-Dispatch Makes Wa

On the Wealthy Wrong-Doers. The first public service rendered by the POST-DISPATCH was one which none had ever dared to undertake. It antagonized the wealth and power of the city. It assalled an intrenched evil long respected in its powerful security by press and officials.

For many years, the revenue had been de-

For many years, the revenue had been de-frauded and the burdens of musical gov-ernment loaded on the shoulders of the hou-est middle classes by the "tax-dodging" of the wealthy. The city was annually robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars through false returns to the assessors, who did not dare to attempt the correction of this abuse. The offenders were the "best citizens." Under the Missouri laws personal property The offenders were the "best citizens.

Under the Alissouri laws personal property includes every form of taxable wealth except real estate and improvements thereon. Year after year the returns on personal property made by the wealthiest people of St. Louis showed "no money on hand," "no money in bank," "ao secured or unsecured notes."

The furniture, libraries, equipages and an

galleries of palatial homes were returned at valuations which would not furnish four-room flats in modest style. On the face the sereturns were false, but the offenders were influential and the eyil continued. The Post-Disparatis made a scatting expose of this fraud. Day after day it published transcripts from the sworn returns filed with the Assessor. Side by side with the tax-dodging capitalist, banker, interchent prince and manufacturer were printed the honest, conceientious returns of the clerk, the butcher, the bricklayer and the mechanic. The comparison told the story.

the clerk, the butcher, the bricklayer and the mechanic. The comparison told the story.

Complete extinction, it was generally expected, would be the reward of the newspaper having the hardhood to make such an expose. It humiliated the wealthy wrong doers. Loss of advertising patronage and loss of what little circulation the paper had were the promised punishments. But the fight was won. Honest citizens among the rich and poor alike approved. The promise made by the paper was already fulfilled in part and a guarantee given for the future. St. Louis had an absolutely facependent, absolutely fearless newspaper. No pressure could force it to desist. With perfect impartisity, every phase of the great evil was brought to light.

Day after day and week after week the paper continued to present the indisputable evidence.

The evil was routed out. At the next biencial return the revenues showed an immense increase, and shortly thereafter a reduction of the rate was found feasible—a just relief to the thousands who had been bearing more than their share of the cost of government. That dodging and fasse returns had been made unpomisar is St. Louis.

LOCAL LOTTERY RING ATTACKED.

In 1879 St. Louis was in the hands of a gambling and lottery ring, which was powerful in political conventions, and made and unmade officials at its pleasure. Paro, keno and poker rooms were running openly, while

proved. April 24. Alanson B. Waked the gamblers' inner circle, was indic perfury in the official investigations the Post-Disparch revelations profour days later fifty employes of the souri Lottery were arrested and fined. The war was waged without cee Aug. 23, the St. Louis Lottery Co. its doors, and the following Oct. 29 was sentenced to two years in the painty. At the next election for mem the Logislature the ring cambidates routed and two years later the Jo Gambilog act, making the establishma lottery or the setting up of a gambiouse a felony, was passed.

## A Post-Dispatch Suggestion Successfully Carried Out.

Nov. 7, 1879, the Post-Disparch suggested Nov. 7, 1879, the Post-Disparon suggested for the first time the establishment of an annual exposition in St. Louis and the erection of a building suitable for an exhibition of the industries of St. Louis. To-day the St. Louis Exposition Building and the Grand Music Hall stands as a morument to the enyear of the Post-Disparch in the first year of its existence. The idea found favor, and the Post-Disparch continued ts ardent advocacy of this enterprise. A meetings of citizens was called for Nov. 10, when Mr. Fulltzer was among the first to subscribe to the stock. Great difficulties were encountered, but finally overcome, and to day the city nossesses one of the first of

#### SPRINKLING FUND.

The Post-Dispatch Raises It for St. Louis

In the spring of 1880 the Post-Disparce began a public improvement, the benefits of which the people of St. Louis and visitors which the people of St. Louis and visitors have enjoyed ever since. Forest Park, one of the most picturesque natural parks in the world, lies at the western limits of the city. At that stage of development, and under the faulty sprinkling system, it was cut off fro the thickly populated part of the by a flusty stretch of roads we deterred people from visiting park in seasons when its shades beauties were most inviting. The city of take no steps legally to remedy the masso the Post-Disparch undertook the worating a large fund for the sprinkling care of Lindeil and Page avenues, where since been made two of the most of the flust title streets in the city, the former beloft the finest driveways in the world.

#### STREET PAVING.

The Present System Inaugurated by the Post-Dispatch in 1882. The present system of street paving, which has in its developed condition, done so much to increase the value of St. Louis property and to make the city attractive, was inaugurated by the Post-Disparch in the early part of 1882. Old residents will readily recall the condition of the streets at that time. the main thoroughfares and the streets alternated in condition from the state of a torrent bed to that of a quagmire, Citizens had long complained of this state of affairs, but nothing was done. On Feb. 18 the Post-Disparch took the matter up. In a the Post-Disparch took the matter up. In a series of articles it showed how the evil could be cured. The fact that real estate on prominent thorough fares was greatly underassessed was shown, and the real estate tax-dodgers came in for their share of attention. Leakages were pointed out by the closing of which 3900,000 annually could be added to the

which \$00,000 annually could be added to the revenues of the city.

More important than this was the fact that for the first time the value of Missouri granite as a paving material was pointed out. At first the idea was scouted. But proof on proof of the availability of this stone as a paving material was advanced. The results of this fight would not be immediately apparent. But the next assessment showed a large increase in the taxable value of real estate. The plan of paving the city with granite blocks, which was subsequently adopted, was modelled nearly entirely on the scheme suggested by the Post-Disparch. This change forced by the paper on the property-holders and the city officials, is now acknowledged by all to be the beginning of a new era, the great growth of the modern St. Louis.

#### CRUSHED AGAIN The Reorganized Gambling Ring Broken by the Post-Dispatch.

In 1883 the gambling ring reorganized a closer and more powerful clique than that thattered by the Post-Dispatch in 1879. It shattered by the Post-Disparon in 1875. It obtained control of the St. Louis Police Department, its agents held the blank resignations of the Police Commissioners appointed by Gov. Thomas Crittenden. The pointed by Gov. Thomas Criticals in the Chief of Police was removed, places in the department were sold for cash payments, paid officials who and contractors paid officials awarded the contracts.
of the irregularities were r but the ring felt secure. The far and the lottery shops which had been a reopened. Public sentiment was out to but helpless, when in september, is porters of the Post-DISPATCH gathers evidence of official corruption wit names of witnesses, etc., and presents the office of the Circuit Attorney, will understanding that the Post-Dispatch of the Post-Dispatch of the Circuit Attorney, will be a post-Dispatch of the Post-Di explicit understanding that the Pol-PATCH should be given the transcribed mony for publication. The investigation began and brought to light the ramification of the ring. Towards the close of the vestigation, in accordance with

#### BSTABLISHES THE WORLD. Pulither Begins His Career in New York City.

In 1888 the Post-Disparch lost the daily personal attention which its proprietor, who went to New York to establish the World, had given it. The impress of his wishes and ideas remained. Any one of a dozen employes stood ready to say what should be done. There were no Janus-faced questions of policy. It was always a question of principle, easily determined with honesty. There were no favored cliques nor favoring patrons to be considered. The daily approbations or corrections of years interpreted unmistakably the gospel of the Post-Disparch, and for ten years, with steadily increasing successes the Post-Disparch has been moving forward under the inspiration of its proprietor.

#### THE FIREMEN'S PUND.

It Is Founded by the Post-Dispatch Fol-lowing the St. Nicholas Hotel Fire. lowing the St. Nicholas Hotel Fire.

Jan. 5, 1884, was one of the coldest days noted in the winter records of St. Lonis. That night—a night of terror in the north central business section of the city—fire broke out in the St. Nicholas Hotel block. The entire Fire Department was called out. The firemen proved themselves a valorous and hardy set. The cold was so intense that spray from the streams actually frose in mid air and were precipitated in loy flakes. The indders and apparatus were encased in ice, making the work of the men hazardous to the last degree. The firemen also stood at their posts, covered with ice, occasionally comrades being obliged to release each other when frozen to the battle-field with icy shackles. Many were benumbed, many injured. The following day the Post-Disparch opened subscriptions for a firemen's fund. Within a few days \$2,000 was realized. This was the beginning of a plan for pensioning injured firemen and those retired by age after good service. In succeeding years the fund was raised by annual balls, to the success of which the Post-Disparch loaned its energies every year. By careful management a fund

their schemes and showed up the promoters in their true light.

About 1984 the Water Gas Co., which was backed by the United Gas Improvement Co., obtained a foothoid in the Laciede Gas Light Co. 's territory, north of Washington avenue, and being backed by the Postand Washington avenue, and being backed by the Postand Washington avenue, and being backed by the Postand Was started and met with instant favor. It led the innovation in the United Washington accomplete victory for cheap gas. Both the St. Louis daracter of the Sunday editions of the established distribution of the post Disparce, in 1987, the Sunday edition of the Post Disparce, in 1987, the Sunday edition of the Sunday edition of the Edition of the Post Disparce, in 1987, the

## THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.



The Post Dispatch Crushes the School Board Combine.

ing Hoe press with a capacity of 48,000 papers per hour, replaced the single gerfecting press, A new Corliss engine—a \$10,000 mechanical beauty—was also placed in position with a new set of boilers. The Post-Disparch is now one of the most completely equipped newspapers in the world. It has two entirely independent plants, two batterles of boilers, two firing rooms, two Corliss engines, two perfecting presses, two motor engines in the stereotyping department, two sets of steam tables, two metal crucibles and two sets of casting boxes and finishing machines in its stereotyping foundry. Two newspapers entirely independent of each other might be issued from this model newspaper office at the same time on twelve hours' notice to prepare for such a feat. A complete break-down of one set of machinery, from foundry to fire-rooms, would not retard the issue of the Post-Dispatch a quarter of an hour.

#### PUBLIC SPRINKLING.

It Is Secured Through a Post-Dispatch

One of the greatest achievements of the POST-DISPATCH may be seen by any visitor to St. Louis in mid-summer who is observing enough to notice the well-regulated sprinkling system. Previous to the introduction of granite and other modern improvements in paving materials the streets of St. Louis were macadamized, and when ground down by traffic in dry weather filled the air with dust. Previous to 1888, in the dry summer season a perfect cloud of dust hung continually over the city. The dust was ruinous to everything almost, and nothing but a heavy rain relieved the public of this bane. At this time there was an organization of private contractors in existence who arranged with the property-owners and tenants to sprinkle the streets in front of their residences. They charged 51 by month for 25 feet, and their work was anything but satisfactory. If a vacant lot adjoined an owner's premises the proprietor or his agent of the lot would not pay for the sprinkling of the street paving materials the streets of St. Louis



100,000 Signatures Secured to Street-Sprinkling Petition.

FROM AN INCARE ASSLUTE.

John Boss, an engineer, was a prisoner in the custody of the police on his way to the Insane Asylum one night in November, 1889, when a Post-Dispatch reporter visited him, after working a clew furnished by a neighbor, who appealed to the paper to investigate the case. In charge of the police and the health officers were the regular commitment papers for "John Ross, insane." Nevertheless the case was investigated. The commitment was post-poned. The designs of the unfortunate man's pretended friends were uncovered, the imposition practised on the physicians exposed, the secrets of the unhappy home brought out and the side man's liberty secured. He was not and had never been insane, but his sanity had been passed upon when he was worn by fever and excited by drugs. Ross was released, and after straightening out his complicated a mairs he wrote a long letter of theaks to the Post-Dispatch for saving him from a living grave, asking that if be published as svidence of his gratitude to the newspaper which had done him so great a service.

#### PARMELL DEFENSE PUND

Raised by the Post-Dispatch to Protect the Great Irish Leader. the Great trian Leader.

Everybody remembers the persecution of Charles Stewart Parnell, who, in 1899, in the midst of a sublime career of leadership in the Irish cause, was charged with complicity in the famous Phoenix Park murders in bubling. The charges made against Parnell excited the entire civilized world, and there were few who did not denounce the persecutors of SCHOOL SOARD COMBINE.

#### THE SMOKE NUISANCE. It's Abatement Secured After a Four Years' Fight

Unlike the large cities of the East, St.
Louis has not the advantage of hard coal nor
natural gas for fuel, but is obliged to burn
soft coal, which produces a great quantity of
black smoke. The smoke has been a nuisance to the residents for years, but there
seemed no escape until the Post-Disparce
took up the matter, and, after a long struggle, which lasted from May 18 1888, antil 1892. gle, which lasted from May 18, 1888, until 1892, succeeded in getting a smoke nuisance ordinance passed, which went into effect last hiay. The ordinance abolishes the smoke nuisance entirely. Many changes are being inaugurated in the line of building materia since there is some guarantee of protection from smoke, and the realty market has also increased in vigor and vitality on this account.

#### POOL ALLRY ABOLISHED.

the Post-Dispatch Secures the Passage

No sooner had the old gambling-dens of St. louis been closed and lottery throttled, than a new evil put in an appearance—the pool-rooms. At first they were supposed to be only adjuncts of the sport of the turt, but their character changed. They multiplied in number and pool alley of St. Louis be-came celebrated throughout the country,



Firemen's Fund Founded by the Post-Dispatch.

of \$75,000 was accumulated and at the last session of the Legislature the necessary legislation was secured to set aside certain revenues for a Firemen's Pension and Relief Find Like was a contract that the certain and respectively. net Fund. Like many other undertakings it required years to accomplish the object in view when the Post-Dispatch made its first suggestion and raised the first \$2,000. But, as in all other cases, it was only accomplished by keeping in view the purpose and profiting by every opportunity to carry out the purpose.

#### WAR ON BUTTERINE.

The Post-Dispatch Exposes Extensive Food Frauds Then Being Practiced.

Food Frauds Then Being Practiced.

In 1884 an extensive commercial fraud was practiced if the West by manufacturers and dealers in butterine, which had not yet received legislative attention. On May 16 of that year the Post-Dispatch retained specialists to aid the reporters in an extensive investigation. Every household was deeply interested, and thousands discovered that they had been paying full prices for the best butter and really receiving a compound of lard, saffron and chemicals.

Similar investigations were begun in many other Western cities. The "butterine" business declined with a slump.

Legislative attention was directed to this food fraud, and the following year Federal laws compelling annufacturers to label this compound "butterine" were exacted, largely through the pressure brought to bear from the West, as the result of the Fost-Dispatch expose.

#### SANITARY WORK.

The Post-Dispatch Shields St. Louis From a Small-Fox Epidemic.

To the uninviting, but necessary, work of putting a big city in sood sanitary condition the Post-Disparch devoted itself in the summer of 1884. While the ordinance-hampered officials pleaded excuses for inactivity, the small-pox appeared and threatened to become an epidemic. Clean the city was the appeal and mandate of the Post-Disparch. Its condition was inspected by reporters sent to all isonities. The necessity was soon shown. Twenty thousand dollars was secured for the work; the Citizen's Sanitary and Committee was organized, the political lobbery of the Health Department was shown up, and in thirty days St. Louis was transfermed. The great cleaning up of 1884 became a memorable event and by word in the months of the residents of the poorer and more thickly settled localities.

#### CHEAP GAS.

The Fight Against the Ges Trust Won by the Post-Dispatch.

One of the most persistent fights the peo-ple of St. Louis ever had, in which they were backed by the Post-Disparon for five years or more, was that for cheap gas. When the crusade first began the two old gas companies—the St. Louis and Laclede—were charging \$5.50 for 1,000 cubic feet. Subse-quently a strong trust, one of the first gas trusts of the country, was formed to give battle to the people.

Facts and figures were obtained and inter-

The City Cleaned to Ward Off a Threatened Small-Pox Epidemic.

petitors. Removal



on which it abutted, and the contractor would not sprinkle it graits; consequently it was useless to sprinkle unless the street in front of the vacant lot was also sprinkled. This practically exposed the sprinkling practice in vogue as a "looting" of the public.

The Fost-Disparch attacked this system and its almost innumerable irregularities, and showed the city officials step by step how to secure good, cheap and satisfactory sprinkling at the city's expense. Reporters were specially detailed to follow closely every move made in the general sprinkling proposition, and often its 'realization looked dubious. Finally the first sprinkling contract was let at the city's expense, and afterwards and conveniently special tax bills fell upon the taxpayers of the entire city to defray the expense.

There is no way for a contractor under that system, brought about by the Post-Disparch, to do anything but satisfactory sprinkling, because the city's baid inspectors are continually driving over the sprinkled territory, and all deficiencies are noted and deducted from the contractor's blaim. The result of this successful movement of the Post-Disparch is that the public not only receives the cheapest and best sprinkling service, but it has also been saved many thousand dollars.

#### JEFFERSON BARBACKS ABUSES The Post-Dispatch Bflects Reforms in the United States Army.

Aug. 80, 1889, a Post-Dispatch reporter recruit enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, one of the main training and recruiting stations in



St Louis Streets After Sprinkling Bill Passed.



The Notorious and Demoralizing "Pool Alley" Closed.

the west, and made a full exposure of the cruelties practiced by the non-commissioned officers with the knowledge and consent of their superiors. The cruelties practiced upon their superiors, such as stringing up, extra



the great leader. The Post-Disparce, realising the great financial necessity of those organized in the interest of Ireland and Parsell's foll owers, inaugurated the Parsell fund, for the purpose of relising money to defray the expense of defending the accused leader. Incessant appeals were made to the public, by the paper, for several weeks, and maily the collections were closed, with a magnificent sum total medium control to the public of the pu

#### THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

A Post-Dispatch Staff Correspondent Aftacks It in Its Stronghold.

The Post-Dispatch has doubtless endeared itself to the hatred of the managers of the Louisians Lottery Co. more than any one newspaper. This scheme was intrenched in Missouri, when the Post-Dispatch attacked it, did more than all other papers to secure the enactment of the State anti-lottery law, arged rejuctant officials to the strict enforce-

Embezziements and defaleations, the resof gambling in pool alley, became meters of weekly occurrence. The proof the nefarious business were mense, and its indusence in the Legislate proportionately potent. The operations the pool/sellers were exposed, the propresented, the schemes exposed and the cressions of its victims published as strong and the cressions of its victims published as strong and the cressions of its victims published as strong and the cressions of its victims published as strong and the meaded legislation was secured. The forcement of this law was prompt and efficient of the sambling dens of pool alley we soon closed and attil remain closed. The cress ridden of one of its worst evils.

#### FLOOD RELIEF WORK.

Dispatch During the Overflow of '93.

May, 1892, the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, swellen since the early spring, suddenly broke bonds, sweeping away breakwaters and levees, and doing millions set deliars' damage. In the valley twenty miles north of St. Louis, through the American Bottoms and along either side of the Missouri for miles back from its mouth, the flood rushed in over night, cutting off the farmers from escaps, while the water rose hour by hour. Appeals chims to the city from all directions, but there was no provision for response. The boats in the harbor were laden with valuable freight, quickly reloaded from the submerged levees. The tags and small draft were busy fawing like wharboats carried from the trumoorings and investening terrible collisions going whirf-

TELEPHONE MONOPOLY BEATEN. The Post-Dispatch Exposes and Defeats

Pernicious Fill.

March, 1889, the Bell Telephone Co. the to perpetuate its monopoly in St. is by obtaining conduit rights which id exclude competitors. The bill had a resting in the Assembly committee es, when it was suddenly revived and red one branch. Doubtless its way to ome a law had been prepared, but the r-Disparch exposed the scheme, which peculiar verblage concealed. With this osition alone this powerful corporation defeated and the city saved from the pof a monopoly whose expiring patents nised to free St. Louis after years of lage.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER CAMP. Post-Dispatch.

On July 8, 1898, the Post-Disparch "Children's Summer Camp' was opened at Tree View Farm, a beautiful and healthful spot, originally the old nome-place of the Semple family, located near Elsah, Ill. The plan for tablishing an open-air hospital for sick ethildren and mothers, who, through poverty, could neither escape the midsummer heat of the crowded city nor be supplied with proper medical attention, was first proposed to the public in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH OF May 21, 1893. It mat with immediate and hearty response. The first subscription was received May 22, and was in the form of a check for \$25 from Mr. John B, Clements, A later mail brought a check for \$10 from Mr. A. T. Harlow, and from that time forward the subscriptions came steadily, accompanied by expressions of the warmest approval of the proposed work.

The "Post-Dispatch Children's Summer Camp" fund passed the first \$1,000 mark June 10, 1893.

It reached and passed the second \$1,000

The camp was opened July 5 with a fund for its establishment and malatenance amounting to \$3,986.04.

On July 7 the fourth \$1,000 mark was passed. Contributions had been solicited and received from over 5,000 people.

From the opening day, the work of the camp was the the benefit of poor children and mothers from every part of the city. None was refused admittance and treatment unless suffering from a contagious disease. The camp work was arranged in three divisions.

The first division was that covering the finding, registering and transportation of sick children and mothers. This was placed in charge of the Order of Deaconesses, and was also added by Chief of Police Harrigan, many physicians and city missionaries.

The second division was that embracing the work of feeding and lodging the mothers and children at the camp. This was under charge of Supt. John Pearsall, Matron Miss Mary M. Curnick of the Order of Deaconesses, and Assistant Matron Mrs. Pearsall.

The third division was that of the Medical Department. This was organized and directed by Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw, under whom was the following staff: Drs. T. J. Russell, J. T. Soraghan, A. G. Enderle, H. N. Chapman, W. W. Todd, (the two latter being of the staff of the Bethy Institution), F. A. Temm and Lou!

The nurses Ms. ....ed to the medical department were Miss Amma H. Fisher and Miss J. H. Eckhart.

In every department the most faithful and efficient service was rendered, and from its opening week the Children's Summer Camp

Miss J. H. Eckhart.

In every department the most faithful and efficient service was rendered, and from its opening week the Children's Summer Camp demonstrated the good work possible to such a charity. Sick children and mothers who otherwise would have suffered in the hot and crowded poverty-stricken districts of the city until death came, were taken to the camp where, under the combined benefits of fresh and pure air, good medical attention and faithful nursing, one week saw them well started on the road to recovery.

\*\*Lexularly through the months oil July and Argust the St. Louis Harbor-boat brought to the camp each week new patients, and returned with those who had already enjoyed the benefits of a week's stay. The little "white city" of tents was the means of avring many allie.

The last week of August brought the Children's Summer Camp to its close for the season. On Aug. 28, the last of its patients, all on the highroad to recovery, were returned to the city.

The total number of children and mothers

on the highroad to recovery, were returned to the city.
The total number of children and mothers lodged, fed and treated for one week each during the Summer Camp was 886. A magnificent showing.
The need of such a charity had been pointed out by the Post-Dispatch, and through the the co-operation of its readers the Post-Dispatch had been enabled to put its plan for the benefit of sick children and mothers into instant and successful operation.

INTRODUCES THE PENNY.

The "4-Editions Post-Dispatch" Accomplishes a Needed Reform.

PATCH Degan its system of issuing four daily afternoon editions, and put into execution its plan for introducing pennies into circulation in St. Louis. It was the belief of this paper that the time had come for St. Louis to place herself on a metropolitan footing of equality with New York, Boston, Philadel-

equality with New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago in the use of the penny, and to lose the provincial trade-mark of the 5-cent nickel as the lowest denomination of its circulating medium in general use.

To effect this needed reform, the Post-Dispace of the price of its daily afternoon editions to 2 cents per copy from newssiands and newsboys, made arrangements to supply the then-existing lack of pennies in local circulation, and promptly began the experiment. It was an immediate success, and the first month of the new system has proved the wisdom and the timeliness of it. The Post-Dispatch has made the penny popular in St. Louis, and this city now stands in line with other great cities of this country in its intelligent and approving use of the penny instead of the 5-cent nickel as its smallest purchasing coin.

At the same time, as stated, the Post-Dis-



OSt.

The presidents of the Lindell, Missons suburban railways have this matter inder advisement and it is expected hey will see the immense advantage to cade to be derived from the scheme, will take some steps to put it in oper his coming spring or summer.

A NOTABLE RECORD.

In addition to the public service rendere by the Post-Disparch, recorded in the his-tory of the paper as given above, the follow-ing brief mention of some others of its strik-ing journalistic feats and exclusive stories, vill be found interesting.

1878. During its one-month's history in this year, the Post-Dispatch investigated and called attention to the mismanagement of the Mul-lanphy Fund for the relief of emigrants. The result of this investigation was the ousting of Secretary Granville from the Mullanphy Board.

twenty-days' sleep of Mrs. Emma Holmes of Henry T. Mudd drove him to gambling. STROOP RELIEF EXPERITION.

Feb. 19—Confession of William Heath, the ex-County Auditor, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for embezzing, saying that



Lebanan, Ill., a case which attracted wide-spread scientific attention.

Gave an exclusive story of a quarrel in the Coroner's office which resulted in the dis-

ceness."

April 11—Announcement of the proposed extension of the 'Frisco, K. C. & N. and Missouri Pacific roads.

July 11—Exclusive story of trouble in the Second Baptist congregation over Dr. Boyd's alleged heterodoxy.

Sept. 17—POST-DISPATCH furnished police clew which led to establishing the identity of Emma G. Patterson, who committed suicide at Afferman's Hotel.

Expose of the condition of the St. Louis
"holdover" at the Four Courts.
Account of a remarkable investigation of
alleged ghosts in the old McDowell College

Interviews with 100 prominent Missourians on the subject of promoting immigration to

Jan. 8.—Cock-fights condoned by the police

liscussed in detail. Jan. 5.—Description of Jefferson City Penitentiary horrors by Gen. John McDonald.

Jan. 10.—The variety show "Lives" how up in full.

Jan. 24.—Exposure of dres of au kinds operating under the of fortune tellers.

Jan. 21.—Dojum den. willed and described

Jan. 24.—Exposure of or all kinds operating under the of fortune tellers.
Jan. 31.—Oplum den. stited and described by the Post-Disraton corps.
Feb. 7.—Bucket shops and their rambling methods left bars.
Feb. 14.—Dago dens exposed and the "blind saloohs" shown up.
Feb. 21.—Craps and crap houses exposed.
March 14.—The social stil exposed.
March 16.—Exposure of Southwest Missouri land frauds.

Feb. 11—An organised system of insurance wrecking exposed. Aug. 26—Orusade against optum joint be-

Jan. 18—Capture in St. Louis of Lewis L. Torrence, the sharper who victimised the Concord (Mass.) philosophers.

Jan. 18—The movement to suppress' mashers' on the streets, following a sensational scene in which Fire Chief Sexton whipped one of these gentry.

February—St. Louis Music Hall and Exposition, which has since become famous all over the United States, was fostered and encouraged by the Post-Dispatch.

Feb. 14—Frotest against the system of public school work, overtaxing the strength of children by an almost impossible course of arduous study.

March 14—Crusade against the travesty on justice shown in justice-courts methods.

April 80—Exclusive story of a scandal in the management of the Pettis County Poor-house and Farm near Sedalla.

May 1—Exclusive story of the City Council in their efforts to break the "slate" submitted by the Mayor.

June 9—Exclusive story of the catabilishment in St. Louis of a school for the development of Irish Nihillists and to teach the secret of making infernal machines.

Jan. 18—Crusade against the street car companies for not having fires in cars. Result: The heating of street cars thereafter.

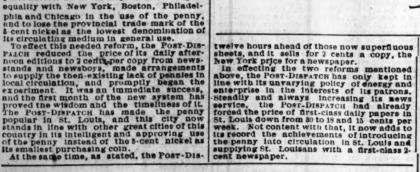
Jan. 27—Expose of "begging frands." Result: Professional "bums" were cleared out of the city.

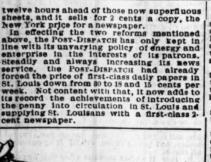
Jan. 20—Crusade against improper theat-rical lithographs, etc., boing posted in public places. The objectionable paper was removed and ordered no longer to be posted in public places.

Oct. 18—Fisht made on "bob-tail" cars. Public took it up and they were afterwards only run as "owi-cars."

During local political campaign the Post-Disparch in various articles, dating from April 4, showed why there were so many candidates for House of Delegates at a salar of \$300 per annum, conclusively proving important bills introduced had to be accompanied by 155,000 before passage was certain. Investigation made and candidates bed less numerous.

1885.







The Present System of Street-Paving Secured.

PATCH began the regular issue of four daily editions throughout the working days of the week, the great and popular SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, the home paper of St. Louis crowning each week this record of steadily increasing journalistic activity and enterprise. The four daily editions comprise the first, on the streets at 12:30 o'clock p. m.; the regular, at 3:30 o'clock p. m.; the regular, at 3:30 o'clock sporting edition. In these issues the Post-Dispatch offers its readers for 2 cents all the news of the day; no reprints, no 'padding,' no filling up with old matter. It cuts the ground from under the feet of the morning papers, giving all the day's happenings

FOR THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

Some Notable Improvements Now Being

Urged by the Post-Dispatch. Among the more prominent improvements proposed by the Post-Disparch during the past year are those of widening and improving Twelfth street from Clark avenue to Franklin avenue; the conduit system for placing all electric wires under ground, and the improvement of Forest Park by enlarging the lake and illuminating the main

drives at night during a portion of the summer season. St. Louis snould have a grand square, place or boulevard such as exists today in nearly all European, continental and Eastern cities of the country. There is no city in the world that can furnish a street with so many natural advantages as Twelfth street possesses for this purpose.

Nearly every street car in the city passes through this broad thoroughfare. It is estimated that from 80 to 90 per cent. of the traveling public are on Twelfth street at some hour during the day.

The street at present between Clark avenue and Franklin avenue is comparatively unimproved.

To give it a uniform width of 175 feet between these points would require the condemnation of about thirty feet front of property on the east side of the street between Market street and Clark avenue and quite a considerable amount of old buildings north of St. Charles street.

At present a syndicate of property owners is being formed to bear the burden of expense in the condemnation proceedings, which are necessary and also to pay for the property condemned.

If the suggestion made by the Post-Distant on lave the old Court-house property at Fourth and Market streets sold, and also that of the Union Jarket, with a view to having a new \$2,00,00 court-house erected on Twelfth and Chestnut streets is carried out, the chlancement in value of property all along the proposed boulevard would more than compensate the syndicate of property owners for the outlay made by them.

The proposition to place all electric wires underground has been agitated for some years past, but owing to the tremendous opposition and street car companies, but it: the has been accomplished. There is a subway bill at present pending in the House of Delegates, which has some good and some bad features. An attempt was made a few meetings ago to get it out of the hands of the committee, but without avail.

The Municipal Assembly must do something soon towards mitigating and ultimately abolishing this dangerous network of overhead

Flood Relief Work of the Post-Dispatch Steamboat in 1892.

nltimate passage by the assembly will be assured.

The extension of the present sansil lake in Forest Park is an improvement eagerly looked forward to by thousands of people who love to induige in the healthy exercises of rowing and skating.

When the Lindell Railway Co. was granted an extension of its franchise and permitted to extend its track into the park it stipulated, in addition to building a depot, to contribute \$35,000 towards extending and improving the lake in the park whenever the city should contribute a like amount.

Unfortunately, the city's finances have not



The Post-Dispatch Attacks the Louisiana Lottery,

DAILY AND SUNDAY, IS CENTS A WHER,

#### 1886.

A special exclusive cablegram from Lon-ion to the Post-Disparch on April 6, 1886,

of a prisoner.

July 1—Expose of the fact of twelve members of the House of Delegates not paying
any taxes, a requisition for eligibility to the
House being that candidates should be propstry-owners and tax-payers.

Dec. 28—A revelation of an attempt to deeat the ends of justice by a political combiation existing in the United States District
attorney's Office in St. Louis.

#### 1887.

Jan. 14-An expose of the political bosses ring by which nearly 2,000 voters were dis-franchised by the registration revisers on the

franchised by the registration revisers on the last day of revision.

The extending of an invitation to President Cleveland to visit St. Louis during the carnival season in the fall of 1887, which was first called to the attention of the public by an editorial in the Post-Disparton, March 18, 1887, and which resulted in the invitation being sent and accepted, the President and Mrs. Cleveland's visit following.

"Inside History of the City Election," published exclusively in the Post-Disparton, April 6, 1887.

A list of sensational indictments found by the United States Grand-jury, published exclusively in the Post-Disparton, April 25, 1887.

The arrival of The World and Post-Disparton Louis on June 9, 1887, and details of ascension at Sportsman's Park on June 1".

July 21. Expose of the practice in the Oriminal Court of allowing criminals to plead guilty to lesser crimes and secape with a light punishment.

Oct. 30.—Expose of "crap" deus run in the heart of the city in violation of the law against gambling.

Nov. 6.—Expose of conspiracy to place the House of Delegates in the hands of a

5.—Expose of a conspiracy to place use of Delegates in the hands of a

Feb. 19-Exclusive publication of Max-well's own statement of the "trunk tragedy;" his first confession March 8, 1898—The death of the Emperor of Germany (telegraph scoop).

May 6-The first cremation in the history of





The Post-Dispatch Defeats the Gas St. Louis; successful test of the institution on Sublette avenue.

Sept. 27—War on the dives and slums of the city begun.

Oct. 51—The Post-Disparch Christmas Tree fund for the children of St. Louis was begun.

Dec. 24—The big Christmas tree celebration a grand success, there being 15,000 children present.

#### 1889.

Feb. 3-Expose of fare and poker rooms on Seventh street, Feb. 8-Dice and poker games in the West

March 22-Extra on the Standard Hagging Mills fire in which there was a loss of life.

May 8—The beginning of Forest Park Mission for the children of the city.

July 8—Extra on the Sullivan-Klirain fight in full details.

Sunday, Dec. 8, 1889—The guessing contest, "Where the World's Fair would be located" was begun.

#### 1890. Jan. 24-Circuit Attorney Clover presents the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH to the Grand-

jury for guidance in investigating boodling at the City Hail. Jan. 7-Post-Disparon expose of boodle methods in regard to the Union Market ar-

cade bill in the House of Delegates.

Jan. 11—Naturalization frauds investigated and a new bill on the subject prepared at the instance of the Post-Disparch. Feb. 28.-Exclusive story of Jacob Schwein Feb. 25.—Exclusive story of Jacob Schweinfurth, who claimed to be Jesus Christ; description of his colony at Rockford, Ill.

June 26.—Post-Disparch publishes facts proving that the official census in St. Louis failed to enumerate thousands of people.

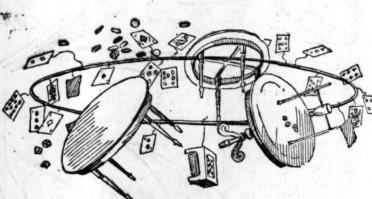
June 29.—Post-Disparch announced exclusively that St. Louis would have a new Union Depot.

Depot.
July 20—Expose showing how \$261,000 of
Missouri's money was dissipated in a gasfixture job.
July 27—Exclusive story of an attempt to
forcibly carry Mrs. Hulda Bienenstok from
Beers' Hotel to St. Vincent's Asylum.
July 27—Exclusive story of three boys confined in a cave in St. Louis County.
Aug. 6—Exclusive romantic history of
Chas. Ellis, a 6-year-old boy, twice abandoned by his parents.
Nov. 28—Exclusive revelations in the Stillwater murder case.

#### 1991.

Jan. 4—Exclusive story of a local coal com-bine for the purpose of advancing prices. Jan. 9—Exclusive story of the disintegra tion of proposed harvester trust. Jan. 10—Exclusive account of the binding and gagging of Broker James Campbell's wife and fobbery of his residence at Grand and Washington avenes. March 30—Exclusive story of all-night cau-cus at Ed Butler's house. Bept. 18—Exclusive story of capture of Ed-ward Albertson, absconding cashier of Fi-delity Bank of Tecoma, Wash. Sept. 18—Exclusive story of "shadowing" of public school teachers by private detec-Jan. 4-Exclusive story of a local coal com-

t. 11-Prisoner Wilson Howard in the St. Jail charges a conspiracy to effect a salivery, and gives details.



The Gambling Ring Scattered.



The Post-Dispatch Exposes Army Abuses at Jefferson Barracke,

June 18—Exclusive cablegram from Berlin giving interview of Post-Dispatch correspondent with Wilhelm Llebkneent, leader of the German Social Democracy in the Reichstag, forecasting the course of German politics.

Crusade to secure the proper collection of liquor licenses and the suppression of unli-censed saloons.

Movement to secure a more efficient system

1593. Exclusive story of the return to St. Louis on March 10 of Dr. Sylvester Nidelet, mysteriously missing for six years, during which he was supposed to have been in India study-ing Theosophy and Buddhism under Oriental "adepts."

ing Theosophy and Buddhism under Oriena, "adepts,"
April 2-Full and exclusive expose of the local A. P. A. Its secret history, directing clique and scheme to elect the entire local Republican ticket,
April 5.—Exclusive story from Washington, D.C., of coldness between President Cleveland and Senator Cockrill of Missouri, resulting in the cutting off of Cockrill's pail for patronage.

ing in the cutting off of Cockrill's pull for patronage.

April 9.—The only full report of Gov. Stone's remarkable speech for Western interests delivered at the annual banquet of the New York Board of Trade April 9, and of ex-Secretary Fairchild's reply.

May 7. Exclusive cablegram from Rome giving facts of William Henry Huriburt's presence in Italy, following his flight from England after the Gladys Evelyn-Wilfred Murray scandal.

May 7. Expose of the Spiritualist fraud, Jules Wallace, in St. Louis.

June 4. Owing to claims that the Government pension list was largely a record of frauds, the Post-Disparch made public the first St. Louis pension list ever published, giving a full roster of all local pensioners, and asking that all cases of fraud be pointed out.

the German Social Democracy in the Rescustag, forecasting the course of German politics, forecasting the course of German politics, forecasting the course of German politics, sept. 10.—Post-Dispatch poli of public
sentiment in the South on the respect of the
Sherman law.

Sept. 10.—Canvass of St. Louis merchants on
the restoration of confidence.

Sept. 17.—Miss Madeline Valeria Pollar d
writes a signed article for the Post-Dispatch
relative to her breach of promise suit against
Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky.

Oct. 8.—The Post-Dispatch locates Almon
B. Thomson, the missing cashier of the
Provident Savings Institution, in New York
City. Thomson's whereabouts had been a
mystery for seven years, ever since the
night of his flight from St. Louis as a defaulter. He was found and interviewed in
New York by a Post-Dispatch staff correspondent, and told in full the stroy of his
wanderings since 1888.

Oct. 22.—The exclusive story of the return
to St. Louis of Mrs. Kate O. Blood, the real
estate "Female Napoleon of Pinance,"
whose peculiar business career and flight
created a sensation, was published in the
Post-Dispatch, together with an interview
obtained from Mrs. Blood by a Post-DisPATCH Texporter.

Oct. 18.—Exclusive story of the separation
of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Vital Bogy, after a
married life of three weeks.

#### Something About the First Attempts at Making Them.

From Harper's Bazar.
It is said that the first almanac printed in Europe was probably the Kalenderium Novum, by Regiomontanus. It was "calculated for the years 1875, 1494 and 1515." In Buda,

Hungary, it was published.

Though it simply made mention of eclipses and the places of the planets for the respec-tive years, it was sold for ten crowns of gold,

tive years, it was sold for ten crowns of sold, and the entire impression was rapidly disposed of in Hungary, Italy, Germany, England and France.

The first almanac—recorded as the first—known to have been printed in England, was translated from the French, and appeared in 1794.

Each month introduces itself in descriptive verse, as—

We Will Offer To-Morrow:

One lot of Children's Heavy-weight Jackets, sizes 6 to 12 years, Movement to secure a more efficient system of guarding railroad crossings.

The Post-Dispatch urges and secures the better sanitary inspection of St. Louis, then threatened by the approach of choiers from Eastern sesports.

"Children's Christmas Contest" for prises aggregating \$1,000 in gold, opened by the Post-Dispatch.
Fost-Dispatch prizes for the most popular letter-carriers in St. Louis.
Exclusive story of love letters found, relating to the strange case of Freda Ward and Alice Mitchell in Memphis, Tenn.
Full and graphic reports of the Hudsen murder trial at Rolia, Mo., with exclusive story of a pominent St. Louisan's charged connection with the mysterious crime.

Exclusive story of a young man at Blodgett, Mo., whose foster-parents believed him to be the long-lost Charley Ross.

Exclusive story of the strange pension claim of a man claiming to be old Wm. Newby of Mill Shoals, Ill., supposed to have been writed at the nattle of Shiloh. The case afterwards became famous throughout the country.

Worth \$3 to \$6.

One lot of Misses' All-wool Jackets, sizes 14 to 18 years,

Worth \$5 to \$10.

One lot White Eiderdown Cloaks for 2, 3 and 4 years

Come to us before purchasing. We will save you money.



509 NORTH BROADWAY,

Between St. Charles and Washington Avenue.



GREAT ASSORTMENT.

AT PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

# STORE and FACTORY, 314 N. SIXTH ST., SIGN Umbrolle

Leaves St. Louis NEW YORK EXPRESS }

Only line via Cincinnati with Pullman Dining Cars.
Pullman Vestibuled Buffet Sleeping Cars through to New York. 105NORTH BROADWAY and UNION DEPOT, TICKET OFFICES, St. Louis, Mo.

A HUMAN BATTERY.

Man Who Is Too Full of Electricity to Be Tolerated.

forced upon him by a circumstance that hapforced upon him by a circumstance that happened when he was about 28 years old. At that time Powell was a prosperous and happy young farmer. He had been two years married and his domestic relations were extremely pleasant, says a dispatch from Hadlyme, Conn.

While attending the county fair one day he came across a friend who was anxious to test his ability to hold electricity and the two south a battery that was doing a heavy business in the fakir's corner of the fair ground.

The men tried the machine, and a good-

two sought a pattery that was doing a heavy business in the fakir's corner of the fair ground.

The men tried the machine, and a goodnatured dispute as to who was the best man arose between them. Powell'sifreme claimed that he could hold the most electricity, and he started in to prove it. He sent the needle around the dial to the 39 mark. Powell pulled off his coat and clutched the handles. The operator sent a stream of electricity into him that took the crook out of his elbows and caused him to stand on tiptoe. Still Powell called for more and got it. The needle swung around eighty points, and yet Powell howled for more. The charge was sent into him and, leaping into the air, he came down flat on his back. He had put the needle up to the sid mark, but nearly killed himself doing it. He was dazed for several hours, but finally came out of it apparently all right.

In less than six months after this experi-

himself doing it. He was dazed for several hours, but finally came out of it apparently all right.

In less than six months after this experience there was trouble in the Powell house. Mrs. Powell left her husband and refused to live with him any longer. She said that he was kind to her, but there was something about the man that repelled her, and the strange power, whatever it was, seemed to be growing on him.

Powell told his father-in-law that he hadn't felt like himself since the day that he tried his hand at the electric machine. He said that he couldn't blame his wife, and he made no effort to reclaim her. It was evident that Powell's nerves had somenow been seriously affected. Expert medical advice was taken and a good deal of money was spent by Powell searching for a cure, but to no purpose. The strange power grew upon upon him and finally became as strong that the cattle shrank from his touch.

Finally Mrs. Powell was induced to return to her husband's house, but the two occupied separate apariments. They lived in this way for three years, then Powell left, and took up his residence in a house that he built in Partridge Run.

The man surfered a great deal of pain just before a thunder-storm. He is a sort of a human barometer, and during the haying season the fairmers consult the man regarding the weather probabilities. His prognostications are seidom incorrect, and the visits of his neighbors in the summer season become so annoying to him that he adopted the plan of pasting weather bulletins on a tree near the road so that the farmers could get an idea what the weather was going to be without disterbing him.

During the times that Powell suffers pain medicine has no affect on him. The most powerful seative administered to him is as so much water. The only railet that he gets is by laying his hands on cats, and he has so much water. The only railet that he gets

#### TRUE TALE OF A SNAKE. A Startling Experience With a Big Rattler in Missouri.

From the New York Press.

For thirty-five years Oswell Powell has lived the life of a hermit in the woods, six miles north of this place, in a locality known ploits with the rathesnakes of the West, but

brasks that left an indelible impression on my mind.
"Decatur is built with the Missouri bot-

"Decatur is built with the Missouri bottoms on one side and the clifs of Nebraska on the other. The place is mostly famous for snakes and Indians. In avoiding one you run into the other. There is a reservation of several thousand indians there and the bluffs are dotted with tepess and burial lots.

"Yes, yes. The story is incidental to the bluffs. The sides of these bluffs are almost perpendicular, and are climbed by means of natural foot-holes in the earth. I used to climb these heights, taking with me for company little Avis, my landlady's child. She was a dear little chatterbox, and beguiled me of many a sick fancy. Ah, if grown-up people would only appreciate the fact that chil—"Story!" shouted the club in chorus, "Well, on this particular day we had been to the very top of the bluff, where we had a magnificent view over into lows, and a fine romp over the table-land. Then I told all the fairy stories I could conjure up, and finally, feeling the pangs of hunger, decided to go home. It was easy arough soing up.

magnificent view over into lows, and a discretized power the table-land. Then I told all the fairy stories I could conjure up, and dealing the fairy stories I could conjure up, and dealing the pangs of hunger, decided to go home. It was easy enough going up, but much more difficult coming down. The natural steps were only a foot wide, and either side the grass was as smooth as glass. A misstep meant a sheer descent of two feet. It was my first trip, and I wished it well over. The child had hever been on the bluffs before and was afraid of slipping. So I grasped her dirmly under the arms, and made her take each step before me, so that if one fell the other would go too. But I did not propose to fall, nor to let my little companion out of my hands until we were both on level ground. All at once she drew up both feet and hung a dead weight on my hands, nearly precipitating the danger I droaded.

"What is tt?" I asked, keeping a firm hold of the squirming child.

"Stakes!" she answered, in a whisper, look under my feet.

"I drew her back a step, still holding her feet from the ground, and then I saw the ugly head of a big ratitelenake thrust from the tilff. It projected over the very step upon which the child had been about to place its tiny foot, and its deadly beauty made her shiver with fear. I could see the narrow, thread-like tongue darting and outwith electric speed.

"Hold me tight, please," called the little

## FROM EARLY DAYS. Sale to be

ITS HUMBLE REGINNING AND PRESENT

teenth anniversary of its establishment, eaks all local records by issuing a fifty-ge anniversary number.

This is the biggest newspaper ever printed in St. Louis. In material, in the value of its contents, in its illustration d in every essential of a great newspa; also the

It is appropriate that with the printing of history, beginning with the story of the birth of the world's first newspapers, giving a comprehensive study of the press in America, following with a history of the press in St. Louis, and finding its climax in day's crowning feat of Post-Disparch

## HISTORY OF JOURNALISM.

of Its Rise and Development From

the Past to the Present. The newspaper of to-day, that immense ctor in modern civilization, that mighty the diffusion of news, the er ent of political opinions, the distribun of advertisements, is an overspreading oak that has grown up from a very small insignificant acorn. It was an acorn, moreover, that sent out only a measer offshoot when it was first planted, and even that offshoot withered and faded very shortly, and then the acorn lay in the ground in a state of suspended animation for centuries. He were the Acta Diurna of ancient Rome, which in the later times of the republic during the days of the empire appeared daily under the sanction of the Government, briefly chronicled the official acts of each day, to the first appearance of the European newspapers in the sixteenth century, there hay a period of more than a thousand years when the acorn gave no external signs of vitality in the Western Hemisphere. Yet if we are to credit the Chinese, who would robus of the priority in so many other things, an acorn of the same kind planted independently in the soil of the Celestial kingdom has borne leaves and fruit uninterruptedly since the year 911. Nay, more than that, the Pekin King-Pan, or Capital Sheet, which it is asserted was founded in that year, exists in far more than its pristine vigor to the present day. oak that has grown up from a very small

in a seried was founded in that year, exists in far more than its pristine vigor to the present day may be the present only at tregular interest of an interest of the present only at tregular interest of anniorm style, now it appears in three dittions daily. The first, issued early in the morning, and printed on-yallow paper, contains trade prices and commercial intelligence of the provinces. Accepting assertion as fact, therefore, this paper can well claim to be the oldest in the world. Moreover, it can make a boast, which no other flors have been decapitated, an average of nearly two pig-tailed heads for every year of its existence.

Leaving this search can appear can may appear that the condo the province of pasting courselves to Europe, we find the old Roman accorn feebly reasons, the title can long obsolete, which each one paid for the privilege of reading the news. Of the little cain long obsolete, which each one paid for the privilege of reading the news. Of the little cain long obsolete, which each one paid for the privilege of reading the news. Of the little cain long obsolete, which each one paid for the privilege of reading the news. Of the little cain long obsolete, which each one paid for the privilege of reading the news. Of the little cain long obsolete, which each one paid for the privilege of reading the news. Of the little cain long obsolete, which each one paid for the privilege of reading the news. Of the little cain long obsolete, which each one paid for the privilege of reading the news. Of the little cain long obsolete, which each one paid for the privilege of reading the news. Of the little cain long obsolete, which each one paid for the privilege of reading the news. Of the little cain long obsolete, which each one paid for the privilege of reading the news. Of the little cain long obsolete, which each one paid for the privilege of reading the news. Of the little cain long obsolete, which each one paid for the privilege of reading the news. Of the little cain long obsolete, which each o

properly be considered a vehicle of general information was the Public Intelligencer, established by Sir Roger L'Estrange in 1655. This is notable also as the result of the first serious attempt to control the 'free circulation of the press. A tentative move of this sort had, indeed been made by Laud, who in 1637 procured a decree limiting the number of master printers in London to twenty; and prescribing whipping and the pillory as the punishment of any who should print, without a license. But the decree fell into almost immediate desuctude.

week. The excitement occasioned by the Mariborough victories caused a clamorous demand for more frequent intelligence, and this demand was supplied by some seventeen newspapers published thrice a week, and eventually by the Doily Courant, established in 1709—The first English daily. It appeared every day except Sunday.

It was in Queen Anne's reign, on Aug. 1, 1713, that the lamous stamp act was passed. This required that a tax in the shape of a stamp should be placed on every newspaper. It continued in force with many modifications until 1825. Its immediate result was to put a stop to a multitude of low-class news. papers. "Do you know," writes Swift in his "Journal to Stella," "that Grub street is dead and gone last week? No more ghosts or murders now for love or money. I plied it close the last fortnight and published at least seven papers of my own, besides some of there people's, but now every haif sneet pays a naifpenny to the Queen."

'Yet in spite of this declimation newspapers of more or less regularity of periodicity flourished apace. The Idder of Nov. II, 1758, expressed astonishment at the extraordinary multiplication of the writers of news.

he be not the author, no further confidence can be reposed in circumstantial evidence. From the Georgian epoch date many papers still famous to day in their actual presence or in recentreminiscences. The St. James Carosicle arose from an amalgamation of two papers, the St. James Post and the St. James Gaestle, both of which began in 1715. The Morning Chrosicle, discontinued in 1887, dates Gaestle, and the Morning Post since the now defunct Morning Herald from 1781, and the Times first appeared in 1788 as a continuation of the London Paily Universal Register, established three years earlier.

The establishment of the London Times was really the beginning of the era of modern journalism. Yet it did not, for some time, give adequate promise of the proud position it has since attained. Its circulation, as late as 1802, did not exceed 1,000 copies daily, at a time when 4,500 copies of the Morning Post were daily distributed. But the vigor and enterprise of its founder, John Walter, eventually triumphed over all competitors. The freedom of the Times from party ties, its firm attitude towards the Government, its efficient system of securing the earliest transmission of news, its constant care in securing the best available literary talent, made it gradually forge to the Iront. Then, in 1814, the application of steam power to its printing presses set all England to talking.

Competition had begun to be comparatively brisk, and the Times had to use all its energies to retain the prominence it had gained. By this time the number of daily papers published in Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 252, of which fifty-five were issential to the comparatively brisk, and the Times had to use all its energies to retain the prominence it had gained. By this time the number of daily papers published in Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 252, of which fifty-five were lavely in the paper in the world. This is Le Petit Journal, whose circulation is estimated at 600,000 copies. The Figaro comes a long way abead of all other compet

A Sketch of Its Rise and Development

Meanwhile rival papers had been started The first was the Boston Gazette, established in 1719, a bitter and energetic opponent, which started the war of editors that has ever since waged merrily on the field of journalism. Almost simultaneously the American Weekly Mercury appeared in Philadelphia under the management of Andrew Bradford, whose father, William Bradford, six years later began the first New York paper, the New York Gazette. But the paper which attracted the most attention in early colonial days was the New England Courant, established by Jas. Franklin, Aug. 7,1721. This soon became involved in a wordy war with the Rev. Increase Mather and other ministers on the subject of inoculation, and in another violent controvery with the Newsletter, while its criticism on public officials and public events created such a sensation that in 1721 the Legislature issued an order forbidding James Franklin to publish the Courant or any other paper without official supervision. James' name was consequently taken from the paper and that of his eventually more famous younger brother, Benjamin, was substituted. But the Independent spirit of the paper was not curbed, and its consequent troubles finally forced James Franklin to abandom the publication. He went to Newport, R. I., where he established the Gazette in 1732, where he died three years later. Benjamin meanwhile had found his way to Philadelphia. Here, in 1728, he made this reappearance in journalism as the editor and proprietor of the Pennsylvania Gazette, afterwards merged into the North American, a paper still in existence.

An important era in journalism as the editor and proprietor of the Pennsylvania Gazette, afterwards merged into the North American, a paper still in existence.

An important era in journalism sthe editor and proprietor of the Pennsylvania Gazette, afterwards merged into the North American, a paper still in existence.

An important era in journalism sthe editor in the stable of the paper went to the Franklins and the Zenger was acquitted amid wild enthusiasm. It was the first da The first was the Boston Gazette, established in 1719, a bitter and energetic opponent

THE PRESS OF THE EARLY REPUBLIC.
Peace with England was established in the latter year. Then the 3,000,000 citizens of the new United States found themselves confronted with problems of self-goyernment which arrayed them into two great political parties, the Federal party fayoring a strongly centralized national government, and the Republican (afterwards the Democratic), which advocated a larger reserve of power in the Individual States. The newspapers spitinto these two opposite camps and played an important part in the controvery over the adoption of the Federal Constitution. In New York the Packet and in Boston the Massachusetts Cestinet were the strongest advocates of the Federalists, their most aggressive opponents being the New York Chronicle.

The adoption of the constitution was looked upon as the triumph of the Federalists, and on the Inausuration of Washington and Adams the Centinet gladsomely arrounced the death of the Republican party, but twelve years later it was forced sadly to announce that the Federal Administration had expired, deeply regretted "by millions of grateful Americans and all good men."

The Republican papers attracted to themselves most of the political exiles from Europe, whose virulence in denouncing the Government, in attacking England, and in supporting republican France had led in 1798 to the passage of the allen and sedition laws, which provided fine and imprisonment for all libellers against either house of Congress or against the President. Again the cry went up that the liberty of the press was in danger. And this cry undoubtedly had much effect in bringing about the triumph of the Republican (known now as the Democratic) party, under Jefferson. Yet Jefferson himself and his adherents were not averse to punishing his political enemies. Harry Croswell, the editor of the New York Balance, was in 1804 tried and convicted of libel on Jefferson. He offered to prove the truth of his charges, but this evidence was ruled out by the courts as inadmissible. Hence occurred a change in the law of libel in New York, for in 1806 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the truth to be given in evidence whe fronted with problems of self-government

OLD PARTY ORGANS. The chief organs of the Federal party in the

arly part of this century were the New York commercial Advertiser, originally (1793) called the Minerva, which became a power under the editorship first of Thurlow Weed and afterwards of Hugh J. Hastings; the New York Evening Post, founded in 1801 by Alexander Hamilton and John Jay; the Richmond (Va.) Whig, in 1826; the New York Courier and Enquirer, in 1827; the Albany Evening Journal, established by Thurlow Weed in 1830; the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, first 183ued in 1831, and edited for thirty years by George D. Prentice; the Boston Alias, set up by the Webster, Whigs in 1882, and the New York Express, founded by the Clay Whigs in 1886.

The foremost advocates of the opposite party were the Pniladelphia Aurora, a powerful organ of Jefferson; the Portland (Me.) Argus, established in 1803; the New Hampshire Patriot, in Concord, in 1898; the Hartford (Conn.) Times, in 1817; the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, in 1822; the Boston Post, in 1881, and the Columbus (O.) Statesman.

Up to 1829, however, the most influential of all the Democratic papers was the National Intelligencer, of Washington. Originally known as the Independent Gazetter, it was transferred from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800, and under its new name was the official organ of Jefferson. In 2810 it passed into the hands of Joseph Gales, who later took his brother-in-law, W. W. Seaton, into partnership. Ou the advent of Jackson the Intelligencer ceased to be the organ of the Government and became that of the Whigs, the Giobe, under Francis P. Blair and Thomas Kendali, becoming the official Democratic organ until Harrison's inauguration in 1841, when the Intelligencer resumed its old position, Many other prominent newspapers fluctrated in their party adherence. Consequently the classification given above is only roughly correct. The last of the official organs published at the Capital was the Union, established in 1844 as the mouthplece of James K. Polk, and subsequently acting in the same capacity under Frankis Prece and Buchanan. Since that time the Presidents have recognized no paper as authoritatively published in their interests. erwards of Hugh J. Hastings; the New York

THE GROWTH OF JOURNALISM. The growth of journalism in the United States may be briffy indicated by the following figures: In 1810 there were \$59, of which 27 were dailies, the total annual ontput of copies being 22, 321,000; in 1828 there were 852, copies being 22,321,000; in 1828 there were 852, with a total yearly issue of 68,117,796; in 1840, 1,631, and a yearly issue of 195,838,673; in 1850, 2,526 papers, yearly issue 426,409,978; in 1850, 4,501 papers, yearly issue 927,931,548; in 1870, 5,871 papers, yearly issue 1,508,548,250. Compare with these figures the facts given in Lowell's Newspaper Directory for the current year, which contains a list of 20,008 American publications, a gain of 1,292 over that of 1892. Of this number 932 are published in New York City, comprising dailies, weeklies, monthlies, magazines and organs devoted to aimost every trade, industry and profession. There is no better evidence that New York is a great cosmopolitan city than a profession. There is no better evidence that New York is a great cosmopolitan city than a study of the papers that are published there to-day in foreign languages. The list is as follows: Spanish, 23; Hebrew, 8, 1 daily; French, 6, 1 daily; Italian, 4, 2 dailies; Scandanavian, 4; Bohemian, 8, 1 daily; Polish, 8, 1 daily; Russian, 2; Portuguese, 2, and 1 each in the following languages: Ar-menian, Slavonic, Volapuk and Arabic,

JOURNALISM IN ST. LOUIS. Its History Is Interesting and Dates Back

Eighty-Five Years. The history of journalism in St. Louis cov

it to have been a little 4 page paper, 12th by 7% inches with 8 unruled columns to a page. It is printed in small plca type and was worked off on a very antiquated hand-press. The columns were filled with foreign news under a three months old date. The local and editorial departments occupied altogether seven short paragraphs.

There were four short advertisements to illuminate the pages. The paper improved in size by inches within the next year and was fairly successful. The principal drawbacks were the non-arrival of the mails which came overland from Lexington and the non-arrival of paper, both of which causes frequently led to a delay in issuing the paper. Mr. Obarless, the editor, was an outspoken and fearless writer and his strictures on prominent efficients led him into many personal encounters, in all of which he bore himself with exceeding bravery.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN. March, 1822, Mr. Cummings sold to Mr. Edward Charless, engaged Jostah Spaiding as editor, changed the name to the Missouri Republican and issued the first number from the old

who engaged Josiah Spaiding as editor, changed the name to the Missouri Republican and issued the first number from the old location, his father's frame building at Wainut and Second streets. Four years later Mr. Spaiding retired from the paper, leaving Mr. Charless in sole command. In this same year the paper came into national notoriety through a long and earnest discussion in Congress aneat the rights and liberty of the press growing yout of a publication in the Republican of an article relating to United States District Judge James W. Peck. In a celebrated suit brought by the heirs at law of Antoine Soulari against the United States concerning an old Spanish land grant Judge Beck printed in the paper an elaborate opinion which was replied to by Luke Edward Lawless, the attorney for the plaintiffs. The Judge construed some parts of the answert oein contempt of court and sentenced the author to twenty four hours' imprisonment and eighteen wonths' suspension from the bar. For this the Judge was impeached by Congress, but after a trial that attracted national attention the Judge was acquitted. The effect of the affair, however, was the passage by Congress of an act limiting a judge's power in cases of contempt to actions in presence of the court.

On the 8th of January, 1927, Geo. Knapp, head of the family which is still acting in control of the paper, entered the office as a compositor. His apprentiship terminated in 1834, after which he worked for the paper in the various capacities of compositor, carrier, pressman and foreman of the compositor of the book and jobbing department and a year later on its purchase from Charless and Paschail, became one of the proprietors as a member of the firm of Chambers, Harris & Knapp. In 1834, on the death of Col. Chambers, he was associated with Mrs. Chambers in the publication of the Prophican came out on Sept. 8, 1948. In the meanwhile a number of sporadic newspaper ventures had been tried and successor of the old Missouri Gazette had many rivals. Reference has already b

SOME SPORADIC NEWSPAPERS. In the meanwhile a number of sporadic newspaper ventures had been tried on the community, and in the somewhat hackneyed title of Herald. The first to appear was in 1820, but it was short-lived, being followed four years later by angther publication of the same name, the first daily issued in St. Louis—being fotten out by freedway & Holbrook. It was short-lived. Another Herald was established by Warren Woodson in 1840 and still another in 1853 began the publication was successful and in 1833 began the publication of a Sunday issue. It continued to exist until the '60s.

Previous to 1850 a number of publications that died with the first half of the present century were born and perished after a short-lived existence. Among them were the Commercial Bulletin, established in 1834. It became a "Native American" in politics and died for want of popular support. The St. Louis Pennani and Evening Gazette, literary weeklies, were established in 1817. The Saturday News, a literary weekly of undouoted merit, was issued in 1837, but was short lived. The Popie's Orgos came out in 1841. It was continued with the Reveille in 1850 and died soon after. Other papers appeared during this period, but continued and are merged into the history of more lasting publications.

One of the most noted papers established after the 50s was the St. Louis Leader, that originated in 1855 as a Catholic publication. It became more general in tone and lasted for three years, leaving a record for great literary brilliancy.

The Times is the next publication that attracts attention. Four distinct publications newspaper ventures had been tried on the for three years, seaving a record for great literary brilliancy.

The Times is the next publication that attracts attention. Four distinct publications claimed the name. The earliest was established in 1829. In the following year E. P. Lovejoy, the "Alton Martyr," obtained an interest in the paper, but withdrew shortly. On April 8, 1850, another St. Louis Times appeared under the editorship of Judge Walker. In 1852 it absorbed the Union and went up shortly after.

on April, 1804, another st. Louis Times appeared under the editorship of Judge Walker. In 1832 it absorbed the Union and went up shortly after.

Still another St. Louis Times bobbed up in 1850, but had a syort existence. In July, 1866, the St. Louis Times, a paper that has furnished the most checkered and sensational career in local journalism. was founded by D. H. Mahoney, Stilson Hutchins and John Hodnett. It was ultra-Democratic in tone. Mahoney withdrew in 1867 and two years later Maj. Henry Ewing bought a third interest. The paper prospered and three years later Hutchins sold out to Ewing for \$100,000. Maj. Ewing died in 1873 and a new combination took control. In 1874 Frank J. Bowman and Celsus Price obtained coatrol. The paper was subject to numerous changes of management that told on its effectiveness until 1874, when B. M. Chambers purchased it for \$50,000. In 1878 the paper was combined with the Journal and appeared as the Times-Journal. Chambers subsequently tried to sell the paper. Dut Walcott & Hume. owners of the Journal, opposed him. He finally disposed of it to J. H. Cundiff under an arrangement made between him and the proprietors of the Republican, opposed him. He finally disposed of it to J. H. Cundiff under an arrangement made between him and the proprietors of the Republican, opposed him. He finally disposed of it to J. H. Cundiff under an arrangement made between him and the proprietors of the Republican, opposed him. He finally disposed of it to J. H. Cundiff under an arrangement made between him and the proprietors of the Republican, the paper, had it sold under order of court, and the check for its purchase, \$24,500, was paid by the managers of the Republican, who thus absorbed their greatest and then only Democratic rival.

The genesis of the present Globe-Democratic

The history of journalism in St. Louis covers a period of eighty-five years. It begins on July 12, 1808, when Joseph Charless and Jacob Hinckle, issued the first number of the Missouri Gazette. A copy of one of the earliest numbers on exhibition in the Museum of the St. Louis University shows it to have been a little 4 page paper, 12½ by 7% inches with 3 unruled columns to a page. It is printed in small pica type and was worked off on a very antiquated hand-press. The columns were filled with foreign news under a three monts old date. The local and editorial departments occupied altogether seven short paragraphs.

There were four short advertisements to illuminate the pages. The paper improved in size by inches within the next year and was fairly successful. The principal drawbacks were the non-arrival of the mails which came overland from Lexington and the non-arrival of paper, both of which causes frequently led to a delay in issuing the paper. Mr. Charless, the editor, was an outspoken and feariess writer and his strictures on prominent citizens led him into many personal encounters, in all of which causes frequently led to a delay in issuing the paper. Mr. Charless, the editor, was an outspoken and feariess writer and his strictures on prominent citizens led him into many personal encounters, in all of which causes frequently led to a delay in issuing the paper. Mr. Charless, the editor, was an outspoken and feariess writer and his strictures on prominent citizens led him into many personal encounters, in all of which he bore himself with exceeding bravery.

As opposition paper, an advertisement in a position paper. An advertisement in a position paper. An advertisement in a position paper. An advertisement in a forming a first of the paper was run in the law of the paper was run in the law of the paper was run in the law of the paper was run in the paper and in time gained foil control, having purchased the paper was run in The genesis of the present Globe-Democration dates back to the establishment of the Work-

THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

ist, who died within a year. Joseph B. McCollagh, one of the leading writer on the Democrat, left that paper after Mr. David death to become managing editor of the Globe. In 1874 the paper purchased the Signat-Zeitung from Joseph Pulliuser in order to obtain valuable press franchises. In May, 1875, negotiations for the consolidation of the Globe and Democrat, which had been pending for some time, was consummated, Mesars. McKee and Houser purchasing the Democrat for \$33,000.

OKIGIN OF THE POST-DISPATUR.

The beginning of the Post-DISPATUR.

The paper ran under several owners until 1847, when it was changed by a Mr. Ruggles into the Evening Mirror. In 1812 tessure. Pastellian and Ramsey purchased the plant and setablished the New Brg. which in time, was sold to Thomas Leatman and J. B. Crockett in 1849. They called the paper the Intelligencer, and in three months sold it to Mr. George Budd, who conducted it successfully for three years. In the manntime the Section News had been started the proved so successful that the Intelligencer lost ground. Both papers were combined, however, in 1867.

Ten years later the New was sold to the Dispatch, which had been established in 1868 by Messers. Cohurn, Johnson and Packham, the Johnson cellus Gov. Charles P. Johnson. The Dispatch had grown out of the Union, After a short career the aper reverted to the original owners of the Union, but in 1868 was purcased by Peter L. Foy and William H. McHenry. D. Robert Barcley also became a proprietor and sunk a great lot of money, as the paper was never profitable. In 1873 Mr. Barcley sold-the paper to Stilson Hutchins, who made had, John N. Edwards editor, in 1875 Mr. Hutchins took charge of the Times and ran both papers to gether, afterward disposing of it to Mr. Allison. He turned it over to Wolcott & Huma, Mr. Bo

THE CHRONICLE.

The Evening Chronicle was established July
\$1, 1880, by the Scripps league. Stanley
Waterloo was its first editor, and he was
succeeded by Dr. John B. Wood, "the Great

The present Star-Sayings is the outgrowth of a weekly paper, the Sunday Sayings, established in May, 1881, by Dr. Morrison Mumford of Kansas City, Chas. Gitchell and Chas. Meade. In the spring of 1888 John Gilbert and Tobias Mitchell, two well-known jour-nalists, got an interest in the paper. The present owners are Nathan J. Frank and Merer Lowenstein, It is Republican in poli-

In the summer of 1890 a number of printers got up a paper named the Evening Call for the purpose of securing the city printing. They cceeded and their paper existed precariously for several months. finally succumbing to an overplus of attachments. THE GERMAN PRESS.

The German press has been a prominent and influential factor in local journalism. The men connected with it have been gentlemen of the highest attainments. The first men of the highest attainments. The first German paper to make its appearance was the Anzeiger des Westens. The first number appeared Oct. 31, 1885. Christian Bunpage was the originator. He was succeeded in 1846 by Charles Weber, a man of great intellectual attainments. Henry Boernstein took charge in 1850, and did much to enhance the paper's influence. The war interfered with the paper's prosperity, and in 1883 the paper suspended publication. It was revived again in the same year by Carl Daenzer, who is still at the helm. He is recognized as one of the leading German journalists of the country.

the leading German journalists of the country.

The Tribine of to-day is the successor of a succession of publications bearing the same name. The first was a German and English paper started by Frederick Kritschman in 1838. It died shortly, and was succeeded in 1846 by another Tribine, which flourished until 1852. The present paper was started in 1890 by Wm. Raufman and Emil Paetow.

German publications were thick and shortlived as autuma leaves between 1840 and 1880. Among them were the Missouri Democrat, Antipaff, Die Waage, Der Raformer, Der Freisinnige, St. Louis Zeitung, Tages-Chronik and Westland.

The Weshiche Post was established in 1857 Westland.
The Weshliche Post was established in 1857 by Carl Daenzer, now of the Anseiger, and Dr. F. Wenzel, In 1864 Dr. Emil Pretorius acquired an interest and in the same year Carl Schurz became his partner. The paper is now conducted and owned by Dr. Pretorius.
The Amerika, a German Catholic daily, owes its origin to an association known as the German Library Society. It appeared on Oct. 17, 1872, and has had a prosperous career.

It Arises From Old-Time Superstitions

Vritten for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Left-handedness in people is always subment at all is evidence of the rarity of any which have existed in all ages and localities leads to a rather plausible and satisfactory conclusion with regard to the cause of the evident neglect of the left hand, in training, as compared to the right.

Popular superstition has always attributed to the left hand, in fact to the entire left side, a sort of magic power. The stocking worn on the left foot, the left shoe, the left foot of a mole, the left eye of a bat, and many other kindred things, have always been regarded by the superstitiously inclined as objects with which the fulfillment of some desire could be promoted. If during the marriage ceremony the bride sets her left foot on that of the groom, it is believed she will have the ruling of affairs. If the left shoe is thrown into the path of a cyclone, superstition says it will abate. Sore throat and hoarseness are thought to be cured by tying the stocking of the left foot around the neck at night. It is a lucky omen to meet a flock of sheep coming from the left side of the street. Bleeding from the nose, it is held can be storond. eads to a rather plausible and satisfactory

tying the stocking of the left look at a neck at night. If is a lucky omen to meet a neck at night. If is a lucky omen to meet a neck at night. If is a lucky omen to meet a nick of sheep coming from the left side of the street. Bleeding from the nose, it is held, can be stopped by winding a worsted thread around the little finger of the left hand. Klaney amilitions are reported to be cured by tying a knot into the left side of the skirt of the shirt. Traducers can be punished by biting into the left corner of the coat-tail, the apron, or the colbow when one's ears are ringing, it being said that the bite hurts the tongue of the calumniator. Witches cannot defend themselves, when struck with the left hand. The so-called evil eye can be deprived of its baneful influence, when the person places himself behind the eye in question and becknow with the foreinger of the left hand. A white cloth must by wrapped around the left hand to cur of the magic wand. To carry

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Wickwire: "Who shall decide when loctors disagreef, 'Mr. Wickwire; "'The Coroner, I guess.''

"Baby's Christmas'

The Great A. & P. Tea Co

Continuing until Saturday, Dec. 18, and

VITED TO BE PRESENT XMAS Which have been selected from all parts of the globe.

THE CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES OF

NEW CROP TEAS. FRESH ROASTED COFFEES,

PURE SPICES, BAKING POWDER,

CONDENSED MILK AND SUGARS. Are ahead of anything ever offered to the people of the United States.

WE GREET YOU WITH\_

"Baby's First Christmas."

May this Beautiful Picture, with all its baby charms and graces, please you as the presentation of it pleases us. But, pleasing as our

"Baby's First Christmas"

May be to your eye, it can never so charm your heart as does your "Own" Baby's First Christmas.

REMEMBER This Beautiful Picture Will Be Distributed from Tlonday, Dec. 18, to Saturday, Dec. 23, Inclusive.

The Great ATLANTIC and PACIFIC TEA CO

712 N. Broadway, opposite Union Market. 1256 S. Broadway. 4142 Easton Av.

DONT BE A LOBSTER. IF YOU ARE HUNTING FOR GOOD WORK W. F. Williamson, Headquarters for Attractive

> Holiday SIGNS, 113=15

ALSO WALL AND BULLETIN SIGNS At Lowest Rate for Fine Work.

SWANS THE LATEST PAD.

D. Rockefeller and George Gould Will Have Them at Their Summer Places.

for the beautiful birds than he can hree years, so great is the demand. "I have just received an order fr ohn D. Rockefeller and another q

are about to establish magnificent swanner-ies at their summer residences. Mr. Rocke-feller will have 150 birds, from all parts of of the world, including all the known species. John Hoey started the fad for swans in the yichnity of New York. He had over 200 of these birds down at Hollywood, N. J. When Mr. Hoey died I purchased the entire flock and disposed of them to various rich men in this city. In the Hoey collection were many superb birds, by all odds the finest collection ever brought to this country. Next summer there will be several

#### MAKING THE PAPER.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, IS CENTS A WEEK.

phenomenal success as one of the best papers in the country for local news is mainly due.

How the Post-Dispatch Is Published and Circulated.

WORK OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF A GREAT DAILY.

Covering the Local, Domestic and Foreign Bields-Type Setting, Illustrating, Stereotyping and Printing-Post-Dispatch Advantages.

In telling the interesting story of how the Post-Disparch is made it is well to preface it with a mention of some great and peculiar advantages possessed by the paper.

The telegraphic facilities for the collection of news enjoyed by the Post-Disparch are greater than those of any other afternoon newspaper in the country, and equal to those of the great metropolitan morning dailies.

The service embraces a series of private leased wires between its offices in this city and those of The New York World in New York and Washington; the service of the special correspondents of the Post-Disparch located at all points throughout the United States; the joint service also of The World's thousands of special correspondents in this country; the full benefit of The World's unequaled corps of foreign correspondents. this country; the full benefit of this would be unequaled corps of foreign correspondents, located in every important city and in all the capitals of Europe, and finally the privileges of the associated Press, the largest, most powerful and best equipped corporation for the collection and distribution of news in the

United States.

The advantages of this unparaleled command of facilities for gathering news cannot be overestimated. Its possession by the Post-Disparch means that it is practically impossible for any event of importance to happen in this country or abroad without the Post Disparch of that day presenting to

count of the happening.
The double benefit of its privilege of co trol of THE WORLD's news service adds largely to Post-Disparch advantages. There largely to Post-Disparch advantages. There is no newspaper in this or any other country which possesses such facilities, or spends so much money in gathering news from all quarters of the globe, as THE WORLD. Its staffs of foreign correspondents are scattered over every country of Europe, and the daily occurrences of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and all European news centers when and all European news centers are received at The World office with the same quickness and dispatch as though they had happened in this country. This marvelous cable service does not end there; it extends to Egypt, Asia, Africa, China, India and even to the continent of Australia. At every available spot on the face of the earth ere news is gathered there will be found a representative of THE WORLD and POST-DIS-PATCH. In addition to this its correspondents in this country are numbered by thousands in many of the large cities THE WORLD' special correspondents are in its service ex-clusively, devoting all their time and talents to the work of THE WORLD. In other cities and smaller points the correspondents of THE WORLD are capable men employed on newspapers of that city or town, and in im-mediate and unfailing touch with the news. Always, whether working exclusively for THE WORLD OF in conjunction with their other interests, there correspondents are idly required to supply THE WORLD with equickest and most reliable accounts of in harper age of note or general interest in their territory.

- All of this service, and the combined product of this labor, is at the command of the daily and SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. By ns of the private leased wires, which run directly from the Post-Disparch build ing into one of the offices in THE WORLD Building, the special New York correof the POST-DISPATCH to communicate with

is enabled to communicate with the resident representatives of this paper as easily and rapidly as if he were conversing face to face. This special correspondent has at his command every line of news that is turned into The World office.

The news from Washington over the leased wire of the Post-Disparch is handled in much the same manner.

In addition to this the Post-Disparch has, as stated, its own corps of correspondents. In every city of the United States of any size or importance the Post-Disparch has its representative, while in the States of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska,

representative, while in the States of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Kentucky, Zennessee and Texasthere is not a large-sized village or hamlet where a correspondent of the paper cannot be found. In all the country immediately surrounding St. Louis, wherever there is a telegraph station and an operator there will be found a Posr-Disparch correspondent in the vicinity. From this it can easily be seen how the Posr-Disparch gets its news and why it can justly lay claim to being the greatest afternoon newspaper in this country and one of the greatest dailies published anywhere in the world.

#### The City Department.

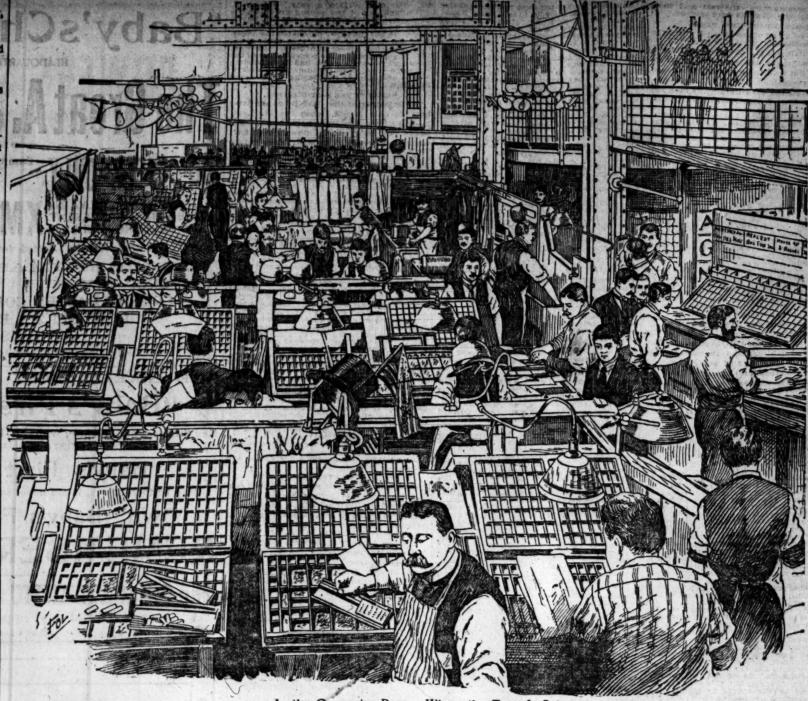
THE WORK BEGINS.

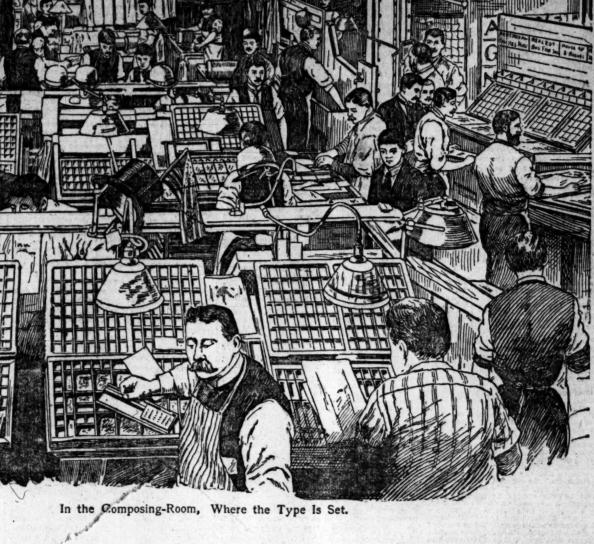
assignments, such as the Four Courts, Civil Courts, Bederal Courts and Custom-house, City Hall, real estate agencies, Chamber of Commerce and the like, report at once to the city editor.

Course, rederal courts and Custom-house, City Hail, real estate agencies, Chamber of Commerce and the like, report at once to the city editor.

If he has any special assignment to give them outside of the regular one or any particular ground or matter to cover on the routine assignment, instructions are given and they depart for their respective daily tasks. One resporter is allotted to each of the routine assignments except the Four Courts and the Chamber of Commerce, where there are placed as many as the emergency demands. These men are held strictly responsible for all news occurring on their respective assignments up to the time the last edition of the paper yoes to press. Whether the day be good or bad for news he is supposed to be always at his post of duty and be on the "qui vive" for anything and everthing that may "turn up." slessenger boys call at regular hours for any copy he may have, and he must always be within telephone call of the office for an emergency if his services are needed. It is his business to know every person of any importance on his assignment and also the best and most reliable sources of news. If he is left or "thrown down" on an item he is sure to hear of it at the office that evening or the following morning. The remaining reporters of the staff, who have no routine work, are reserved for general assignments.

It is to this large and well trained reserve force, wheat the proprietors of the Poer-Bisparch have always maintained, that its





HANDLING THE GENARAL NEWS.

The Telegraphic News Department.

So much for the work of the local staff, while they have been rushing in and out or their quarters, pilling up copy on the city editors' desks, the telegraph editor and his assistants in another part of the building on the same floor, have been handling, cutting and slashing page after page of type-written and pencil copy.

The tickers of the Morse instruments and the keys of the type-writers have been playing an incessant tattoo since before 90°clock, and the racket in the operators' room is sufficient to drive a nervous man wild. The news of the day is coming in over a dozen wires from every section of the country and from all quarters of the general season.

Handling the genaral news.

HANDLING THE GENARAL NEWS.

It is hastily taken from the receivers by the assistant editors, cut, slashed and pasted, edited and headlines put on and then passed to the office boys to be placed in the little leather boxes and shot up the pneumatic tube to the receiving desk in the composing-room.

leather boxes and shot up the pneumatic tube to the receiving desk in the composing-room.

There it is handled in precisely the same manner as any other copy, divided off into "takes." lettered, numbered and tabbed, or recorded. Enlivening as this scene is during the day, it is doubly so on Saturday night, when news and special matter is being taken over the wires for the great Sunday Post-Disparch.

Upon the telegraphic news editor devolves the responsibility for the collection of all news cutside of the city proper. He has as the army of workers under him the special correspondents of the paper.

It is the business of each of these correspondents, whenever any even-occurring in his neighborhood seems likely to be interesting to the general public, at once to notify the Post-Disparch by telegraph of the nature of the event. What further shall be done about it depends entirely upon the Post-Disparch Nine times out of ten nothing is done. Either the event bulletined is too insignificant to be wosth attention in a great new spaper, or it is fully covered by the regular press association reports.

In the cases, however, where the correspondent really seems to have news that the Post-Disparch wants, an order is sent for him to telegraph sommany hundred words, "briefly." "fully." a "good story" or to such other extent as the news seems to justify." To direct the work of these correspondents,

"briefly," "fully," a "good story" or to such other extent as the news seems to justify.

To direct the work of these correspondents, appoint and remove them, give them special instructions when needed, receive and answer their queries and otherwise gener-

While the reporters on the second floor are sharpening their pencils for the day's work there is another scene in the drama of making the four daily editions of the Post-Dis-Patch being enacted on the two floors above

A score and a half of compositors, busily engaged at their cases distributing type. This constitutes the preliminary work of the day in the composing-room and continues anywhere from 7:30 until 6:30 o'clock when the "convenience or continues anywhere from 7:30 until 6:30 o'clock when the "convenience or convenience or continues anywhere from 7:30 until 6:30 o'clock when the "convenience or convenience or convenie when the "copy cutter" gives the signal, and a rush is made for the first "takes" of the day.

and a rush is made for the first "takes" of the day.

All copy sent up the pneumatic tube from the city editor's or telegraph editor's desks ands in a box beside the desk at which is seated the "copy cutter," on the fourth floor. He is armed with a pair of long shears and has a paste pot and brush handy, the implements of his trade. He is only a subordinate in the vast area of the composingroom, but while at his work he is treated with the deference and respect due a monarch. He says nothing, but picks up page after page of copy, which he cuts, slashes and pastes, and then jabs on a small steel spindle called the "hook." These pieces of cut copy are called "takes."

They may vary anywhere from two to fifty lines or more, according to the demand for copy by the compositors and the supply on hand. Each take is lettered and a record kept of it on a tab. By this system of lettering and numbering also, a "take" can always be traced when set in type, and allotted its proper place.

MOST WATCHFUL ATTENTION MECESSARY.

MOST WATCHFUL ATTENTION MECESSARY.

A copy cutter must not only know his business but he must keep his wits about him all the time. The mistakes or "breaks" that he can make are legion, and a bad one means a small-sized hades around the room until it is rectified.

he can make are legion, and a bad one means a small-sized hades around the room until it is rectified.

Such a thing as getting the end of a sentence before the beginning, or the second paragraph before the first, are easy slips, but soon set aright, and as a rale but sw serious blunders are made.

When the printers have all been suppled with their "takes" they proceed to set them up and when fulshed place them upon a long, narrow brass tray at a place designate for it by a letter and number. When the "takes" of any particular piece of copy and all in type, they are pushed close togethe on the brass tray and wedged in closely. The "galley-boy" then comes along the with an ordinary roller links the type, place a long sheet of white paper over the face along sheet of white paper over the face and sent to the proof-reader, the city or telegraph editor, or such other editor as may need one for revision or correction.

At the top of each "proof" a heavy, black letter is printed, the same as the one used to designate the copy, and this remains with the type until the item is placed in the "form."

"take" as the "corrected proof" calls for.
A printer identifies his "take" by the number of his "slug." Each of them has a quantity of these, one of which he places at the
top of every "take" he puts in type, and
these slugs stick by the type until it is ready
to be transferred to the "form."
Hence it is that in the composing room a
man is usually designated by the number of
his "slug."

man is usually designated by the number of his "alag."

CORRECTING THE PROOF.

A proof sent down to the editorial rooms may come back so changed and altered that the compositor prefers to set up the matter anew rather than make all the corrections. Occasionally, it is returned with the word "kill" written at the top or over some particular paragraph, in which case the entire item is cast to one side or that portion marked removed from it.

For corrections made by the "proof-reader" the compositors receive no extra pay, but all changes made by the editors must be paid for as fresh matter.

All copy, whether it comes from the business office in the shape of advertisements, or from the editorial or other departments is handled in the same manner, and track kept of it by an unerring system of tabs and records.

#### The Make-Up Room.

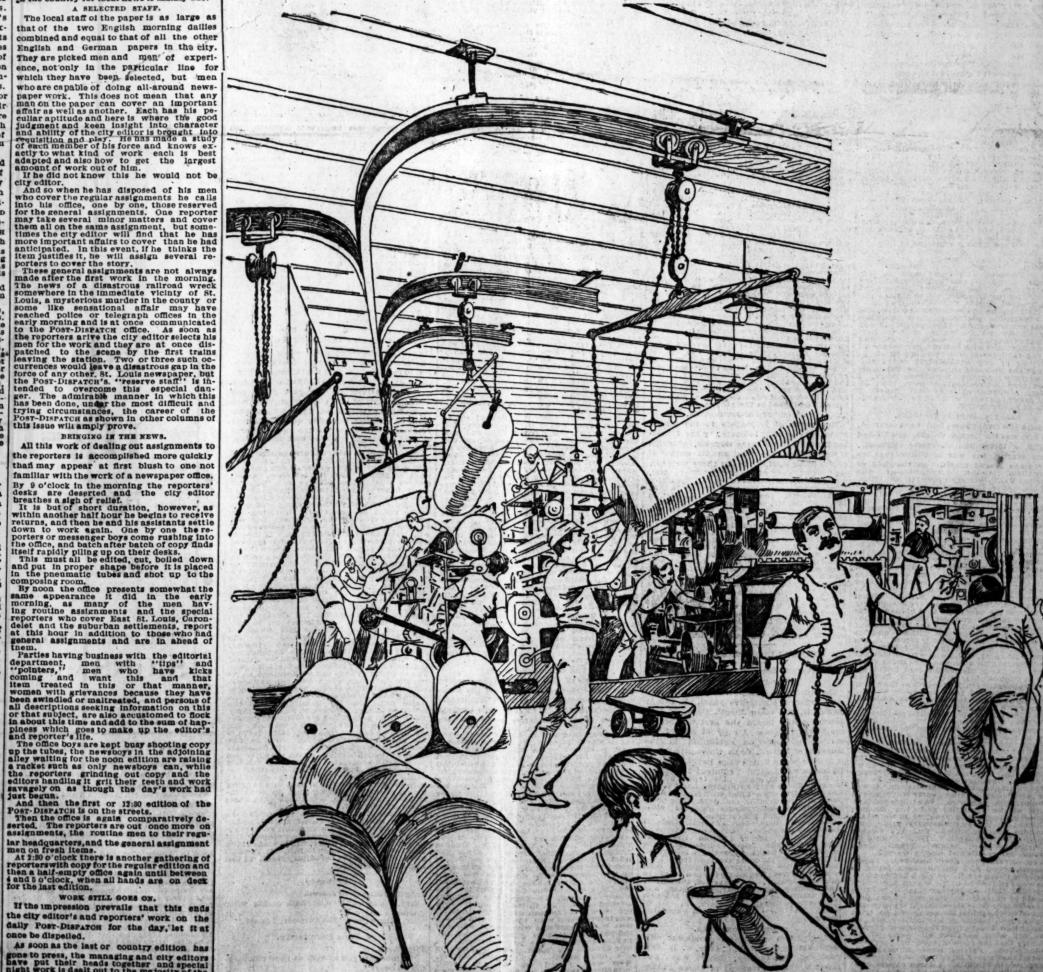
The Make-Up Room.

All of this class of matter is set in type on the fourth floor, except the large display advertisements, which are set up on the third floor, in what is 'cailed the 'make-up room.' Proofs of advertisements are sent to the business office for correction, and from there in turn to the large business houses in cases of 'display ads' to ascertain if they meet with approval.

As fast as the galleys of type are completed and all corrections made in them they are sent by elevator to the make-up room on the third floor. It has already been arranged between the business manager and managing ealtor just how many columns of the paper are to be allotted to advertisements and how many to news matter.

It has also been settled on what pages the advertisements are to be placed, and as the latter are always in type, as a rule, before the news matter, they are never the source of delay in making up the forms. It is the duty of the managing editor to supervise the make-up.

Instructions have already been given on what pages to place the advertisements and



In the Press-Room, "Making Ready."

The work of the local staff of the Post DISPATCH begins at 8 a. m. At that hour a score of incandescent lamps are shedding a mellow light over as many desks in the reporters' quarters on the second floor of the building, and the men have seated themselves for the preliminary work of the day. This consists first of a preliminary perusal of the morning dailies for the purpose, principally, of noting how they have "rehashed" the news of the day previous, as already given by the afternoon Post-Dispatch, twelve hours before the morning dailies went to press.

In the meantime the city editor, who has been at his desk a half hour before the local staff, has entered the local assignments on the assignment book for the day.

In addition to this he already has a list of assignments made up from prior announcements of court trials, meetings, purades, celebrations and similar occurrences, to which he adds any early morning fire, suicide, murder or other sensational event, prompt information of which has already reached the office.

THE WORK BEGINS. porters' quarters on the second floor of the

WORK STILL GOES ON.

If the impression prevails that this ends the city editor's and reporters' work on the daily Post-Disparon for the day, let fat

cone to press, the managing and city editors have put their heads together and special night work is dealt out to the majority of the

on as the form is placed in front of atrix table, a wet sheet of paplerdwith heavy woolen blankets. It is then oved into the jaws of heavy iron rollers is the french once through and once back. This is the effect of pressing the soft itsue of paper into every dent and crevice of the se.

he paper into every dent and crevice of the yes.

The table with the form, blankets and all, stein shifted and placed beside a heavy ron machine that resembles a huge letter ress. It is shoved beneath the press and ubjected to tremendous pressure. Here it must be left for several minutes to bake and is right the papier-mache.

Then the papier-mache.

Then the pressure is taken off, the form lid back on the table, and the blankets and arrix removed. This operation must be operated with ach and every form.

Here a huge caldron filled with a mass of eathing white metal makes the sufroundings anything but pleasant. The dentizens of he department, in scant attre, stand waiting its arrival. One of them seizes it, and lifting the top of a heavy from mold, laces it within. The top is lowered, the most stood upright, and then this man and is fellow cyclops grasp the handles of a savy ladle which hangs over the side of the minds of the mold containing the matrix, and our it in, replacing the ladies on the side of se caldron.

A bucket full of water is then poured in the

the caldron.

A bucket full of water is then poured in the cool of the semi-cylindrical moid to cool t, and within half a minute the top is lifted, the water runs off at the back and the plate of shiring white metal is removed by the two particular in the seminary water the cool of the two particulars.

the water runs off at the back and the plate of shining white metal is removed by the two men with the use of heavily padded mittens. The matrix is taken off and the plate, which it has taken but a minute to make, and which is an exact reproduction in reverse of the matrix, is placed upon the iron cylinder of a machine and clamped.

The cylinder is caused to revolve half-way around and the outer edges of the plate are neatly sawed, cut and trimmed. It is then passed to two other men, who with sharp chisels remove any projecting edges that would mar a perfect fit on the smooth cylinders of the printing presses.

The work of handling all the forms by the matrix-makers and stereotypers, except the flast one or two, may be done with more or less deliberation, but let matters run as smoothly as possible with all the other forms, matrices and plates, there is almost a moral certainty that in ninety-nine cases out of 100 there will be a wild and fumultuous rush on all sides to finish the last.

Paradoxical as it may seem, this last plate is called "the starter."

It was christened with this name by some impatient demand of the press-room.

By the time the last matrix is being baked on the upper floor the pressmen in the basement have placed all the other plates on the cylinders, adjusted and clamped the screws tightly and are anxiously standing around staring at the elevator shaft awaiting and escent of that last plate with the same impatience the devils in hades are supposed to await the arrival of a lost soul.

The presses cannot be started until that plate has been placed beside its companions on the steel rollers, and hence the name given it of "the starter."

It must not be inferred from this, however, that only a single plate is made, known as "the starter." There are two, three and very frequently four plates ast from each and every matrix, according to the press to be used and the number of pages to the pa-

After oiling, polishing and rubbing them down, seeing that every strap and belt is properly adjusted, the pressmen take the large rollers made of a composition of molasses and give from the hangers and give them a careful wiping off. These rollers, which supply the ink to the plates, which supply the ink to the plates, are as smooth as giass, soft to the touch like hardened jelly and yet tough as leather. They gild over the rough surface of the type or the plates with lightning readily, inking every inflinitesimal projecting surface and still showing no appreciable signs of wear for a long time. They are made of a secret composition, the result of years of experi-

The noise and hubbub from a hundred carriers and newsboys on the outside only tends to make matters worse. Suddenly, in the midst of all this nervous anxiety, the elevator drops down the shaft, bumps on the floor of the basement and simultaneously an exclamation is heard on all sides:

The straps creak, the wheels revolve slowly at first, then more and more rapidly, until the lever is given another switch, and it seems as if a tornado of iron were sweeping through the basement.



The Post-Dispatch Building

ment and toil. When these are thoroughly wiped and cleaned of all rough or gritty particles that may have adhered to them, they are slid into their proper places in the press and adjusted to the cogs which revolve them.

RUNNING OFF THE PAPER. have begun to come down the elevator. They ried to the press, where they are placed on the curved back of the cylinder just as a saddle would be put on the back of a horse. They are clamped, a bell rings, the beits and straps creak, the machinery of the press

For the fraction of an instant the snow white sheet is suspended in a transitory state as it passes through the cylinders of a perfecting press, and from a commodity known to the trade as "roll paper," worth a few cents per pound, by the magic of per-fected mechanical devices the endless sheet of white is transformed into 8, 10, 12 or 16 page newspapers, printed, cut, pasted and folded at one impression of the cylin-

carriers all have numbers, and each carrier knows his turn. One by one they press up to the window through which they receive their supply and present their check received from the Oity Orculator, authorising the issuance of a certain number of papers. The press count on packages of fifty holds good at this window also, and the carriers who call for 850 papers receive seven packages so quickly that they are almost in his hands before he has dropped his check in the box. In this manner the Post-Disparch carrier system, the stanchest and most reliable body of its kind in the United States, is served with the daily, evening and Sunday morning Post-Disparch 85 days in the year. Simultaneously with the papers being served to carriers, other circulation clerks are engaged in supplying another branch of newspaper merchants, or at least those from whose ranks many prominent merchants and other men of fame and fortune have arisen, namely, the newsboys. The boys, large and soall, are lined up in the "news boys" room" and almost as rapidly served as the carriers. Each as he receives the number of papers his pennies pay for, grasps the precious package and goes on a dead run to his "corner," where he begins his evening work by calling in the voice so familiar to passers by, "Post-Disparch, 2 cents. All about —, etc.

Thus, within less than fifteen short minutes after the first paper has dropped from the folder, the Post-Disparch has through its thorough! organized engines of circulation put a pay of its issue before the people on pare and on street-car; placed a part of its issue in vehicles bound en routs for its carrier delivery force towards the homes of their thousands of subscribers, each and even one of whom jealously requires that the vide of the carrier be made daily and promptly. And it is.

THE MAILING DEPARTMENT.

While all this is going on other clerks, expert in the use of mailing machines, are engaged in addressing copies of the Post-Disparch: to individual subscribers, while still others are sending out packages to our city "Branch Office" news stands. To the newsboy "Branch Office" means a place where he can buy the Post-Disparch at the same price he would have to pay at this office. At each of these branch offices, which are scattered throughout the city, a knot of small boys may be seen gathered every evening about 40 clock awaiting the arrival of the Post-Disparch. Soon it comes, and the neighborhood is made to ring with their cries of "Post-Disparch, Soon it comes, and the neighborhood is made to ring with their cries of "Post-Disparch, Scents." This work completed, for it must be done quickly to be done well, the employes thus engaged are shifted over to assist the "individual" mail man. Other machines are taken up, and soon the click of the "Dick" mailers mingles with the buzzing noise arising from the engide-room, and each time a mailing machine clicks there is pasted on a copy of the Post-Disparch all title yellow slip, bearing the name and address of a subscriber. This work continues until 70 olock. In the meantime every carrier has delivered papers to his subscribers and is going homeward; one by one the newsboys have sold out their supply of the 6 o'clock edition and "turned in" for the night, leaving only here and there a boy whose stock is unsold, calling out his wares to passers-by. The mailing ceases, the last package is thrown on the wagon and is started towards its out of town destination. A newspaper has been created and sent brondcast to the world. The day's work of the men who made it is over. And thas is the Post-Dis-Parch elevalated among over 50,000 homes every day in the year. While all this is going on other clerks, ex-

As the Post-Disparch inaugurated the sys-

SHIP ST. LOUIS.

It Wi'l Be One of the Finest and Fastest Afloat

MATOR WALBRIDGE PROMISES TO AT-TEND THE LAUNCHING NEXT APRIL

le Will Appoint a Delegation of Prominent Citizens to Accompany Him-Mr. James L. Wright, President of the American Line. Furnishes Facts About the New Vessel.

One of the three large ships now in the course of construction by the International Navigation Co. will be christened "St. Louis." This information was conveyed to

company, who has been in the city in the in-terest of the line.

The action of the directors of the company in naming one of the ships after this city is no surprise to a number of 8t. Louisans who have devoted their time and attention to the securing of this compliment. When it was first intimated that these steamers were to be constructed, Mayor Cyrus P. Walbridge

to be constructed, Mayor Cyrus P. Walbridge called a meeting of the citizens on April 30, 1838, to take action in the matter, his honor being influenced by quite a number of enthusiastic citizens.

For what has been accomplished in this direction too much credit cannot be given Mr. George E. Leighton, who was chosen chairman of a committee of seven to confer with the management that had the construction of the ships in charge.

The "St. Louis" has not been completed, in fact it is onlybarely under way. From reliable authority, however, it is safe to predict that she will be larger than the Paris or New York, as her tonnage will be 18,000, and it is estimated that she will be 600 feet in length and capable of accommodating 500 cabin passengers. Vice-President Wright calculates that the St. Louis will be rigged sufficiently to make New York from Southampton in five and one-half days, beating the record of the Campania and Lucania.

TO BE LAUNCHED IN APRIL.

TO BE LAUNCHED IN AFRIL.

The St. Louis according to Vice-President
Wright, will be launched in April, 1894, and
will be ready for business the following
October. When the magnificent steamer is October. When the magnificent steamer is launched, Mayor Walbridge will have a committee on hand to represent the City of St. Louis, who will participate in the festivities of the occasion and royally entertain the crew and officers of the ship.

The appearance at Southampton of the magnificent steamers, which under the auspices of the inman Line have gained world-wide renown, is an event of national interest, as its sails one of peculiar significance in the history of that port. In America, not less than in England, is attention concentrated upon the important change in the resperiment will be eargerly watched from both sides of the Atlantic. When the New York steamed for the first time into the Empress Dock, Southampton, a few weeks ago, she bore an altered name and claimed the protection of a nag other than that which she has hitherto so proudly carried. Her attachment was no altered name and claimed the protection of a nag other than that which she has hitherto so proudly carried. Her attachment was no altered name and claimed the protection of a nage other than that which she has hitherto so proudly carried. Her attachment was not altered name and claimed the protection of a name of the standard titles beauting the standard of the British flag she now flies the Stars and stripes.

THE FINEST APLOAT.

To the St. Louis screws will be fitted

## POWERS SHOE CO. Broadway and St. Charles,

SONNENFELD'S.

OFFER THE LADIES

READ THE LIST. Ladies' Kid Button and Bluchers. Reduced from \$2.75 to.....\$1.78 Reduced from \$2.50 to.....\$1.50 Ladies' Hand-welt Button.

Reduced from \$3.50 to .....\$2.50 Ladies' Button and Blucher, narrow square toe.

Reduced from \$4 to......\$3.00 Ladies' Cloth Fine Top Button.
Reduced from \$6 to......\$3-50
Reduced from \$5 to......\$3.00

Ladies' Fine Kid Top Button.
Reduced from \$6 to ......\$3.50 Reduced from \$5 to ..... \$3.00

Large line of Gents' Shoes, all styles, reduced from \$4 down to \$2.50.

This is a splendid chance to buy the finest Ladies' Footwear in all the latest shapes at about one-half value. Come to Broadway and St. Charles

for Bargains in Shoes. Powers She Co., EDMOND H. POWERS,



Useful, Ornamental and Cheap, we offer Rugs, Art es, Silk Curtains.

KNAUPP CARFITE CO.

419-421-428 Franklin Av.

OPPOSITE CRAWFORD'S.

# YOUNG MAN OR OLD

**A Xmas Present** 

By Having a Nobby and Stylish Suit or Overcoat

25 Per Cent Reduction on All Our Fine Tailorings. Now Is Your Opportunity.

French, The Tailor, 8th and Pine.

FRENCH ONION MEN. They Sells my Tone of the Vegetables Velah Colliers.

From the Cardiff hall.

A representative who has been interviewing a French onion man writes; I asked him how many onion men come to this country

every year.

"Oh-500—more," was the answer.

"Do you sell anything besides onlons?"

"No, only onlons."

"What do you do in the seasons you are

"What do you do the lease of the year?"

"We do work on the land, preparing the soil, and afterward we do weed, and clean, and dig."

"How have you done this year?"

"Not so well as before times."

"Yes, much—very much."

"Yes, much—very much."

"Oh, de soilisrs. Coiliers good people; thay do like to see us over here."

"You like to deal with coiliers?"

"Yes; the women of the coiliers very sharp, they be; can't cheat them if we want."

"I suppose you have losses even in your trade?"

"Isa, lots. Dis year we have lost two load.—two big loads."

"Ladds? Then how much do you sell in a season?"

"I have sold sixteen tons myself this year.

I did sell more the last year.

Then the average sale of one man would come to £150, making a grand total of £75, coo. It is well known that the French hawkers charge much more than 1 penny per pound for the onloss, so that the total in a season would be nearer £100,000.

Popularity of the Meerschaum.

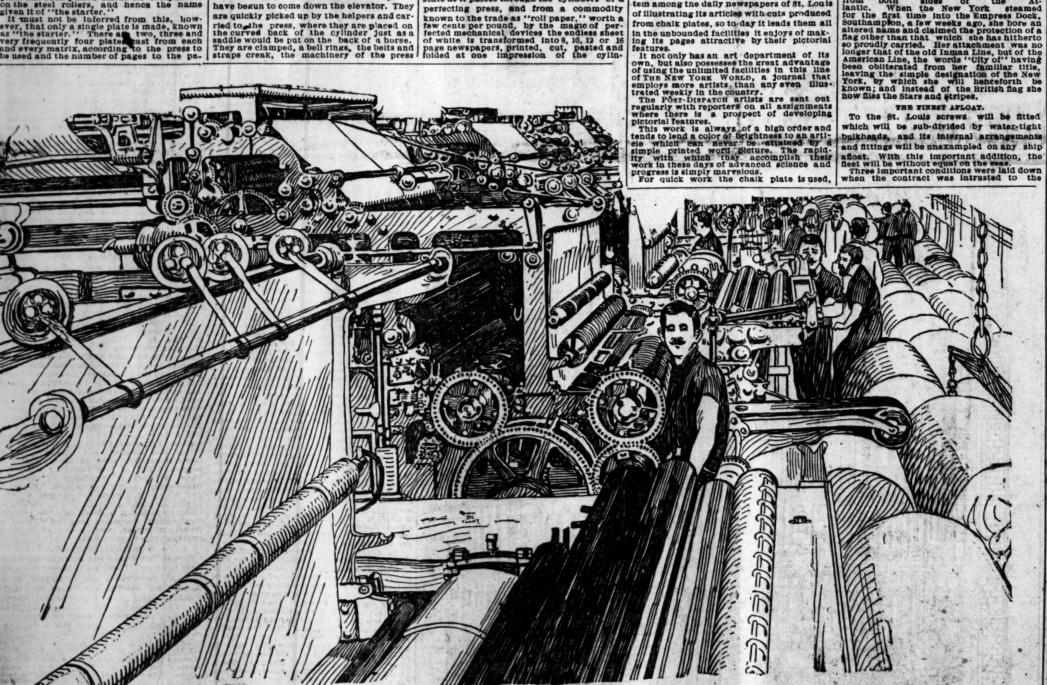
Popularity of the Mesrsohaum.

From the Leuisville Courier-Journal.

''I don't know what has come over the smokers of Louisville,'' said a leading tobacconist yesterday. 'They seem to be making an organised raid upon meerschaums. During the last two weeks I have sold more fine meerschaum pipes than I sold during the

#### CHILD BIRTH .. · MADE EASY

ally prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown



The Presses in Motion.

per to be issued, and the entire set must be in place before the presses are started.

Down in the basement, where the rays of daylight struggle to effect an entrance through the low windows that border the sidewalk in front of the building on Olive

through the low windows that border the sidewalk in front of the building on Olive street, and where a score of electric lights must supplant the sun, is the pressroom.

The immense fly wheel of the engine that runs the dynamos and the other machinery of the building has been working at moderate speed since early morning.

As 10 o'clock approaches preparations begin for placing the large quadruple presses in condition for their part of the work of making four editions of the Post-Disparch.

Pressmen are busy here and there with great wads of waste and large oiling cans wiping off the poilshed metallic surfaces of the presses, oiling the sides and joints and grooming the monster machines for the lively race they are about to run.

There is \$200,000 worth of machinery represented here, and it requires the limss more care and attention than the same amount of thorory abred racing stock.

THE GREAT PRESSES.

The two Hose quadruple perfecting presses are the climax of inventive genius are mechanical skill. They are marvels of some and workmanship, the wonder of the instead of the care of the presses of the presses of the presses of the passes of the presses of th

starts slowly, the cylinder revolves half way around, the bell rings again and the machinery comes to a standstill.

cylinder are put in place and secured in a

ders. It is now ready for the circulation department. The big presses in the Post-Dispatch press-room run faster and faster, until the maximum of speed is reached, while package after package of "fifties" counted automatically by the folding device, are turned out in an encless stream. The "fly" boys stand ready at each "fly" and transfer the printed sheets to an elevator on agranary. This beit brings the just-created Fost-Dispatch from the press-room in the calar to the mailing-room and city circulation department on the first floor. Then the work is on in dead earnest.

Two hundred and sixty-sight carriers are awaiting in the adjacent room. The scene in the mailing-room is all animation. Skilled workmen rapidly count and wrap huse bundles of papers, whose addresses have previously been prepared. In a very few minutes after the cylinders of the press begin to revolve, a Fost-Dispatch wagon is being rapidly hurried to the Fost-Office and others to the depot, both filled with copies of the Post-Dispatch consigned to agents north, south, east and west. The wagons go only to return for other and heavier loads of mail and express matter, which go by later trains, and may be sent out more leisurely, if such a word may be used when speaking of a performance where all is action and where almost every detail is carried out with astonishing swiftness. The plates on the reverse side of the cylinder are put in place and secured in a twinkling.

More plates come down the elevator and the same process is gone through.

In the meantime two or three other hands have placed an immense roll of paper to one side of the press, where it is causth with hooks and lifted into place. Then it is unrolled and slowly fed through the network of straps and takes, over and under an intricate system of rollers, until if an interest the process are in only to pass through a more complicated network of straps, tapes and rollers, over polished plates of wedge-shaped steel, and more straps and rollers, until it drops at the other side of the press, cut, pasted and folded in quarto shape.

In feeding the papers to the press it is not passed under the cylinder until all the plates are in place, but merely given a start.

These preparations having been completed and all the plates except the last being in place, but merely given a start.

These preparations having been completed and all the plates are in place, but merely given a start.

These preparations having been completed and all the plates except the last being in place, the foreman gets nervous and paces is that it takes longer to makeup that last form, roast the last matrix and cast the last plate, than it does all the others combined. Even the fir wheel of the engine, appears to get tired and larg in its revolutions.

Some one remarks: "I wonder if those ducks up stairs intend to get out this edition.

while for the higher class of cuts resort is had to the photo-engraving process.

In addition to its own facilities, the Post-Disarran receives hundreds of cuts weekly from The World's Art Department, to be used simultaneously in The World's one columns and those of the Sunday Post-Disarran to the sunday for the Sunday Post-Disarran to the sunday for the Sunday Post-Disarran to the sunday for PATCH.

There is no other afternoon paper that enjoys the same facilities. A Lively Old Pachelor.

A Lively Old Fachelor.

An old bachelor who has just died in Paris in a house in the Boulevard Richard Lenoir t the age of 87 years hit upon an original idea for insuring proper attention frou his servants in his declining years. Twelve years ago, says the London Daily News, he went to his lawyer and made a will, under which he left his two women servants an annuity of 234 each, to be increased by £4 for every year that he should continue to live. The will has just been proved, and the legacies have been allowed at the rate of £83 a year each. The old man was in the habit of making great fun out of the motherly care with which he was looked after. "You may be quite sure." Be would say, "that they will not let me die soon if they can help it." He seems to have overlooked the fact that it was clearly not to the interest of the women that he should survive them.

est luxury of notel life; and in the thir place they are to be invested wit a power if proposition which should give them throughout the voyage across the at lantic a speed of not less than twenty knots. The contract for the conveyance of the United States mails required that the mails challed carried across the Atlantic in steamer capable of an average of twenty Knots. The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH has the assurance that this condition will be fully realized by the St. Louis. Mayor Walbridge is highly elated quar the success the committee has achieved in lavying one of these ship christened St. Louis, and will in the cours of a few weeks make preparations to send large delegation to the launching, which wit take place the middle of April.

know what a "'Case dey hab de signs. Dey shows day hab 'sideration foh dey're fellow men."

The Most Complete Newspaper Building in the Universe.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE WONDER OF AMERICA'S METROPOLIS.

work of Steel. Independent of Its Massive Walls-The Interior Arrangements Practically Perfect-The Purhase, Corner Stone Laying and

(Cablegram from Wiesbaden, Oct. 10, 1890.]
God grant that this structure may be the furing home of a newspaper forever unisfed with merely printing news-for-r fighting every form of Wrong-forever ispendent-forever advancing in Enlight-nent and Progress-forever wedded to truly atic ideas—forever aspiring to be a

democratic ideas—forever aspiring to be a foral Force—forever rising to a higher lane of perfection as a Public Institution.

Ged grant that THE WORLD may forver strive toward the highest ideals—be oth a daily school-house and a daily orum—both a daily teacher and a daily ribune—an instrument of Justice, a terror to orime, an aid to education, an exponent of true Americanism. true Americanism.

Let it ever be remembered that this edifice owes its existence to the public; that its architect is popular favor; that its moral corner-stone is love of Liberty and Justice; that its every stone comes from the people and represents public approval for public services rendered.

God forbid that the vast army following dord of THE WORLD should in this or in future generations ever find it faithless to those ideas and moral prinfaithless to those them the it owes its life and ciples to which alone it owes its life and without which I would rather have it per-ish. JOSEPH PÜLITZER.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer purchased THE WORLD May 10, 1883. Its old plant, at No. 32 Park Row, then amply sufficient was soon out grown. After seven and one-half years of unparalleled journalistic growth, on Dec. 10, 1890, THE WORLD entered its permanent home, the Pulitzer Building, the most mag-

nome, the Pulitzer sunding, the most mag-nificent and most thoroughly equipped news-paper edifice in existence. On April,10, 1888, a deed recorded in the Register's office for the County of New York conveyed to Mr. Pulitzer what was then known as the French's Hotel property for \$680,000. The site had a Park Row frontage of 115 feet 41 inches and a depth on Frank-fort street of 186 feet 81 inches.

Mention is made of the premises in the local annals as far back as 1642. The grant to Govert Locekerman and one Yan de Grist in that year included this property. Pleter Cornellson Vanderveer, who built the first three-masted vessel and the first brick house three-masted vessel and the first brick house on the Island, married Elsie, the daughter of Loockerman. Pieter dving, the widow married Jacob Leisler, and the property came into his hands. Leisler grew rich, but in the exciting times which marked the transformation of New Amsterdam into New York he was convicted of treason. A later generation removed the stigma from Leisler's memory and resolved the property to his kelrs.

Vars afterwards, on the old Common.

removed the stigma from Leisler's memory and restored the property to his heirs.

Years afterwards, on the old Common, just opposite, the Revolutionary leaders had their history-making meetings, and restricted. Tammany, in 1811, erected its first fail on the adjoining site, and there the old society flourished for many years. During this period there were many subdivisions of the Leisler property, Mr. John Simpson, in 1848, secured possession of the various lots that make up the site of the Pulitzer Building, and at the suggestion of Col. Richard French erected a hotel thereon, Col. French managed the hostelry with great success, and Aprils 25, 1867, the title of the property appears in his name. Later it became the property of Helen A. French, wife of the Colonel's son Thomas, and by her it was transferred to Mr. Pulitzer,

The Pulitzer Building is remarkable for the rapidity, strength and safety of its construction. It grew from the ground within a twelvemonth. Knock away the massive walls and the structure still would stand. Build a fire on any floor and the edifice could not burn.

With old-fashloned methods the Pulitzer

with old-fashioned methods the Pulitzer
Building would have been an impossibility.
The walls at the base would have been so
thick as to require almost the entire ground
That thickest wall at present is twelve The walls at the base would have been so thick as to require almost the entire ground space. The thickest wall at present is twelve feet through at the base, tapering to two feet in thickness at the top. But the floors are not a necessity. All floors and the dome are carried independently by a system of wrought-iron columns and steel beams and girders. This is the mighty skeleton, and the walls are but as clothing.

The structure weighs 68,000,000 pounds. The dome alone would tip the scales at \$50,000 pounds, or, including the estimated wind pressure in a high gale, nearly 2,000,000 pounds. The factor of safety in the steel and wrought-iron work is 4½ to 10 times any possible strain. The mesenry will carry 18 to 80 times the estimated weight.

HIGHEST IN EXISTENCE.

sible strain. The masenry will carry 18 to 60 times the estimated weight.

HIGHEST IN EXISTENCE.

It is the highest office building in existence, it is the highest structure of any kind in New York. The tip-top point of Trinity Church steeple is barely on a level with the floor of the observatory in the lantern. From the Frankfort street sidewalk to the lantern is 309 feet, to the top of the flag-staff is 349 feet, from the foundations to the top of the flag-staff is 349 feet, from the foundations to the top of the flag-staff is 349 feet, so the top of the flag-staff is 349 feet.

Above the Frankfort street sidewalk there are in the main structure fourteen full stories and two mezzanine stories; below the sidewalk is the press-room and one mezzanine story; in the dome are six full stories and one mezzanine story; above the dome is the lantern floor; total number of floors, twenty-six.

The wrought-iron piers vary from 28 inches in diameter at the base to 3 inches at the top, the metal being 1% inches to % inch in thickness. The columns are further strengthened be followed the strengthere in some instances there he

railroad.

There are 142,864 square feet of floor space in the building. All the public halls are paved with marble, yet the hard wood in the structure amounts to over 1,000,000 feet, including mahogany, cherry, white ash, maple and quartered oak. There are over 800 doors and over 1,000 windows, for which three miles of sash chain were required.

In the walls and foundation 6,714,000 hard brick were used, and not one of them is visible; 85,000 buff brick and 63,000 glazed brick were also required. This brick would build 200 ordinary brick houses.

The excavations amounted to 21,000 cubic yards; 4,175 cubic yards of son, 600 barrels of plaster of paris, 2,500 barrels of lime, 2,275 barrels of Portland cement and 12,501 barrels of Rosendase cement were used in the construction.

And here are some figures from the

THE WORLD'S HOME. Plumber's account: 80, mb loss of gasple and ven pipes, 15,650 fest of water-supply pipe. Water-closets, 57 urinats, 28 tinks, 184 wasa basins, 56 valves, 550 faucets and stop-cock

water-closets, 57 urinais, 23 sinks, 184 washbasins, 55 va'vas, 550 fancets and stop-cocks
and 65,576 pipe joints.

The steel floors are made of steel beams,
placed about four feet apart and resting on
the steel plates, capping the sections of the
big columns. The spaces between the beams
are filled with hollow terra-cotta brick. The
under-surface is pinstered for the sciting of
the room below. On the upper surface are
inid several inches of cement, and above this
comes the tiling, the marbie blocks or the
wood flooring. "Dendening." so called, a
combination of cinders, plaster of paris and
ilme, is used between the sleepers of the
flooring as a protection against fire and
rodents, the usual alternate spaces for
ventilation being left.

The lofty roof, paved with bricks, not only
seems but is as solidans a Broadway sidewalk.
If these heavy bricks were removed you
would come upon a thick layer of concrete.
Beneath that five thicknesses of felt, each
covered with natural asphalt, and still beneath that the great steel beams, with hollow terra-cotta packing.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION.

The preliminary work for the foundations of the building was begun June 20, 1899. First a huge excavation was made 35 feet deep. Tide water was found 38 feet below Park Row. It was ascertained that for 30 or 40 feet beneath this was a bed of sand. At the depth of 35 feet a rink of concrete 3 feet thick and 16 feet wide was laid for the foundations. The great wrought-iron columns, which chiefly support the structure, rest on large stones upon this concrete base, the stones stones upon this concrete base, the stones forming an inverted arch. For the walls hard brick were laid upon the concrete. The brick were carried up to the basement story, where large granite blocks were placed in

the wall.

On Jan. 1, 1890, the steel skeleton was nine stories high and the great walls were six stories high. On Oct. 1, 1890, many of the public offices were ready for the waiting tenants. During all this rapid construction the public thoroughfare was not blacked for a half hour.

ARCHITECTURAL PEATURES. Architectural Features.

Architecturally speaking, the Pulitzer Building is of the Renaissance order, with a tendency to Venetian detail. The Park Row facade is properly divided into a center pavilion, with flanks on either side.

The imposing main entrance is generally recognized as the most magnificent entrance possessed by any business structure in exstence.

recognized as the most magnineers entrance possessed by any business structure in exstence.

This arch originated entirely with Mr. Pullitzer. From the outset he insisted upon an impressive portal, worthy of the general plan of the edifice.

Eight round columns of polished Quincy granite guard the portals, with square granite plers at the extreme right and left. Carved into the sandstone cornice above the columns is the word "offices." The arch above is divided into five windows by four mullions, forming subsidiary caryatides. The spandrels, elaborately carved in an Arabesque pattern, contain two large circular penetrations or windows. Above the arch a polished frieze bears in raised letters of gold the words "Pulitzer Building." The corthe words "Pulitzer Building." The cornice, also elaborately carved, is ornamented with artistic medallions. Above come eight large caryatides or male bearded figures is stone, 12 feet high, carved with great care and bearing another cornice.

At the eleventh story the design changes to the scarce place with consequently people.

two square piers, with ornamental panels and balustrades. These piers carry pedestals which support four enormous black copper caryatides in the twelfth story. These figures, which even at this great altitude are ures, which even at this great altitude are very conspicuous from the street, are sixteen feet tall and represent the races—Caucasian, Indian, Mongolian and Negro. They support the cornice of the large pediment which tops the pavilion. The tympanum of the pavilion has elaborate carving of conventionalized beasts, which hold the fcentral terra-cotta panel, bearing the monogram "J. P." and the date "1889."

But the gilded dome is the feature of the great structure that indelibly impresses.

But the gilded dome is the feature of the great structure that indelibly impresses. Itself on the public mind. It is the first gilmpse of New York that the ocean voyager gets. The traveler coming down the Sound sees its outlines towering above everything else against the southern sky. From Jersey's shores, from Brooklyn's Heights, from the beach of Staten Island, from points far remote it is first discerned as one approaches. beach of Staten Island, from points far remote it is first discerned as one approaches New York, looming above the busy metropolis, above Trinity's lofty spire, above the tall towers and high roofs of its neighbors—a giant among the giants.

The lines of the superstructure arise in harmony with the facade. At the base the dome is 52 feet in diameter. From the roof to the top of the langer is 100 feet, to the confidence.

ome is 52 reet in diameter. From the roof to the top of the lantern is 109 feet, to the top of the flag-pole 149 feet. From Frankfort street to the ball on the flag-staff is 540 feet. From the foundation of structure to the ball on the flag-staff is precisely 375 feet 6 inches. The flag-pole of spruce is 90 feet long, projecting 40 feet above the lattern.

exceedingly rich and striking combination.
The staircase, which is entirely of iron and
marble, arises at the right and winds about
a triangle to the dizzy altitude of the twelfth

a triangle to the dizzy altitude or the twelfth floor.

Within this triangle in the vestibule is the Information Bureau.
Every one of the 149 rentable offices in the building is supplied with all conveniences.
There are eighteen elevators, or "lifts," in the building.
The highest business elevator in existence is the circular lift, just to the right of the main entrance, exclusively for the use of the editorial and reportorial staffs. The well rises to the sixteenth story in the dome, and to look down into it when the car is at the bottom is like a peep at the center of the earth.

Away up on the composing-room roof, on

earth.

Away up on the composing-room roof, on the thirteenth story, is a huge tank, 7 feet in diameter by 80 feet long, with a capacity of 10,000 gallons of water. The vertical pressure of this water in great pipes in the hydraulic shaft at the left of the elevator wells supplies an enormous motive power. This is increased by the pressure of the air in the big tank. The great hydraulic engine in the cellar runs not only the six passenger elevators for tenants, editors and other employes, but also a plate "lift" from the press-room to the composing-room, a powerful roll paper sift and a coal lift on the Frankfort street side.

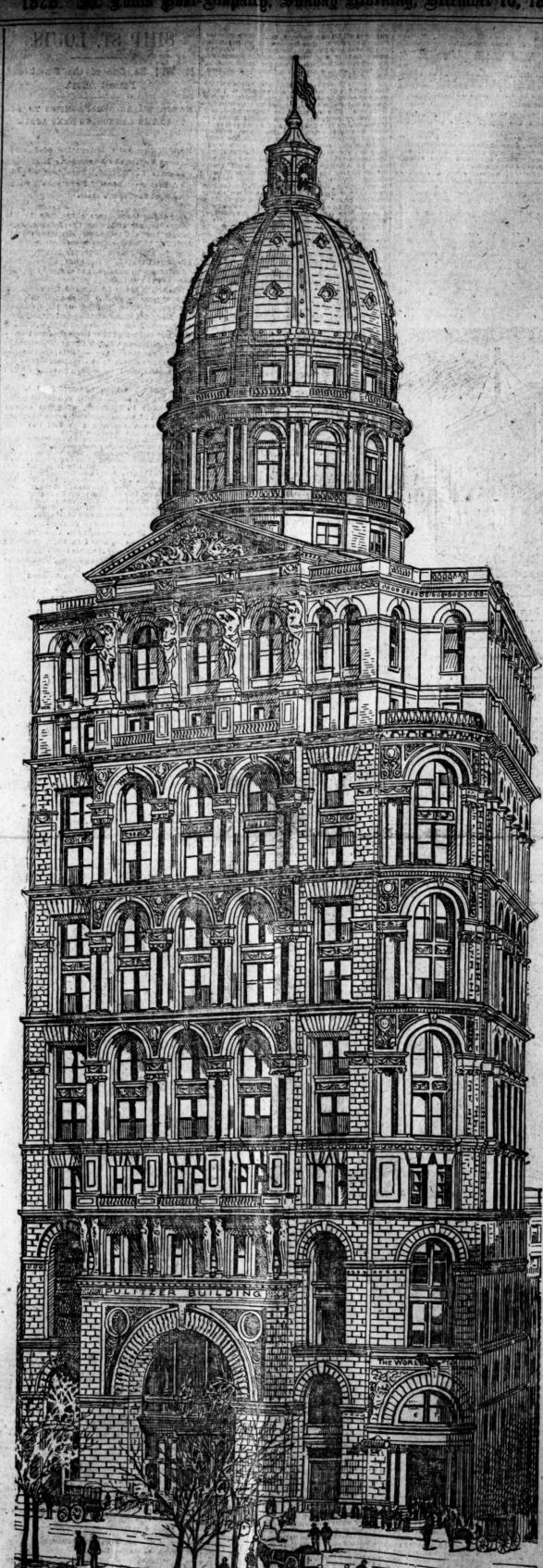
There is a double water system, the supply

There is a double water system, the supply of the dome and the main building being in-

of the dome and the main building being independent.
There are enough electric lights and gas
jets in the Pulitzer Building to supply a town.
Every room is wired and piped, and two
kinds of illumination in the same fixtures.
In addition to the interior illumination
there are over 100 big electric lights outlining
the dome at night. These lights are the most
conspicuous feature of New York at night,
and can be seen in the country all around for
twenty-five miles and far out at sea.

The offices of the World on the various the metal being 1% inches to % inch in thickness. The columns are further strengthened by filling pieces, in some instances there being eight to a column. The piers are built in sections, great steel plates being inserted at each floor. On these plates are riveted the massive steel beams which carry the floors and which are the largest single pieces of steel ever made in this country.

There are 750 wrought-iron columns, aggregating two miles in length; two miles of tierods; sixteen miles of steel beams, 2,000 anchors, 50,000 bolts, 150,000 rivets; altogether about 5,000,000 pounds of steel and wrought iron. This mass of metal would furnish heavy ralls for twenty-nine miles of railroad.



PULITZER BUILDING-The Home of THE WORLD.

ring underground, ere are in all in the Pulitzer Build ments, including messanine stories, les, store-rooms, etc. Of these 149 are for rent. THE WORLD itself occupies

THE CORNER-STONE LAYING.

The corner-stone of the Palitzer Building,

The corner-stone of the Pulitzer Building, the future home of The World, was laid by Master Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., Oct. 10, 1890. The ceremonies were impressive, and a notable company of distinguished persons were present. Among them were the Governor of the greatest State in the Union, the Mayor of the foremest city on the continent, a distinguished ecclesiastic who Invoked God's blessing on the work to be done in the new stracture, the master orator of the United States and the great inventor before whom all Europe had lately made obsisance.

Rt. Rev. David S. Tattle, Bishop of Missouri, delivered the opening prayer.

Addresses were then made by one of the editors of This World, representing Mr. Pulitzer, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and Gov. David B. Hill of New York.

When Gov. Hill had taken his seat Mr. Pulitzer's message, cabled from Weisbaden and printed at the head of this article, was read. A cepy of this cable message was put into the copper box in the corner-stone. There were also put in copies of The World, copies of the addresses of Mr. Depew and Gov. Hill, gold and silver coins of the United States of various denominations, a phonograph cylinder and other interesting articles significant of the time and of the event.

Little Joseph Pulitzer, 4 years of age at the time, then laid the corner-stone. He was a pretty little rosy-cheeked lad, and he handled the silver trowel with entire self-possession. When the big corner-stone had been finally settled into the bed of mortar which he had smoothed for it he struck it three times with the trowel and said: "It is well done." Bishop Tuttle then gave the benediction.

Among those present were William C. Whitney, Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Thomas A. Edison, Daniel Dougherty, Horatio C. King, Arthur Leary, Agit. Gen. Porter, ex-Mayor Wickham, George W. Childs, Erastus Wiman and many distinguished journalists.

THE BUILDING OPENED.

Notable Gathering of Public Men in Honor of the Event.

Fourteen months after the laying of th corner-stone the Pulitzer Building was for-mally opened. THE WORLD, upon the evenmally opened. THE WORLD, upon the evening of Dec. 10, 1890, received within the ample floors and corridors of its new home a gathering of distinguished people such as had never before been got together upon such an occasion. Governors of States and Territories, Senators and Congressmen, army and navy officers, and Federal, State and municipal officials of all degrees were among those present. A special train had come from Washington bearing the guests of THE WORLD from that city. After the building had been inspected and admired and the supper had been eaten the guests assembled in one of the larger rooms on the lower floor to listen to the speeches.

The opening address of welcome was made by an editor of THE WORLD, representing Mr. Pulitzer.

by an editor of THE WORLD, representing Mr. Pulitzer.

He was followed by Gov. David B. Hill of New York; Gov. elect Pattison of Pennsylvania; Col. Taylor, editor of the Boston Globe; Murat Halstead, Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania; Gov. Flower, Daniel Dougherty of New York; Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas; ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York; Gov. Leon Abbett of New Jersey; Gov. Davis of Rhode Island; Representative Wm. L. Wilson of West Virginia; Congressman McMillin of Tennessee; Judge Manson of Missouri; Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut, Gov. Amsden of New Hampshire, Congressman Asher B. Caruth of Kentucky, Congressman Turner of New York and St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle. A brilliant gathering of public men assembled in honor of the event.

THE BROOKLYN WORLD BUILDING. Henry Ward Beecher Made a Speech on

should a fire desolate that establishment on the other side of the river, here is an establishment capable of stepping in at once and taking its place. Such a paper as the New York World cannot afford a firs. It has lifted itself up among the noble journals of America a long way, so far, as success is concerned. I take it that there is no doubt about the fact that there is no greater circulation by metropolitan journals than that which the New York World has secured. It is growth has been something enormous.

"And, therefore, when The World comes over here it is a testimony to the growth of the city of Brooklyh. I don't undertake to say that it have found it to be one of the most readable newspapers that come to my house, and I take seven or eight different journals all told. I taste of them all, but I generally make a meal of The World.

"Its prosperity is something wonderful, and its proprietor and managers may very well be proud of their success, and they may feel proud of the influence of their journal. There have been some other journals in whose decadence I take no pleasure. The wonderful progress that is made in such newspaper organisation and production

#### THE BOAT OF THE STORY

The World Was Founded Thirty-three Years Ago,

ALEXANDER CUMMINOS WAS ITS FIRST BDITOR AND MANAGER

He Was Succeeded by Manton Marbl sulation Declined Until Mr. Pul ser's Ownership Gave the Paper New

The story of The New York World, purchased by Mr. Pulitzer in 1988, following his departure from St. Louis, is a distinctively American one. In no other country than the United States—not even in England, not even in France—could so wonderful a romance have been enacted. Though its past has always been eminent and sometimes brilliant, the contrast between the past World and the present, standing as it does at the head of American journalism, is a damailing one.

And it was a single wisard touch that in the twinkling of an eye transfarmed the past World into the present. Com-pare THE WORLD of May 10, 1888, with THE WORLD of May 11, 1885, and you see that the revolution has begun—the revolution which was to stimulate all American journalism into the eagerest rivalry of comtition, yet place THE WORLD sup

petition, yet piace The World supreme above
the reach of competition.
The New York World was founded in 1800,
At least that was the year when a paper of
that name made its first appearance in New
York. But it absorbed into ifself certain
moribund journals, which could tell of a
long and famous past.

TAMMANT ORGAN.
In the year 1813 a number of Tammans.

morisonal journals, which could tell of a long and famous past.

TAMMANY ORGAN.

In the year 1813 a number of Tammany Democrats, dissatished with the conduct of Holt's Columbian, then the most spirited and effective of all the organs of the party, determined on starting a new paper, which should voice their views of the political situation. This paper took shape as the National Advocate. Its first editor was Henry Wheaton, afterwards still more famous as a leading authority on international law. Wheaton was scholar, a man of great learning and refinement, a vigorous writer and a thoroughly equipped politician. He made the paper a power, not only in the city but in the nation, as an able and enlightened champion of Madison's administration. Yet he only remained in editorial charge for two years. In 1815 he retired to become one of the Justices of the Marine court of New York, and was succeeded by Mordecal Manasseh Noah. Maj. Noah, as he was generally known, was one of the most pictureacted by the conductive as a bludgeon. But he was impatient of control. When the Advocate passed into the hands of Henry Eckford, the ship-builder, in 1825, Noah and Eckford quarreled. Noah left in 1826 to found a paper of his own.

The final outcome of the fight was foreseen by Henry J.Raymond, who is 1845 had 1847 the Tribuss to infuse new spirit into the editorial management of the Courier and Enquirer. Every effort that he made to keep up with the times wrung a groan from the business manager, an obstinate course.

Every effort that he made to keep up with the times wrung a groan from the business manager, an obstinate congression and Thomas Snowden. "That little mond," Snowden would say, with dearn his voice, "will not rest till he has will'd the Courier and Enquirer into a 2-cent paper."

And in 1861 Raymond's dream was realised, though he himself had left the paper ten years previous. It was realized not exactly as he had wished, not by an internal reformation, but by consolidation with the latest accession to the ranks of the cheap press, the New York WORLD.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Henry Ward Beecher Made a Speech on That Occasion.

There was a notable gathering of Brooklyn citizens when fire World opened its 'Annex' in that city Feb. 5, 187. After Inspecting the premises and watching the operation of the premises and watching the operation of the presses there were calls for a speech from Henry Ward Beecher, who was among the distinguished guests. Mr. Beecher said:

"I have lived in Brooklyn for forty years. Therefore I feel that I am entitled to call my self a native of Brooklyn. I am also called to give uterance to a remark or two because I am known to have a strong local tatachment with that city, which at least is soon to dispossess Philadelphia as the second city of this continent. There may, perhaps, be some surprise that there should be a speech from me on this occasion. I think, however, if you consider the simple language of the machinery, there are three great machines in the world for accuracy—the watch, though it has variations of seconds in different climates and temperatures; the locomotive, one of the best organised exemplifications of the control of man, and the perfecting printing press. I have lived almost through all the complicated machinery by which we now read.

"In regard to this present enterprise we are all, as Brooklynites, interested in the fact that the New York World has found it necessary to find room over here in Brooklyn. It ound that there was no place left for it in New York. The New York World has found in the perfecting printing priss. I have lived almost said the Brooklyn additions of—well, it has pearly 200,000 printed day by day and on sundays many more, and that is a larger edition than any other daily paper. It is a giant daily, and of that they print \$0,000 in Brooklyn alone. That is a tastimony to the growth and importance of this city. That, should a fire decided to the river, here is an assiabilishment capable of stepping in at once and that give the propers printed in Brooklyn and the print of the propers printed in Brooklyn and the print of THE WORLD had been started on June 14,

oughly equipped politician.

ALWATS INDEPENDENT.

Though THE WORLD was a Democratic paper from the start, it was no hide-bound partisan. It maintained an honorable position as an independent organ of public opinion. This was emphatically shown in the presidential contest of 1808, Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair had been nominated as the candidates of the Democratic party. The World had opposed the nomination of the latter. When the preliminary State elections in October foreshadowed the ultimate victory of Grant. The World came boldly out with a demand for Blair's withdrawal from the ticket.

The audacity of this proposal caused a sensation. Gen. Blair even expressed his willinguess to withdraw if the good of the party demanded it. But Seymour announced that if any change were made it must include his own withdrawal from the ticket. The matter was accardingly dropped.

MR. Marble AND MR. HUELBERT.

Meanwhile Mr. Marble had been gradually acquiring three-fourths of the property. Dec. 29, 1869, he purchased the remaining fourth for \$100,000. Nearly seven years later, May 1, 1876, he sold it to a syndicate of capitalists, represented by William R. Huribert, who thereupon became the editor.

In many respects Mr. Huribert was the intellectual peer of Mr. Marble. But he lacked the editorial inst et, the instuttive perception of the trend of popular taste and feeling. He made an able even a brilliant paper. But the magic to down a wanting. The subscriptions declined as devertising declined, the pear had the set of the

But the magic tod scriptions declined the paper had lost Not that Huriber

### JOSEPH PULITZER.

A history of the public career of Mr. Joseph Pulitser, founder and creator of the Posr-DISPATCH and THE WORLD, is an appropriate and necessary feature of such a number of the Posr-DISPATCH as is printed to-day. The

### As Reporter.

One afternoon in the spring of 1867 a well-mown resident of St. Louis called at the flice of Dr. Emil Prectorius, editor of the seediche Post. He was accompanied by a uning man who had been employed for some me as a clerk by the German Emigration clety, of which the caller was manager, Society, of which the caller was manager, and who now desired to undertake newspaper work. Their acquaintance had been brief, but the manager cheerfully bore testimony to his companion's intelligence and industry. Dr. Prestorius accepted the recommendation, and offered to give the young man a chance as a reporter on a salary not definitely recalled now by the editor, but fixed with certainty at less than 100 per week. The name of the young man was Joseph Pulitzer.

At that time the city staffs of the St. Louis newspapers were very small. That of the Westlicke Post consisted of one reporter, who acted as his own city editor. The sadden doubling of the force was noted with interest, therefore, by the reporters of the English newspapers, among whom were Henry M. Stanley, William Fayel and Philip Ferguson.

"In those days." said Mr. Fayel in a recent

Son those days." said Mr. Payelin a recent conversation. "the alley back of the old Prostration, at Second and Olive streets, was assert important and lively streets, was asserted the exact nature of which has secaped my memory. Suddenly there appeared among us the new reporter, of whom we had all heard but whom we had not yet seen.

"If remember his appearance distinctly, because he apparently had dashed out of the office, upon receiving the first intimation of whatever was happening, without stopping to put on his coat or collar. In one hand he held a pad of paper and in the other a pencil. He did not wait for inquiries, but announced that he was the reporter for the Westlicke Post, and then he began to ask questions of every body in sight. I remember to have remarked to my companions that for a beginner he was exasperatingly inquisitive. The manner in which he went to work to dig out the facts, however, showed that he was a born reporter.

"He was so industrious, indeed, that he became a positive annoyance to others who felt less inclined to work, and, inasmuch as it was considered quite fitting and proper in those days to guy the reporters of the German papers, the English reporters did not hesitate to undertake to ourb his eagerness for news. On more than one oceasion the new reporter was sent outfrom the Coroner's office on a wild-goose chase. But it was then observed that, while taking this banter in good part, he never relaxed his efforts. The consequence was that the city editors of the English papers soon discovered that the Westliche Post of the State of the Amondation of the Custom-house, was then city editor of the Democratic order. Men and we was a born received and every reporter to a that he would have the proter's activity, and we all soon learned to appreciate and make the must of his street of the second of the State which continue

Johnson, who at that time was Circuit attor-hey for St. Louis.

"In his very first work as a reporter," said Gov. Johnson recently, while in conversa-tion with a number of newspaper men, "Mr. Pulitzer developed precisely the same char-acteristics which have given to his news-papers the marvelous success which they

Pulitzer developed presisely the same characteristics which have given to his newspapers the marvelous success which they have attained. I remember many incidents of this kind, but the most notable and the one most impressed upon my mind, because I knew the details, was his fight on the old County Court. Day after day he worked at the exposure of the doings of the County Court officials, bringing to light daily some contract or letting or ruling justifying his crusade. I never saw such an exhibition of concentration and continuity of purpose. Even as a reporter, lacking the great resources of a newspaper proprietor, he stuck to the work until he won. The County Court was abolished and the form of government how in force was adopted."

The most vivia recollection of the young reporter by his associates in the office of the Westliche Post is that he was never satisfied. "After doing his assignment and routine work," said one of them recently, "he was always trying to do something more. He was eager to write editorials for the political editor, to make and execute plans for the managing editor, to devise schemes for the improvement of the city and the city givernment for the city editor, or in fact to work up any promising movement for redress, reform or charity. He fairly reveled in the study of American politics, list history, men, principles and methods. As city editors, Carischury and Dr. Prectorids, and at the same time on familiar terms with the leaders of both parties, he became a promotor of the influences which, once set to work, resulted in the combination of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans which restored popular self-government to Missouri in 1872."

Mr. Pulitzer's work in the political revolution referred to by his former associate impressed him into public positions which occupied much of his attention for some time. He was elected a member of the convention which framed the present Constitution of Missouri, and took a profilment part in all political campaigns in which the convention which fram

The winter immediately following the exing Presidential contest of 1876 found Mr. ilitzer in Washington as the special edi-rial writer and correspondent of the

torial writer and correspondent of the New York Sum.

The editorials written by Mr. Pulitzer and published in the Sum at that time bore the signature of the author—then, as now, a very unusual distinction.

The first article appeared on Dec. 29, 1876, and nearly every edition of the Sum from that time until the decision of the Electoral Commission was rendered contained either a forceful presentation of the situation or a seathing armaignment of the men engaged in an attempt to steal the Presidency.

The lose of these articles was characterized by a boldhest springing from earnest conviction of the correctness and justice of the position taken by the writer; a caim conndence arising from thorough knowledge and mastery of all the feats of the situation, and a sagacity in judgment of men and events under treatment, which marked Mr. Pulitzer as a political writer of rare ability.

vening between Pec. 3. 1976, and the date of the selite country.

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The character of the articles may be added to selite the articles of the articles of the articles of the country for art the billing that the character of the articles of the four men were shadealy to die, all danger to the man in the Senate, and Chandler and Don Cameron in the Cabinet. If these four men were shadealy to die, all danger to the aame relations to the four confederates that effect has to cause. Grant is send that the confederates that effect has to cause. Grant is send to the confederates that effect has to cause. Grant is send to the confederates that effect has to cause. Grant is send to the confederates that the confederates in the present, their further ment in the future. But the main motor of these four men is self-self-preservation, public and even the pasty and polity, they are the confederate the confederates of the confederates. The confederates that the confederates of the confederates that the confederates of the confederates. The confederates of the confederates of the confederates. The confederates of the confederates of the confederates of the confederates. The confederates of the confederates of the confederates of the confederates. The confederates of the confed

The prospects of republicanism in France were considered in an article printed on Oct. 19, 1878, of which the following is an ex-

Oct. 18, 1878, of which the following stract:

The French Republic is a fixed fact. I know the general belief that in France nothing is certain except change; and I hope these will be many changes as there will be many men to perfect the Republic. But that it will remain, that it will grow in power and popularity, that there is no prospect of the restoration of the Bourbons, the Orleanses, or the Bonapartes, I am firmly persuaded.

## Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Pulitzer returned from Europe in the fall of 1878. For some years prior to that time there had been printed in St. Louis an afternoon paper called the Evening Dispatch. It had never paid expenses, and it had been knocked about from pillar to post until it had become an absolute wreck. Its liabilities were numerous and large. Its sole asset was an associated Press franchise. The owners of this desclict on the sea of journalism had kept it affont to the very limit of their capacity, and had reached a point where they were compelled to either soll their property or suspend publication. Being unable to find a purchaser by private sale, they put it up at public auction on Dec. 9, 1678. It was sold for \$2,500. The purchaser was Joseph Pulitzer. On the following morning, Dec. 16, Mr. Pulitzer took possession of his new property. He was then sil years old, and had acquired sufficient capital, he thought, to warrant a venture which was universally pronounced hopeless. It had never paid expenses, and it had been

venture which was universally pronounced hopeless.

When be first entered the office of the Eventure Disparted on that winter morning, he was unable to find so much as a bushel of coal or a roll of white paper. The boiler of the engine was so thoroughly plastered with iron bands and strips that it was hardly recognizable. The steam pipes throughout the building were full of holes and swathed in bandages. The battered old press was practically useless. The new proprietor was compelled to climb and descend rickety steircass to examine his acquisition for the very excellent reason that the elevator had been abandoned entirely. More complete ruin decay were never seen in a newspaper office.

absendanced entirely. More complete ruin decay were never seen in a newspaper office, however, Mr. Pulitser managed on that day, Dec. 10, 1878, to issue the first number of a newspaper of which he had full control by working the press to its full capacity he succeeded in printing an addition of 1,000 copies.

He set to work at once with characteristic energy to improve the situation. At that time the journalistic field in the West was occupied almost wholly by the morning papers. There were only two other evening papers printed in St. Louis, the Evening Post and the Evening Star, each of which was losing money.

Mr. Pulitzer decided that consolidation with the of these was the first object to be achieved. Within forty-eight, hours he effected a condition with the Post, and on Dec. fected a condition with the Post and on Dec. fected a condition with the Post and on Dec. fected a condition with the Post and on Dec. fected a condition with the Post and on Dec. fected a condition with the Post and on Dec. fected a condition with the Post and on Dec. fected a condition with the Post and on Dec. fected a condition with the Will follow no the Post Disparch will serve no party but the people; will be no organ of Republicanism, but the organ of truth; will follow no caucuses but its own convictions; will not support the Administration, but criticies it; will oppose all frauds and shams wherever and whatever they are; will advocate princand the post of the Post

In the second year—
It exposed the Marquis de Leuville.
It introduced political cartoons in the daily

press.
It obtained cheaper gas through important It obtained cheaper gas through important legislation.
It did more than any other one newspaper to elect Grover Cleveland
It secured the abolition of "shuttle" trains from Chatham Square to City Hall.
It opened a subscription for the building of the pedestal for the Statue of Liberty.
It exposed the shameful efforts of Jake Sharp to obtain a Broadway railroad franchise.
It supplied the authorities with evidence leading to the conviction of Mother Mandelbaum.

It supplied the authorities with evidence leading to the conviction of Mother Mandelbaum.

It furnished the evidence which convicted Sergt. Crowley of a brutal assault upon Maggie Morris.

It obtained from Ferdinand Ward a letter exonerating President Arthur from complicity in the affairs of Grant & Ward.

It directed public attention to the neglect of the city authorities in permitting the existence of disorderly houses in the vicinity of public schools.

It established the practice of printing both sides of political questions at a time when it was the custom of a newspaper supporting one party to ignore the arguments of the officer.

In the third year-In the third year—
It completed the Bartholdi Pedestal Fund of \$100,000.
It established a playground at Shady Side for the poor boys of the city.
It secured the conviction of Buddensiek, the notorious mud-mortar builder.
It did more than any other one agency to bring the boodle aldermen to justice.
It furnished evidence which closed Billy McGiory's notorious Hester street dive.
It saved Fifth avenue from a powerful syndicate which tried to obtain a street-car franchise.
It secured the desirable amendment of the unjust law providing for imprisonment for debt.
It told the trath about atty.—Gen.

lebt.
It told the trath about Atty. Gen.
Garland's connection with the Pan-Electric Telephone Co.

It exposed the robbery of taxpayers by the horse-car companies by means of iniquitous laws and watered stock.

In the fourth year—

It distributed free coal among the poor.
It inaugurated free Sunday excursions to the senside for working girls.
It raised over \$9,000 for the sufferers from the Charleston earthquake.
It furnished at its own expense \$,000,000 ballots in favor of a constitutional convention.

ballots in favor of a constitutional convention.

It raised a fund of more than \$3,000 for the purchase of a suitable testimonial to Gladstone in recognition of his services in the cause of liberty.

It exposed the methods of the Pacific Railroad schemers, and obtained from Congress and the President the appointment of an investigating committee.

It exposed be Leon, the notorious procurer of innocent girls for disorderly houses in Panama, and furnished evidence which resulted in his conviction and sentence to fifteen years' imprisonment.

In the fifth year—
It hired a theater for a free entertainment of street urchins.
It exposed the adulteration of drugs by un-

It exposed the adulteration of drugs by unscrupulous pharmacists.

It brought to justice Janitor Titus, who murdered Tillie Smith in New Jersey.

It exposed and drove out of Albany Edward E. Phelps, the "King of the lobby."

It released Ingland Jonson, a poor immigrant, who had been illegally detained by the Commissioners of Emigration.

It exposed the infamous store system of the coal and iron barons, and obtained a more rigorous enforcement of the alien contract labor law.

In the sirth year—
It opened the gates of Stuyvesant Park in the evening.
It began a crusade which ended in the abolition of the Juggernant bob-tail cars.
It suggested and accomplished the giving of free lectures in the various public school halls.
It inaugurated the Sick Bables' Fund, which has since become a feature of the evening edition.
It broke up policy shops and furnished evidence upon which five of the deniers were convicted.
It showed that Warden Waish of the Tombs was a keeper of gambling houses, and enforced his retirement.
It exposed the shocking abuses in the Blackwell's Island Insane Asylum, thereby effecting many needed reforms.
It made a most effective exposure of the

well's Island Insane Asylum, thereby effecting many needed reforms.

It made a most effective exposure of the shameless corruption of voters by the Republican managers of the national campaign.

It defeated the repeal of the Saturday half-holiday by obtaining the signatures of more than 82,000 citizens and presenting them to

than \$7,000 citizens and presenting them to the Governor.

It fitted out an expedition against the oyster pirates on the Chesapeake Bay and obtained evidence upon which several were sentenced to imprisonment.

It recrued Josie Shepard, a 7-year-old orphan who had been apprenticed by officials of the Juvenile Asylum, against the protests of relatives, to an illinois farmer.

It solved the mystery of the death of Chas.

I. Way, at Stony Creek, Coam, and furnished the evidence upon which the murderer Coffee was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

ashed the evidence upon which the murderer Coffee was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

It rescued frederick Witte, who had been unjustly accused of burgary and, upon evidence showing his innocence, obtained a pardon for John Myer, who had been convicted of grand larceny.

It rescued from prison James Siliars, an unfortunate man or good reputation, who had been arrested as a tramp because he asked for a cup of coffee, and subsequently

gave his personal and almost undivided attention, and by this agency first impressed upon the public mind the fact that a new, vigorous and potent moral force had sprung it is not the bunder of this article to recount step by step the extraordinary progress of THE WORLD under of this article to recount step by step the extraordinary progress of THE WORLD under mr. Pulitzer's direction and care in other columns, and care in other columns, many of acts of public service proformed by THE WORLD under Mr. Pulitzer's direction may very properly be given here.

It inaugurated newspaper filustrations. It raised a fund to give poor children a summer outing.

It secured the opening of the Bartholdi Art Exhibition on Sunday.

It introduced in the East the theory of public service by a public journal.

It exposed the systematic dumping upon these shores of foreign paupers.

It inaugurated the crusade which ended with the systematic dumping upon these shores of foreign paupers.

It inaugurated the crusade which ended with the putting of all electric wires under ground.

It suggested and secured the enactment of the bill providing for the appointment of the district of the providing for the appointment of the district of the providing for the

convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of his wife.

In the minih year—
It identified the bomb-thrower who tried to kill Russell Sage.
It compelled the New York Central Railroad to put in block signals.
It did more than any other agency to save Central Park from the speedway.
It presented to the Legislature and secured the enactment of a bill establishing a reformatory for women.
It made 10,000 poor children happy by giving a free entertainment and festival in Madison Square Garden.
It raised \$1,000 to pay the expenses of a preliminary examination for a new trial of Mrs. Florence Maybrick in England.
It obtained \$6,000 signatures to a petition to Congress against the free silver coinage bill and accomplished its defeat at a time when it seemed certain to pass.
It furnished the evidence upon which Billy McGlory and Tom Gould were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, and closed fourties of the worst dens in the city.
It discovered four native Saujoans held in slavery by a dime museum man in this city, rescued them, interested the United States Government, and sent them back to their native land.
It exposed the criminally negligent conduct of the tropus hospital on North Browner Island and oresented to the Health Board the evidence upon which Dr. Percival, the resident physician, was removed.

In the tenth year—

dent physician, was removed.

In the tenth year—
It began, and still has in hand, a vigorous crusade against the trusts.

It raised a fund of \$10,000 and saved Talmage's Tabernacle from pressing creditors. It was more potent than any other single agency in the election of Grover Cleveland. It began, and is still continuing, an exposure of the methods by which State corporations avoid the payment of their just taxes.

It discovered and presented the evidence upon which Dr. Euchanan was convicted of the murder of his wife and sentenced to death.

death.

It exposed the secret attempt of street-car magnates to string troiley wires through the city streets, aroused public opinion and defeated the project.

It exposed the scandal connected with the Columbian celebration in Brooklyn and caused the indictment of thirty-one city and

caused the indictment of thirty-one city and county officials.

It raised the Western Democratic Campaign Fund, which enabled the people to take four former Republican States from the Republican column.

It established a relief corps and raised more than \$2,000 to be used in securing employment and clothing for people suffering from the intense cold of the winter.

It obtained and printed exclusively the facts regarding cholers on the Normannia, and relieved many anxious hearts by conveying messages to friends of the passengers.

gers.
It exposed the cruelty and inefficiency of Warden Chamberiain of the Connecticut State Prison, who is now on trial befor a legislative investigating committee.
It obtained more than 10,000 signatures of residents of New Jersey to a petition to Gov. Abbatt, appealing successfully to him to veto the iniquitous measure passed by the coal combine.

the iniquitous measure passed by the coal combine.

It obtained and presented to the Attorney-General of New Jersey the evidence upon which he secured a decree from the court annuling the combine, releasing the New Jersey Central Railway, and sounding the downfall of the conspiracy.

It will be seen that in this brief summary mention is confined to endeavors in direct service of the public. No attempt is made to record the many news achievements which have been landmarks in ten years of progress, not of the potent influence exerted by THE WORLD in every political campaign. In each of these directions it has held the foremost place for years. But neither news nor political work is its chief characteristic. The theory of public service which originated in the mind of its sreator still remains its ideal.

isheory of public service which originated in the mind of its scenator still remains its ideal.

It is interesting to note that the long-established newspaper which contemptuously ignored Mr. Pulitter's announcement of his purpose to strive to attain this local was the first to succumb to its forcefulness. Within six months after the appearance of the new World inaugural the price of the Times was reduced from a to? cents. The Herald followed soit, thus placing the three papers upon a practically even basis.

To most minds, these drastic measures on the part of powerful competitors would have been disheartening. To Mr. Pulitser they were only incentives. He accepted them promptly as tributes to the grawing popularity of his journal and redoubled his energies on the same lines which he had followed from the beginning. The result was that at the end of the first year the circulation of THE WORLD had more than doubled. From that time forward its growth was rapid and continuous.

In 1885 the Sus, which had long maintained the fact by printing figures daily, was compelled to lower its colors to the man whose "staying qualities" it had so condescendingly doubled three years before. From that day to this The World has maintained its prostition of leadership in every direction.

"What the Greeleys and the Raymonds and the Beannetts did for journalism thirty years ago." wrote James Gordon Beanett in the "What the Greeleys and the Raymonds the Bennetts did for Journalism thirty yes ago," wrote James Gordon Bennett in a Herald in 1800. "Pulitizer has done to day, for the Herald, we droop our colors to his he has made success upon success again our prejudices; has succeeded all along the line; has roused a spirit of enterprise and bersonalty which up to this time, has not een known."

Much might be said of the direct and aston-hingly quick effect upon journalism of that irsonality to which Mr. Heanest refers. At me future day it must be written as a part the history of a distinct epoch in the pro-



JOSEPH PULITZER.

first crusade, he scored his second note-worthy triumph. The ring was broken. The ring was broken. The ring leader was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, and fifty conspirators were arrested and fined. At the next election of members to the Legislature, the ring candidates were defeated by the people.

So the work continued. At the end of each consecutive week the Foer-Disparch had rendered some new public service. It inaugurated the movement which gave to the city a magnificent boulevard. It suggested and did more than sany other one agency to build the great Exposition building. It made a most effective exposure of the whisky ring, it brose the freight pool. It stopped bribers in the Legislature. It closed gambling dens and dives. It obtained justice for the street-car employes, it made christmas merry by supplying gifts to thousands of poor children. In short, it never lost an opportunity to perform a praiseworthy set.

It 1983, when Mr. Pulitzer left st. Louis and went to New York to take possession of a wider field, the Poer-Disparch had become one of the most valuable newspaper properties in the West. Of its subsequent progress, based upon the continuation of the genuine public work insurgurated by Mr. Pulitzer and still prescuted under his general direction, an adequate account will be found in other columns.

Editor of The World.

Bditor of The World.

Just as the history of the Post-Dispatch constitutes the biography of Mr. Pulitzer for the four years anding May 10, 1883, so the record of The World centinues the biography from that time to the present day.

Of the ten years of history of the new World me first is the most interesting because of the change of policy and purpose and of the beginning of a deceanial which was destined to revolutionize journalism, not only in New York, but throughout the entire country.

Mr. Pulitzer took possession of The World on Thursday, May 10, 1885. The newspaper issued on that day contained the following hotice:

notice:

"The undersighed has this day transferred to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, well known as the founder and editor of the St. Louis Post-Disparent, the entire control of The World newspaper, which will be issued under Mr.

cause of the people rather than that of purse potentiates—depted more it. the new of the New Tather than the Old World; that will see an adverted more it. the new of the New Tather than the Old World; that will see an adverted the the New Tather than the Old World; that will see an adverted the new York of the people with earnest sincerity.

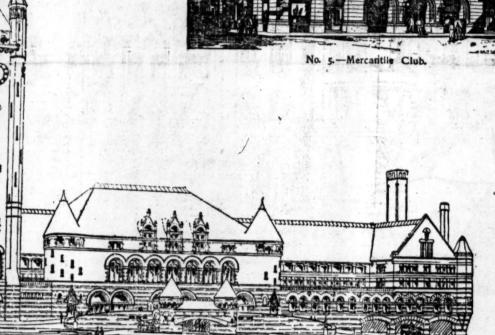
These few words merely reiterated the new York of the which had been crowned with success in an adverted the first intimation to the people of the metropolis of an attempt to detect the people of the metropolis of an attempt to detect the people of the metropolis of an attempt to detect the people of the metropolis of an attempt to detect the people of the metropolis of an attempt to detect the people of the metropolis of an attempt to detect the people of the metropolis of an attempt to detect the people of the metropolis of an attempt to detect the people of the metropolis of an attempt to detect the people of the metropolis of an attempt to detect the people of the metropolis of an attempt to detect the people of the metropolis of an attempt to deal of a pople of the metropolis of an attempt to the metropolis, especially when he has once been a correspondent of the People of all the metropolis, especially when he has an occasional and the metropolis, especially when he has once been a correspondent of the People of all the metropolis, especially when he has an ever beauting and the metropolis, especially when he has an ever beauting and the metropolis, especially when he has an ever beauting and the metropolis, especially when he has an ever beauting and the metropolis, especially when he has a large of the metropolis of an attempt of the metropolis, especially the whole beauting and the metropolis, especially when he has an ever beauting and the metropolis, especially when he has a large of the time the metropolis, especially when he has a large of the fall of the metropolis, especially in the metropolis, especially when he has a large of the time the metropolis, especi

# THE GREAT BUILDINGS OF ST. LOUIS COMPLETED





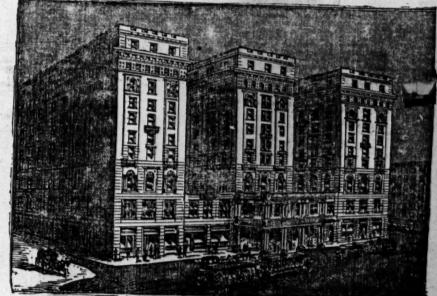




No. 7.-New Union Station, Eighteenth and Market Streets.

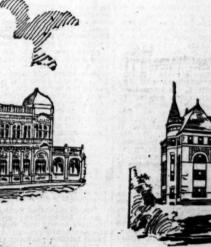
No. 10.-Proposed Merchants' Terminal Depot.





No. 8.-New Planters' Hotel.





No. 11.-New Vincent de Paul Insane Asylum.

The proudest boast of St. Louis is that in a

contain an arcade under the open court and year of stringency she erected, began or carried on the construction of more magnificent buildings than any city in the country. During the past year public buildings devoted to hotel, club or business purposes aggregating in value \$5,000,000 were erected, while contemplated improvements representing an outlay of \$10,000,000 were in course of construction. Among the principal buildings of the year are the following:

No. 1. Union Trust Building—Occupies 124 feet on Olive street and \$4 feet on Seventh street. Is fourteen stories high, rising 187 feet above the sidewalk. Built on the 'steel skeleton system.' The outer building material is buff brick and terra cotta. It will the first of the pear of turners, will be palatical is buff brick and terra cotta. It will the first of street, because of the pear of turners. The material is red granite on the first foor, surmounted with buff colored brick and ornamented factorial is buff brick and terra cotta. It will the first of the pear of turners. The material is red granite on the first foor, surmounted with buff colored brick and ornamented factorial is buff brick and terra cotta. It will contain an arcade under the open court and

erected before the main entrance. The cost when completed will be \$2,000,000.

No. 3. The Collier Building—Situated on the southeast corner of Fourth street and Washington avenue, with a frontage of 90 feet on the east side of Fourth street by an even depth of 150 feet. The main idea in building was light. Only one section, having a 60-foot fron tage on Washington avenue, has been erected. The main floor is of iron columns filled in with plate glass. The upper floors are of dark gray brick with terra cotta trimmings surmounted above the sixth floor by a Florentine cornice. The cost of the entire building when completed will be \$800,000.

No. 4. Board of Education—The School Board new quarters are on Ninth and Locust streets. The building is seven stories in height, occupying 127 feet

Spanish roof gave it a very unique effect. The interior furnishings are in marble, mosaic and hardwood. Total cost, \$723,000.

No. 6. Marrin Building—Occupies the west half of the block between Washington and Christy avenues, facing on Tenth street. Dimensions 70x225 feet. It is eight stories in height. The first two stories are in blue Bedford stone, the remainder in light-colored Roman brick with terra cotta trimmings. There is a court in the center entered through an arched gateway on Tenth street. The building is intended for wholesale stores, and is valued at \$500,000.

No. 7. New Union Station—Located on Market street, from Eighteenth to Twentieth street. It covers altogether six acres of ground, and will be the largest passenger station in the world. The style of the build-

ing is in free Romanesque, adapted from the Feudal period. The facade on Market street, 600 feet in length, is a mass of cut-stone of a soft, grayish color, replete with towers and arches. A campanile clock tower 200 feet in height offsets the imposing pile of masonry and the sweep of the gray, Spanish tile roof. The approach to the main entrance is by a terrace that leads the outgoing traveler above the crowds that will flock through the main exit below. The grand waiting-hall is 75 feet wide by 120 feet long and 65 feet high. A covered promenade 70 feet wide and 605 feet long passes through the train shed, an inclosure 600 by 700 feet, entirely covered by a roof of steel and

# CONSTRUCTION DURING 1893



No. 12.-National Bank of the Republic.



No. 13.-New Sacred Heart Academy and Orphan



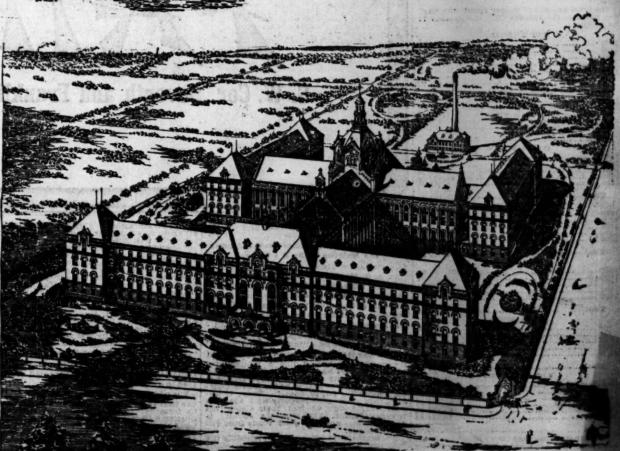
No. 14.-Rialto Building.



No. 16.-New High School, on Grand Avenue.



No. 18 .- New Chouteau School,



No. 19.-New Convent of the Good Shepherd.

The finest hostelry west of New York, open courts and three towers give a 600 rooms a front window. It is built of vitrified brick around a steel framework. The furnishing will be in marble, bronze and hardwood and plate glass. The estimated cost when completed will reach in 10,00,00.

No. 9. Columbias Club. House is on the Solution of the terminal companies has postponed the erection of the proposed Merchants' Terminal depot. The building will contain the contains of the house is on the north side of Lindell boulevard, just west of Vandeventer avenue. The architect has treated his subject in the style of the transfer and buff Beafors ilmestone, relieved by buff glassed or namentations of terra cotta with a main frontage of 114 feet. The building is 625 feet long by 325 in width, with a floor space of nearly 50,000 square feet. The building is 625 feet long by 325 in width, with a floor space of nearly 50,000 square feet. The stimated cost when completed will reach in the corridors. The cost of the building, aside from the furnishing, is \$200,000.

No. 9. Columbias Club. House is on the strength of the consolidation of the terminal companies has postsponed the erection of the proposed Merchants' Terminal depot. The building will contain the corridors, can Broadway and Carr streets. The dimensions are to be Shixiss feet. The style will be rected on the site of the Hound Top Market, can Broadway and Carr streets. The dimensions are to be Shixiss feet. The style will be litalian Renaissance, the material polished granite and buff limestone.

No. 11. New St. Vincent de Shixis feet. The building is 35 feet high and cost 85,000. The front is of Italian marble beautifully carved in drapel figures. The contract of the street high and cost 85,000. The front is of Italian marble beautifully carved in drapel figures. The contract of the street high and cost 85,000. The front is of Italian feet the street high and cost 85,000. The front is of Italian feet the street high and cost 85,000. The front is of Italian feet the st

non none

new convent and Muliamphy Orphan Asylum opened in the new quarters on Taylor, between Berlin and Maryland avenues, last September, after a period of thirty-five years in the old institution on Broadway and La Salle street. The structure is of red brick and sandstone, three stories bigh, treated in the Romanesque style. The dimensions are 178x185-feet.

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No. 14. THE BIALTO BUILDING, Situated on the northeast corner of Fourth and Olive streets. It is a striking example of the elevator style of architecture, erected namely with regard to two ideas, an elevator shaft within and plenty of light without. It is ten stories high Sufit of steel and iron, encised in massive blocks of granite and red and-atons. The sudding tronts to feet on Fourth

street and 84 feet on Olive street. Its cost was \$500,000.

No. 15. Sr. Nicholas Horst—Situated on Seventh and Locust streets, eight stories in height. The main exterior features are the balcony and sianting red tiled roof, with carred brick gables. The upper floor will contain the most gorgeously appointed ball-room in the country. Estimated cost,

iss seet for light and ventilation. The build-ing contains an assembly-room 78x84 feet, ten class-rooms 20x21 feet, two recita-tion-rooms 20x24 feet and two study halls 41x81 feet. The cost was over \$200,000. No. 17. SCHWEIGERARDT'S COTTAGS.— handsome piece of road-house architectur-situated near the center and on the highe point in Forest Park. It is built entirely wood, with signting roof and sloping save

The verandas run around the four sides on the upper and lower floors. The building cost \$40,000.

No. 18. New Chouteau School—Located on Ewing avenue and Rutger street. It is a three-story building with a massive tower rising from ithe basement.

## N FIVE YEARS.

\$278,000 Expended in Repairing City Institutions.

Charity Commissioner Jones Discusses the Proposed Tax.

PST. LOUIS CRAZIEST PEOPLE ARE THOSE WHO SPEND ITS REVENUE"

That Is the Opinion of the Vice-President of the Charity Board-Believes th-Anderson Ordinance Should Pass, but Proper Provision Should Be Made for the Best Use of the Money Raised.

ion of taxing themselves an addi-ents on the \$100 for the purpose of ing a new City Hospital, Work-house ne Asylum, Poor-house, Female Hospital

vision these institutions come, are, ps, best qualified to talk about the what he thought of the bill introduced ouncilman Anderson providing for an additional tax for the purpose of building new institutions said: "I have not given the bill more than a glance, still I am in favor of it with certain provisions put in it. That is I would have somebody to look after the expenditure of the money. If they do not in five or six years they will be they do not in five or six years they will be in the same condition they are now. The amount spent in repairs the past five years I am informed amounts to \$278,000. Every dollar of it was needed, and had it been spent properly the institu-tions would now be in better shape. As it now is the money has been spent and there is not \$50,000 worth of improvements w for it. Contractors and appointee rticularly by this, I simply make the state

"At the Poor-house there is a new addition which cost perhaps \$40,000. It
will have to come down I
think. It is not more than
five or six years old, the bricks are still red, and yet it is a wreck. It certainly looks wrong I am in favor of using the old City Hospital which is a good building, and must have been put up by an honest contractor, for transient cases, and gradually building a new one for people who have to remain two or three weeks longer. The old hospital is a good one. The Female Hospital is a disgrace and is falling to pieces. I think it is in a ngerous condition. We must have new one. The present one is a The Insane |Asylum is all It is one of the

The total amount of money spent the past five years on the various city institutions is as follows:

Contraction of the contraction o		
1890	8, 182 2,644 1,711 10,761	63 71 82 36
HOUSE OF REFUGE.		
1860 1800 1901 1902 1893	5,207 4,926 2,859 3,856	05 88 87 03
Total	\$22.758	10
INSANE ASYLUM.	********	
1890	43,632 6,383	28 20 00
Total	278 101	E **
FENALE HOSPITAL	4.0,101	04
		357
1890 1890 1891 1892	15,089 4,885 1,281 3,518	82 85 07 94
Total	225 010	-
WOMEN	*************************	60
POOR-HOUSE.		33.3
1889	21,650 10,770 5,957	32 04 07 72
WORK-HOUSE.	,	-
1889	11,931 920 1,118	10 13 39
City Hespital House of Refuge Jasane Asylum Female Hospital Foor-house Worz-house	39,871 22,758 78,101 35,0 9 83,827 18,534	55 44 83
Total	278,112	78
Notwithstanding that over \$250,000 expended they are all in a bad condition above include new built none of these are what they shou represent but little of the total outset.	has bee	n

MOTHERS, WIVES, DAUGHTERS, SWEET HEARTS,

In fact, every lady, appreciates something useful for a Xmas present. A stylish Mackintosh is always acceptable. We carry them in beautiful patterns and styles, and at less cost than elsewhere offered.

DAY RUBBER CO., 415 M. 4TH ST.

Time to Betire Them.

From Good News.

Little Dick: "Auntie says all those pretty things called bric-a-brac used to be in reg'ar use. I wonder w'en they went out of fashion and got stuck way up on mantel-pieces."

Little Dot: "I guess it was w'en folks found that some of their childrens was goin' to be

This Is a Big Thing for Any Man With

TO INVEST.

We will give you for \$12.35 your pick of over 1,000 Extra Fine Kersey, Beaver, Melton. Chinchilla and Cheviot

## **OVERCOATS**

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Will find SUITS and OVERCOATS at big bargain prices this week and a pair of Steel Club Skates with every Suit and Clothing Purchase of \$4.35 and over.



S. W. Cor. Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

### THE READ HUNTERS. esting Description of Travel Among

the Natives of the Wa Tribes.

From the London Times.
Mr. J. G. Scott of the Burmah Civil Service gives an interesting description of the Wa tribes in the State of West Manglun, which was only added to British territory last year. Their main territory is east of the Salween, and the mark of distinction between the dif-ferent tribes is the color of the waistcloth. They are divided into "tame" and "wild." The former let their hair grow long and cu

They are divided into "tame" and "wild."
The former let their hair grow long and cut it across the forehead like a Whitechapel fringe. As they have no head-dress and no combs their hair is as thick as a door-mat chewed by puppy dogs." They, therefore, look more picturesquely wild than the wild Was, though, in fact, their disposition is very different. The wild Wa country is very populous and has good roads from vilage to village.

Mr. Scott thinks his party is probably the only one that ever entered the region without leaving a tribute of heads behind. "They are not feroclous, but they cannot sow a field of peas without wanting to cut somebody's head off to make the crop grow well." They eat dogs like the Tonquinese; they are extraordinarily diligent cultivators, but they are very occasionally sober, and the state of dirt of both men and women is absolutely beyond belief and is only limited by the point beyond which extraneous matter refuses to adhere to human fiesh." At the upper end of every village are scores of little houses standing high on plies. These contain nothing but huge bamboos full of liquor, pots with rice fermenting and paddy ready to be converted into tiquor. They also grow large quantities of opium, which they eat as a rule, though they smoke it also.

Outside every town or village is the avenue of skulls. These groves are conspicuous from long distances, and consists of strips of primeval forests, in each of which is a row of loss in a line decked with human skulls. No village is so poor that it has not a dozen or more of these, and many had at least a hundred. Some skulls must be added every year if the crops are to prosper; those of distinguished and pious men and of strangers are

the most efficacious. Unlucky or indolent villagers may buy their heads. When a head is secured it is put in a basket or thatched cover and hung on a tree, where it bleaches until it ready for the avenue, where it is always placed with great seremony and much beating of huge wooden gongs of the village. There are no general feasts except when the heads are dedicated. "If the Was gave upcutting off heads, drank less and washed themselves at least once a week, they would be preferable to the Shans. Taey are very brave, independent, energetic, ingenious and industrious. In some ways they are distinctly not savages, but the lopping off of heads not unnaturally tempers esteem."

Facts About Trees. A little tree grows on the tower of the Utlea Initarian Church, having sprouted from a

seed in a chink of the wall.

The oddest timber "corner" in the world is one that the Buddhists of Japan are trying to form for the purpose of preventing the Christian from getting any more material to build churches.

The "Kew Bulletin" says that the parched région between the Nile and the Red Sea was once thoroughly forested. Certainly the bare Scottish moors were, for the cotters still dig roots out of them for burning.

After two years' trial with pine, oak and greenbeart in the Sues Canal works, it has been found that while pine and oak are destreyed by the borer worm, the greenheart, which comes from British Guiana, was unharmed.

meanders out and leaves you without wood, and you have to meander up and down the lane polling splinters off the fence with which to cook dinner. And when you meander around in the wet clover in search of the cows you will have a dim perception that fond dreams do not always pan out 100 cents on the dollar, and that there are several meanderings in farm life that are not listed in the dreaming category.

The meandering business on the farm is not what it's cracked up to be.

"Why do you carry a gun?" said a visitor at the penitentiary to one of the guards. "To keep the prisoners from taking littles, ma'am," was the reply.



# his Stalwart Samoan (Late of Midway Plaisance)



Was Considered a Perfect Physical Type, and for This Reason a Plaster Cast of His Form Was Made by the **United States** Government Preservation in the Smithsonian Institute

Washington.

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Art Department, Sunday Post-Dispatch

## SECRET.

Guiteau's Body Was First Buried Under His Prison.

Grave Robbers Located It and Tried to Bribe the Guards.

THE FOLLOWING MONDAY AT MIDNIGHT IT WAS DISINTEREED.

-

Taken Hurriedly in a Wagon to the Army Medical Museum in Ford's Theater Euliding, Where Wilkes Booth inated President Lincoln-Full Story of the Execution, the Autopsy and Final Disposition of the Remains -Rev. Dr. Bicks' Terilling Marrative

In the wing story—the close of Rev. Dr. Hicks'. lliing narrative written for the WORLD and e SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH—IS given to the public for the first time a full and authentic account of the final disposi-tion made of Charles J. Guiteau's remains, about which there have been so many sensa-tional rumors. To-day's story tells of their secret interment, first in a grave under the east wing of the jail where Guiteau had been confined, and then of their removal at mid-night of the following Monday to the Army Medical Museum, then located in Ford's Theater building, the scene of the assassina-tion of President Lincoln by J. Wilkes Booth. The hurried midnight disinterment and re-moval of the body was caused by discovered attempts of would-be grave robbers to bribe the jail guards into leaving the jail unguarded, \$5,000 having been offered to that end. The entire story, covering also the scenes preceding and attending Guiteau's execution, the result of the autopsy, etc., will be found of absorbing interest.

PINAL SCENES. June 80, 1892.—At 6 this morning I was called by the guard, who informed me that Guiteau was up and desired to see me. On reaching his cell I found him dressed, refreshed and in the best of spirits. The beautiful morning, as the sunlight danced on the distant water and bathed the Maryland the distant water and batted the Maryana hills wit. warmth and beauty. inspired him to praise not gratitude, which, he said, would lose no quality because he was gazing on the lovely natural picture for the last

would lose no quality because he was gazing on the lovely natural picture for the last time. In answer to my inquiry, he assured me that he had slept well and was ready for the duties and revelations of the day. We spent a quiet hour in reading select portions of the Scripture and in prayer—in which he is fed with intense fervor—but he would not frain any petition that implied guilt or so his part.

List my lest moraing here, my friend, and, and I am giad of it. The desire of has gone from me, and all I now ask is a quick death, for I am reasonably sure of a welcome in Paradise. I told you last night about my new thoughts, and I propose to write them this morning in the form of a poem, and I shall read them on the gallows, hey are foolishly simple, but they fully explain my state of feeling in view of the terrible fact before me. I have reached the maturity of spiritual childhood and am in the condition demanded by the Savior.

Taking up the Bible he read: "Except ye become as little children ye can in no case enter into the Kingdom of Heaven."

"That means one return in simplicity and feeling to a state of childhood. The man is a child again, and is an infant toddling about and beginning things aftew. God is the father, and we take his hand. Our words are as children babbling. The crazy world may laugh and jeer, but Gold will not hold them in derision. I am sure I shall break down when I read my poem on the gallows, and fools and derision. I am sure I shall break down when I read my poem on the gallows, and fools and diots will say. 'He is breaking down,' but it will not be breaking down, and you must



Lift in Which the Body Was Lowered.

out my words in the record. Why should I break down? It is death, and I know it, that tands there belind that rope for me.

"By human laws I am condemned to hang,

break down? It is death, and I know it, that stands there behind that rope for me.

"By human laws I am condemned to hang, and I have no fear. But I have a beart, and it is tender. Childhood has come back to me. I am not a man any more, but a little child going home from my infant class with my licket of merit in my hand.

"I did kill Garfield. I did right. I have no regrets and no repentance to make. God inspired the act, and I am willing and ready to die for ft and leave the Government and people to answer to him. I am now back in the childhood age—the childhood of my soul, and my words are foolish, and people will augh at them and at me, while I shall break down in the fiesh repeating them."

Finding him in so tender a mood, I sought to bring him to consider the awful nature of its crime and to make him feel his responsibility before God, and urged him with earnest words in view of the nearness of death, to bessech for divine purdon and mercy. He listened silently, but showed no further interest, simply repeating over and over his relation to Delty in the act for which he was to die. I seemed to him hurt at his indifference, and this touched him more than my appeals. At last he asked to kneel down, and looking up into my face said: "My best friend, I feel all that you have said to me and I do not forget a single word. I wish I could do a you desire me to, but I cannot. As God is above us, and as I am this day to be murdered, I soleming declare to you as my dying testimony that I had no personal malice towards Garfield, that I was impelled by the Delty to remove him by my pistol-shot, and that, so far from repenting for the act, it is the crowning act of my life, and I am happy in the thought that I had no repentance for acts done in obediment of the country, although to-day I shall be murdered for it. Repenti indeed! God's men may make minor mistakes, may be decived in some things, that I am sorry, "I have caused pain, for that I am sorry, "I have caused pain, for that I am sorry, "I have caused pain, for th

ause for repentance for acts done in obedince to him.

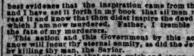
"If I have caused pain, for that I am sorry, at it was necessary, and I could not help it; but the pain I have innocently caused is softning to the pains of hell that will get hold of this nation if iam murdered."

A PORM ON HIS DEATH NORNING.

He now asked for writing materials that he might prepare papers for the end, and then begged me to seek repose. In the meantime his breatfast was brought in, which he ate

sparingly. All retired he said: "My dear retired he said: "Why dear retired he said: "To cover a said on the said of your hear it is not a said of the provided a butto move a dark water to hear yourself, and what would id."

I left him way happy, settling down to his hourh he read to me he "has pown," and brows down in sobe and tears while reading prayer on isgul english a bold hand, the easier to read on the said of the said



best evidence that the inspiration came from thee, and I have est it forth in my book that all men may est it and know that thou didst inspire the deed for which I am now surdered. Father, I tremble for the fate of my morderers.

This nation and this Government by this act I know will incur thy eternal enmity, as did the Jows. by killing shy man, the Saylor.

The retribution in that came quick and charp, and I know thy divine law of retribution will strike this nation and my murderers in the same way. The diabolical spirit of this nation, its government and it newspapers tewards me will justify thee in cursing them, and I know that thy divine law of retribution is irrevocable. I therefore predict that this nation will go down in bleed and that my murderers, from the Executive to the hangeant, will go to leil!

Thy laws are increased that will go to leil.

Thy laws are increased that would be preme Judgity weaping and gnashing of tests await them. The american press has a large account to eatile with thee, righteens Father, for their vindictiveness in this matter. Nothing but blood will satisfy them, and now, my blood be on them and this nation and its officials.

Arthur, the President, is a coward and an ingrate. His ingratified to the man that made him and saved his party and land from overthrow, has no parallel is history. But thon, righteous Father, will judge him.

Father, thou knowest me, but the world hath not known me. And now it so to thee and the Saviour without the slightest ill-will towards any human being.

United States Jail, June 80, 2882.

United States Jail, June 80, 1882.

THE FORM.
"Except ye become as little children, ye cannot neer the Kingdom of God." [THE SAVIOR. enter the Kingdom of God." THE SAVIOR.

The following verses are intended to indicate my feelings at the moment lietve this world.

If set to music they might be rendered effectively. The idea is a child gratiling to its mamma and paper.

I am GOING TO THE LORDY.

I am going to the LORDY.

with a voice calm, steady, unwavering, he said: "Ready, glory, go!" dropped the prayer signal and was gone! A painful murmur arose from the crowd, and as I saxed upon the faces of the multitude, still turned towards the body, now lifeless, swinging to and fro, I thought I read more doubt and questioning wonder than satisfaction that the penalty of the law had been inflicted. But it might have been the reflex of the tumult within myself.

THE AUTOPSY.

There was no difference of opinion upon the importance of a careful, exhaustive and scientific autopsy on the body of Guiteau, and an examination of the assassin's brain, while the alienist experts, most of whom had not testified on the trial, expected to find probable, if not conclusive, evidence of the truth of their prognosis. All agreed that such evidence, unless very marked, would, such evidence, unless very marked, would by itself, amount to little, for nothing in botter established in the pathology of the better established in the pathology of the brain than the extreme care with which even an expert may drift into erroneous conclusions on brain diseases from the presence of noticeable physical peculiarities in the brain itself. The pathological system must be mastered and the relations between brain and mind, fields yet waiting for the minute explorer, before one is competent to pronounce with authority.

The selection of Dr. D. S. Lamb to conduct the autopsy was a most proper selection. Dr. Lamb stood and is justy reckoned to day among the very foremost men in his profession, occupying an important position as demonstrator and surgeon under the Government, and had taken no part in the discus-

balming and possession for purposes of exhibition.

During the night before the excursional telegram was received from a Mr. Bonnell of New York, respectfully asking if such disposition of the body would be considered, and, if so, signifying his readiness to make a proposition.

A letter from a Western State and city was received subsequently, offering \$30,000 for the body or the skeleton in good condition. And we were assured that should the body be buried in "Potter's Field" or in any selected spot, there were those about us watching, inx.-syed, to rob the grave of its trust. After much discussion and with great refuctance on the part of the authorities, permission was obtained to bury it under the cellar floor of the east wing of the jall, there to remain until public excitement had passed, and then to be taken to some private place for final interment. The funsarial services were held in the autopsy-room, directly over the place granted for the temporary grave, and a rude comin was provided and the mutilated body carefully inclosed.

A few jail officials, the brother who had been estranged for years, but who had stood bravely by the dead from his dreadful act at the Potomac depot until in front of the fatal drop, he had watched him; pass in silonce, the mearly crazed, devoted sister who loved him through all, and now at the side of his rude bler sat wrecked by grief, her tearless eyes questioningly wandering from face to face, while with unconscious hand she scattered broken flowers, and one other woman weeping for both, composed the little company, when, in the purpling twillight, the weary minister said the last prayer. And, as "ashes to ashes, dust to dust" fell from his lips the kind-hearted jailer dropped a handful of earth upon the coffin.

The coffin is lowered by means of an elevator into the cellar, where, under the fickering light of a lamp, the grave.

o protect.
The skeleton was carefully prepared under the skilifel directions of Dr. Lamb, but has lever been articulated, nor is it on exhibition mong the cariosities of the Army Medica inseum, where it now is in proper obscurity alke from the vandal and the mercentry, and where it will doubless remain until

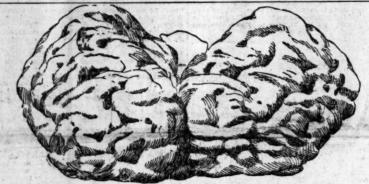
He Had Seen Them.

signed in respect to the other, but it is of deep interest and conclusive within its limits and scope. One paragraph may properly be given here:

In constusion, your committee have no hestiation whatever in affirming the existence of unquestional whatever in affirming the unquestional whatever in affirming the existence of unque



From Chambers' Journal.
One of the innumerable curious sights of India is the nuggar tank of Kurachi. In former times the crocodiles which inhabit it roamed the neighborhood at their will, seeking whom they might devour, but so gree were their depredations that the authorities were forced to build a wall round their haunt. This is a swamp, caused by hot springs, the medicinal virtues of which have been known from early times, and are attributed to the sanctity of a high hammedan whose tomb it close by, and to whom the crocodiles are sacred.



Guiteau's Brain.

him to the scaffold.

He yielded with great reluctance as to the speech, but positively refused to modify his prayer. After taking a tub bath in a cell adjoining his own, he arranged all his loose papers, gave directions for the disposal of unfinished business, wrote his autograph on a great number of cards and indited kindly messages to many persons.

To my wife, who had called with me twice and had spoken kind words to him, he wrote on a large card and tucked it between the leaves of his journal:

To Mrs. Rev. Dr. Hicks:

leaves of his journal:

To Mrs. Rev. Dr. Hicks:

Meet me in heaven. CHARLES GUITEAU.
United States Jail, June 30, 1882.

He charged me to speak his gratitude to all who had unavailingly labored to obtain his reprieve or a stay of execution on the ground of his insanity.

"They are mistaken people," he said, "but kind aud good, and I respect them and desire them to know it."
Having done all necessary writing and arranged all his business matters, we repaired to his old cell to await the summons, it was now nearly 11 o'clock, and a lunch was brought in, part of which he ate, and partook freely of coffee.

He insisted on my joining him in the coffee drinking, "to brace you up for the ordeal," he said.

"I don't want yon to break down, Doctor," he laughingly continued, "for you are my right-hand man."

I persuaded him to lie down on his cot and resign himself to meditation and prayer. He became very devotional, and repeatedly declared that he was leaning on God, and realized the fellowship of Christ. He betrayed no nervousness, and would break out every few minutes in some chargacteristic word, or a hearty laugh, at something that touched his fancy.

He asked me to rend his last "poem" to him, "just as it should be read. Put all your elocution into it, doctor," he said, laughing. He had told Gen. Crocker during the morning that he would not dress for the gallows, but that they should hang nim in his shirt and drawers.

DISPUTING ABOUT HIS COSTUME.

Gen. Crocker reasoned with him against such foolishness, but Guiteau was determined to have his way. I was not present at this interview, but the Warden told me of it, and expressed his fear that there was trouble

this interview, but the Warden told me of it, and expressed his fear that there was trouble ahead with the prisoner. As the time drew near I mentioned the matter to Guiteau and suggested that he should now dress himself for the hour. Not he. His mind was made up, and nothing should move him, "Why do you interfere?" he shouted. "Am I to have no say in this performance! I intend to hang

no say in this performance! I intend to hang in white. I want to swing out in white, and, as I have no more appropriate clothes, I shall simply go in my shirt and drawers—just as I am."

No persulation could reach him, and I began to share Gen. Crocker's fears. Well, I inally said: "As you will, Charille, but you will give the gossips plenty of ground to talk from, and everybody will say, 'Well, Guitean was crasy after all, for he marched to his death with nothing on but a white shirt, a pair of drawers and pumps, and only a crasy man would do that."

This was enough. He sprang from his cot and, whirling me about, exclaimed: "Somehow you always get the bester of me. Let it be so. I will got the gaillows dressed in my best and die like a gentleman," and putting his head out of the cell, called for someone to "black my shoes, please, quick," and began to dress with great particularity.

In dressing he became very much worried over the loss of a shirt button—a common white pearl cuff button, and searched everywhere in the cell for it.

I said, "Never mind, nobody will notice"

business together, but the lawyers and judges hadn't sense enough to understand him. They determined to end him, anyway, because he was God's man, and they paid well for it. "Porter is the lineal descendant of the dirty dog that struck Christ." "Hell is in him here on earth, and when he dies he will be in hell forever. Doctor, I must make my speech; don't ask me not to."

But I persisted, using all argument and personal influence, and finally told him that if he persisted I should refuse to accompany him to the scaffold.

He yielded with great rejuctance as to the

out together into the corridor. Guiteau no-ticed that we were bareheaded, and pausing asked: "Are you going to wear your hat, doctor?" "No," I answered. "Go and brush your hair, then. No, let me do it," was the quick response, getting the brush and arranging my hair to suit his

the brush and arranging my hair to suit his taste.

"I will leave my hat also in the cell," he said, and so it was. Standing in the corridor to be pinioned, he whispered to me: "See that they do not draw the rope too tight; there is no need."

Mr. Crocker overheard the remark, and kindly said: "The ends will not be made very tight, Charles; they shan't hurt you," and he gave directions to Capt. Strong, who was pinioning him.

During this preliminary preparation, which occupied perhaps two or three minutes, Guiteau showed no weakness, no fear, nor the slightest unensiness. He stood erect, with proud indifference, and cast upon the men who were pinioning him and looking on a look of supreme contempt.

Presently "All right" was said.
"Good-by, Charley, "said the guard of the cell.
"Good-by, "was the prisoner's quick and."

Presently "All right" was said.

"Good-by, Charley," said the geard of the cell.

"Good-by," was the prisoner's quick and cheering response.

The wooden doors of the corridor swung apart, the key turned in the lock of the fron gate opening into the rotunda, and under many curious and searching eyes the march of death was begun.

ON THE SCAFFOLD.

It was indeed "a short path" from the cell of the condemned to the place of execution, but it was lined by crowds of eager witnesses who, with pale or flushed faces, with hate of pity, with sympathy for an irrepressible maniac, or maledictions upon the head of a guilty murderer, surged closer and closer with glaring, devouring eyes upon the pinioned, unconcerned prisoner as he boidly marched along. The scaffold was standing at the further end of the north wing of the prison, to reach which we had to descend several steps from the rotunda, walk a few yards, then ascend a number of steps to the platform on which the fatal trap was fixed. The crowd closed in behind us, and as we reached the foot of the scaffold, filled all: the empty space behind. The ascent to the platform to a pinioned man was not easy, and on reaching the top Guiteau lost his balance and nearly fell. I turned quickly to help him. He smiled pleasantly as he regained his footing and said: "I stumped my to against the step and nearly lost my balance."

No time was lost in final preparations, Guiteau whispered to me to know if I had,

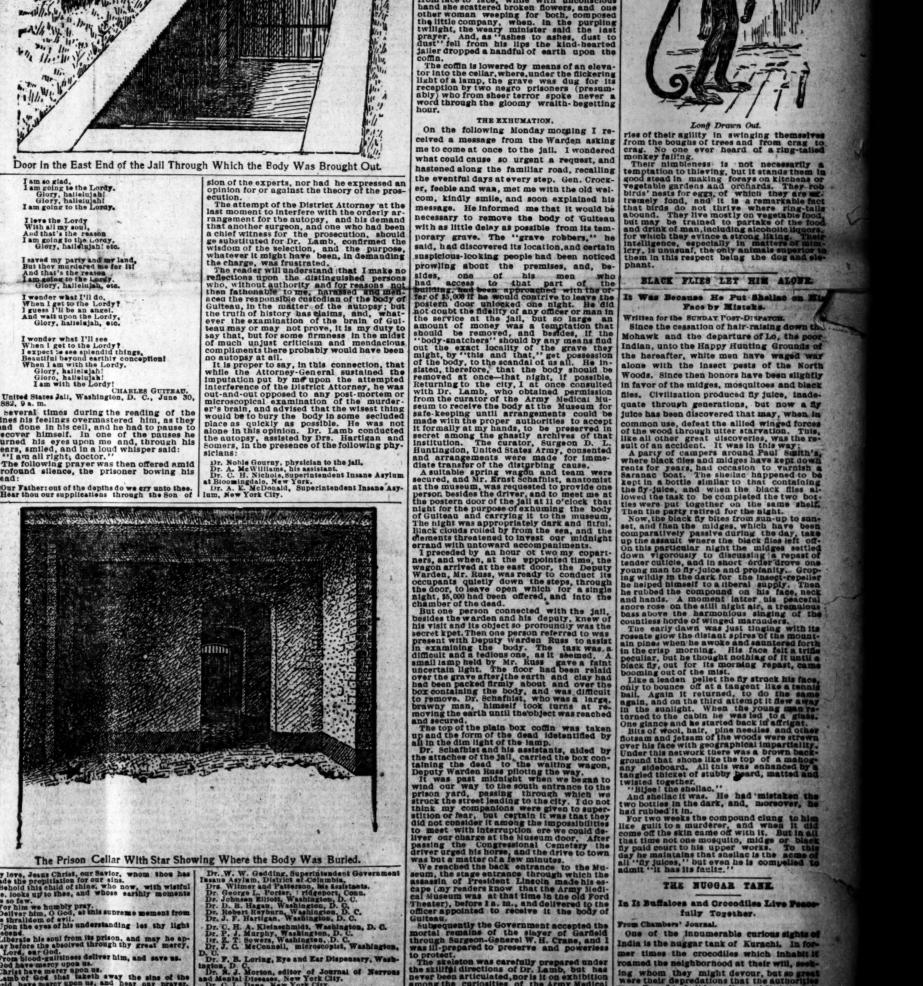
gained his footing and said: "I stumped my toe against the step and nearly lost my balance."

No time was lost in final preparations. Guiteau whispered to me to know if I had, as he requested, examined the trap, and was satisfied myself that everything would go of properly. I assured him that I had done so. The crowd below was now quieted, and the condemned man stepped forward and said, in a steady voice: "I read from Metthew, ioth chapter, from the twenty-eighth to the forty-first verse, inclusive," He read from the Bible, which he had bequeathed to me and had marked the lesson with his pencil, and the words which he desired to speak with greater emphasis. His voice and energy increased in volume as the moments passed, until he might have been heard far beyond the limits of that audience chamber of death.

The prayers followed, read from manuscript, copied from the original by himself that morning, captioned in a bold, free hand.

NY DYING PRAYER ON THE GALLOWS.

Yather, new I go to these and the Saylour. I have dailed the word then gaves me to de and I am only to chaps to use. The world and I am only to chaps to use. The world and I am only to chaps to use. The world was not appeared to the same the total and the saylour. I have dailed the work then gaves me to de and I am only to chaps to use. The world can be made to the same that the saylour. I have dailed the work then gaves me to de and I am only to chaps to use these. The world can be made to the same that the world can be made to the same that the world can be made to the same that the world can be made to the saylour. I have done the saylour the saylour that the mean that the world can be made to the saylour that the mean the saylour that mean the world can be made to the saylour the mean that the mean that the world can be made to the saylour the saylour the saylour that the mean that the world can be saylour the saylour that the saylour the saylour the sa



I wonder what I'll see
When I get to the Lordy?
I expect to see aplendid things,
Beautiful beyond earthly conception!
When I am with the Lordy.
Glory, hallelujah!
Gloro, hallelujah!
I am with the Lordy!
United States Jall, Washington, D. C., June 30,

several times during the reading of the ines his feelings overmastered him, as they had done in his cell, and he had to pause to recover himself. In one of the pauses he turned his eyes upon me and, through his tears, smiled, and in a loud whisper said:

Our Father: out of the depths do we ery unto thee. Hear thou our supplications through the Son of

at one place and asset me to teel it with any hand.

It bad been arranged between the condemned and Gen. Crocker that he (Guiteau) should give the signal to draw the bolt, and he had prepared a folded sheet of houseap paper to let fail from his hand at the final moment. When everything was ready and just as the cap was being drawn over his face, shutting out the light of sarth, he whispered to me to put the light of barth, he whispered to me to put the signal in his hand, out I could not find it.

The Prison Cellar With Star Showing Where the Body Was Buried.

thy love, Jeans Christ, our Savior, whom show has made the proplitation for our sine.

Behold this child of thine, who now, with wistful eye looks up to these, and whose earthly moments to the control of the cont

THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

The official report of the autopsy by Dr. Lamb, together with the valuable notes by Drs. Dana and Morton and others, are too technical and lengthy for insertion here, but they warrant the conclusion that the brain of Guiteau was abnormal and diseased, beyond question, without giving a professional judgment of the extant of the necessary effect thereof upon his mind. The weight of the brain of Guiteau was the ounces. The microscopical examination was conducted by Dr. J. W. S. Arnold of New York, E. O. Shakespeare of Philadelphia and J. O. alcconnell of washington.

Their report, largely illustrated, must also

ences in the West.

"Did you," she inquired, "ever see any of the Indians known as "excavators?"

"As which—oh—er, yes," and he hastened to assure her that he had seen any number of "diggers."

St. Louis' Progress During the Past . Fifteen Years.

STEADY AND SPLENDID GROWTH END ING IN COMMERCIAL SUPREMACT.

ing March to the Front Made all Important Lines of Trade-Beries of a Decade and a Half of Pros--The Ontlook.

statement of the fact that the fifteen is just passed, the years running from to 1698, have marked the "golden age" to commercial history of St. Louis up to resent time. The statement is supportly figures given in the reviews found bewhich render all argument or elaboratively superflous.

Teview of the local banks, their insend influence, shows a condition of

s and influence, shows a condition of cial prosperity unsurpassed by any city of America. The aggregate bank-apital of St. Louis in 1878 was \$12,466,000. It was \$28,000,000, an increase of nearly

the real estate field, that unerring index ogress or retrogression, the following may be selected as significant ex-les: In 1878 a certain piece of property amples: In 1878 a ceriain piece of property at Seventh and Chestnut streets was sold for \$35,000. In 1898, an offer of \$200,000 has been refused :for it. Residence property worth in 1878, \$10 a front foot, is held to-day for

In 1878 there were 7 ratiroad trunk line connections into St. Louis. In 1893 there are 22, with greatly increased freight and passenger

The grain elevator capacity of St. Louis in 1878 was 4,950 bushels. In 1893 it is 11,800,000 in the hardware trade in 1878 there was a

otal volume of trade of \$4,000,000. In 1898 the figures reach \$20,000,000. In 1878 there were three boot and shoe factories in St. Louis. In 1893 there are thirty, and this market stands next to Boston in

In hats and caps the increase since 1878 has been over 50 per cent, and the trade for 1893 reaches \$5,000,000.

In dry goods the volume of trade aggregated \$15,000,000, a steady increase year by year, and 50 per cent increase over 1878.

The volume of drug trade in St. Louis in 1878 was \$3,000,000. In 1893 it is \$15,000,000, Cotton receipts in 1879 were \$96,570 bales. In

1892, 723,528 bales. Wool receipts in 1878 were less than 12,000,-000 pounds. In 1898, 25,850,690.

The fire-brick industry has developed from

othing in 1878 to shipments last year aggre-

The street railway system has grown from 110 mlies of track, and horses for motive power in 1878, to 360 miles of track, cable and electric in 1893; capital invested in 1878, \$2,-00,000. In 1893, \$38,000,000. etric lighting has developed from one

\$11,000 plant in 1878 to an aggregate investent of \$11,500,000 in 1893. The furniture trade has seen practically its

development in the past ten years. It

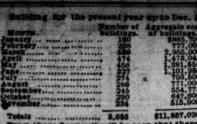
total volume of trade of St. Louis for Exchange report for 1892 (the Merchants' Exchange report for 1892 on being made up yet), it was \$1,231,571,963. This one showing adicates that the past fifteen years has, ineen St. Louis' "Golden Age."

## BANKS AND BANKING.

Aggregate Capital in 1878, \$12,408,000; in 1893, \$26,000,000.

The growth and prosperity of business is est shown in the development of the banking aterest, which is the blood of all commercial enterprises. Fifteen years ago the entire capital, including the accumulated surplus of all the banks in St. Louis was only \$12,406,. 000. Comparing this with the present condition, according to the last official reports of





expenditure.

In actual figures there were erected in the year 1883, 2,401 buildings at a cost of \$7,128.878, while in 1898 there were 4,782 buildings erected at a cost of \$16,976,078. TARVELOUS RECORD OF INCREASED VALUES.

The following are a few examples of the enhancement in real estate values in the past fifteen years. In 1878 Charles R. Bailey sold to Mr. George W. Kerr the ninety-five

past fifteen years. In 1875 Charles R. Bailey sold to Mr. George W. Kerr the ninety-five feet of ground on the west side of Broadway south of Elm for \$85,000; to-day the property is still beld by Mr. Kerr and he has refused \$1,500 a front foot for it.

The greatest enhancement has been in the district between Market street and Washington avenue and between Fourth and Twelith streets. The northwest corner of Broadway and Olive street, 25x110 feet, was worth in 1878 \$100,000. In 1884 it sold for \$113,000 to Erastus Wells, and to-day it is easily worth \$200,000, and it is doubtful if it could be bought at that figure.

The 127x113 feet of ground at the northwest corner of Sevenith and Chestnut streets, where now stands the Wainwright building, was worth \$30,000 in 1878. In 1885 thenry Corwith of Chicago sold it to Jay Gould for \$55.000 and one year later Mr. Goald sold it to Dan Catlin disposed of it to the Wainwright Real Estate Co. for \$127,000, and before that company entered into contract for the building that now occupies the site they refused an offer of \$200,000 for the property.

The northwest corner of Seventh and Olive streets, where the Union Trust building now litts its fifteen stories 1874 feet above the sidewalk, was purchased fifteen years ago by Mr. \$John A. Scudder for \$60,000. Today the ground could not be purchased for \$500,000 and the building upon it is worth nearly \$1,000,000 more. This lot on which this building stands was leased by Mr. Scudder in 1887 for \$15,000 per annum, and it has since been re-leased at \$25,000 per annum. This lease is for a period of ninety-nine years. In 1883, 125 feet of ground on the south side of Washington avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, was sold at \$500 a front foot, and the remainder is held at \$1,500 a front foot, and the remainder is held at \$1,500 a front foot, and the remainder is held at \$1,500 a front foot, and the remainder is held at \$1,500 a front foot, and the remainder is held at \$1,500 a front foot, and the remainder in the foot of the

for \$50,000, and \$150,000 has since been refused for it.

The southwest corner of Eighth street and Washington avenue, 120x30 feet, was sold in 1887 by the Darst heirs to John R. Lionberger for \$750 a front foot. A \$150,000 building was erected on the site, which is under lease at a rental of \$50,000 per annum. The eighty-five feet adjoining Mr. Lionberger's property was sold by Charles H. Bailey two years prior to Mr. Lionberger's purchasing the property for \$650 a foot in 1885, and this same eighty-five feet could not now be bought for less than \$2,500 a front foot.

In 1884 the northeast corner of Broadway and Olive street was purchased by the Bank of Commerce for \$225,000. The corner is estimated to be worth \$10,000 a front foot today and there is about sixty feet of it.

The northeast corner of Seventh and Olive streets, fronting 109 feet on the north side of Olive street and 105 feet on Seventh street, was owned by Pierre Chouteau, who died in 1885, leaving it to his grandson, Ben Sandford, who died one month ago. Mr. Sandford was not given authority to sell the property, only to flease it. The property remained

call the backs is at Louis was only 13%, 20%.

O. Comparing this with the present condition, agcording to the last official reports of the tweaty-six Mational and State Manks, which show an armaning interest of the city of the increased nearly 10 per cent.

Filteen years ago the entire business done by the nanks of st. Louis, as shown by the Charing-house reports, was only 147, 200, while this year it will reach 13,140,00,000 on an increase of nearly 150 per cent.

The State of the Court of the tweethers will be compared to the month of the court of the city of the

ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CONNECTIONS Seven Trunk Line Connectionae in 1878.

Fifteen years ago, in 1878, there were sever trunk lines having direct connections with St. Louis. namely, O. & M., I. & St. L., O. & A., Vandalia Line, terminating on the East side of the river; Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, St. L., K. & N. and 'Frisco, terminating in St. Louis proper. Each of the latter four roads owned and operated at that

Mountain, St. L., K. & N. and 'Frisco, terminating in St. Louis proper. Each of the latter four roads owned and operated at that time had limited terminals in St. Louis. At this date there are fourteen railroads entering East St. Louis and Madison, Ill., connecting St. Louis from the east, north and south, namely J. S. E. line, T. St. L. & K. C., C., B. & Q., L. & N., Wabash, B. & O., S. W., C. & A., Vandalis, St. L., A. & T. H., Cairo Short Line, Mobile & Ohio, L. E. & St. L., St. L. & E., I. & St. L., C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. & S. O. (This number the Wabash, L. & K. C., St. L. & S. O. (This number the Wabash, L. & K. C., Wandalis, J. S. E., T., St. L. & K. C. own and operate a system of terminals in St. Louis.

Roads entering and connecting from the West terminating in the city are the St. L., K. & N. W., Wabash, H. & St. L., St. L., K. O. & C., A., T. & S. F., M., K. & T., Mo. Pac., St. L., I. & S. & S. and St. L. & S. W. These roads have their terminals in the city, making total of twenty-two trunk lines connecting directly with St. Louis.

The terminal facilities in operation in 1878 were very limited. The present general system of terminals has been developed since that date. In 1878 the Terminal company that afforded the means of connection, between the east and west sides was what is now the Terminal Railroad Association, and facilities afforded by them in the shape of tracks reaching industries and warehouses were but very limited company. In addition to the terminals developed by the latter company, including the great Union Depot, the system of trackage in the Mill Creek Valley and enlargement of these afforded by that company.

In addition to the terminals developed by the latter company, including the great Union Depot, the system of terminals has been developed, and to-day the construction of the Terninal Railway and the development of the yards, depots, and stations, connections of this line in the city have been built, completing an exist model in transfer Railway for., and its important conne

uses and the comparative value of terminals of that date and of the present is about 1 to 20.

The requirements of railways and of the manufacturing and shipping interests have been promoted largely through the investment of local capital, inspired by the enterprising spirit of St. Louis capitalists and citizens, who have always been loyal to the best interests of this city and its commercial and manufacturing interests.

The development of terminals has kept pace with the additional mileage of railroads tributary to St. Louis. There is no city that is so favorably situated as the city of St. Louis in the matter of promoting such a volume of traffic as passes through the city to day with as little cost or interference. The location of the Iron Mountain Railroad, on the west bank of the Mississippl River, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco and the St. Louis Kansas City & Colorado, located in the Mill Creek Valley, the Wabash eist, and St. Louis Kansas & Northwestern, the Terminal Railroad Association in the Mill Creek Valley, the Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway Co. and the Transfer Railway on the west bank of the Mississippl River enaables the passage of engines and cars to be made with the least interruption to the users of streets.

### STREET RAILWAYS. -In 1878 There Were 110 Miles of Tracks.

In 1893 There are 360 Miles. In 1878 there were fifteen street car lines in power for all of them and pulled their cars over about 110 miles of tracks. There was ardly \$2,000,000 then invested in the companies that controlled them. In 1893 St. Louis has a street railway system comprising twenty different roads, that operate 360 miles of track, carrying over 100,000,000 passengers a year and representing a total outlay of \$36,-

twenty different roads, that operate 850 miles of track, carrying over 100,000,000 passengers a year and representing a total outlay of \$86,000,000.

The comparatively slight increase in the total number of roads running in 1893 does not adequately indicate the remarkable improvements that have been made in the interval, because the city fathers, instead of granting indiscriminate franchises to those anxious to-build new roads, rather encouraged the owners of the established lines in developing their original systems. By this means nearly all of the original roads changed their motive power to electricity or cable, and at the same time added in extensions many miles of new track. Five new additional lines were also established, four of them electric roads, but they do not represent half as great an improvement as the development of the older roads, notably the Lindell and the Union Depot systems. The Lindell has laid some thirty-live new miles of track, established no less than five new branch lines—each complete in itself—which it operates with the finest rolling stock in the market. The Union Depot line has laid some thirty miles of new track, built three branch lines and also acquired an elaborate out of ordling stock. Most of the other lines have also improved their service generally and extended their tracks considerable. The finesher also improved their service generally and extended their tracks considerable. Its Chouteau avenue line, which then stopped at Lucas and Ware avenues, now corries passengers to Forest Park, Rose Hill, the Fair Grounds and almost to the cometeries. Its Chouteau avenue line, which formerly ended at Compton avenue, now goes to Forest Park, it under the which it is soon to be compared to the compar

of \$t. Louis to day six are owned by a Chicago syndicate, four by John Scullin and Jas. Camposii, three by the Lindeli, three by Chouteau Mamitt et al., two by Chac. Green and one eath by Ohas, H. Turner and Congressman Tom Johnsen of Cleveland.

The Lindeli system comprises three distinct divisions, the Washington Avanue Line. The Compton Heights branch. The first two roads and the Compton Heights branch. The first two roads are capitalized for \$2,00,000 and are bonded for \$1,500,000, while the Compton Heights, which has just recently been inausurated, is capitalized for \$1,00,000 and has issued \$500,000 worth of bonds. The motive power on all three roads is electricity. They have forty-five miles of surface track, which, including as it does the Vandeventer avenue, Delmar avenue and Taylor avenue extensions, reach to almost every portion of the city. Last year the cars on the Washington avenue and Chouteau avenue branches made \$53,000 trips and carried 12, 411,791 passengers.

The Union Depot, Mound City, Jefferson

branches made and carry Jefferson
Avenue and Benton-Belletontaine reads are
now under one management. All are electric lines, but the Jefferson avenue. Jeans
Campbell for years owned the Beat with John
Scullin's roads, active big interest in the
consolidation. These combined roads have
invested some \$5.712,000 in the operation of
their seventy miles of track; \$222,000 is invested in the Jefferson Avenue line, \$925,000
in the Mound City line, \$1,000,000 in the
Benton-Bellefontaine Road and \$4,500,000 in
the Mound City eight, the BentonBellefontaine Band the Union Depot (counting their new Eighteenth street line) \$2. The
Jefferson Avenue cars last year made 184,588
the Mound City eight, the Jefferson Avenue
in the Standard of the Standard Stan

## THE GRAIN TRADE.

Slevator Capacity in 1878, 4,950,000 Bushels-In 1892, 11,800,000 Bushels. St. Louis is the second city in the United tates in the list of primary grain markets, eading every other receiving and distributing center except Chicago. Holding as it does a commanding position in the heart of the Mississippi Valley, with its railroads and Southeast and even extending into the and Southeast and even extending into the Northwest as far as Nebraska, besides its great water courses allowing sections the railways do not touch to deliver their produce at this market, St. Louis enjoys unexceiled facilities for handling the crops of the West. That it does so to the satisfaction of the grower and the country shipper, is attested by the fact that this city has maintained its position as the second grain market of this country for many years, and more, has steadily increased its business in that line.

INCREASE IN ELEVATOR CAPACITY.

If any one fact would prove this assertion

If any one fact would prove this assertion to be so, it is to be found in the wonderful in-crease there has been in the grain elevator crease there has been in the grain elevator capacity of this city. Fifteen years ago—in 1879—the total elevator capacity for bulk grain was less than 5,000,000 bushels—actually 4,350,000 bushels. No private elevators and but few and small warehoures were then in existence. The present capacity of the elevators of this city is 11,800,000 bushels; more than doubling that of fifteen years ago. Hesides there are now private elevators and warehouses here that will hold 1,500,000 bushels, making the total storage room for grain in this market over 18,000,000 bushels.

If the above is not enough to prove the wonderful growth in the grain trade of St. Louis it is only necessary to produce the actual amount of grain handled here this year, compared with 1879. Including fiour (which is reduced to wheat) the total receipts of wheat, corn, oats, re and barley will this year run over 60,000,000 bushels, where in sery they amounted to 46,000,009 bushels. This year's shipments will reach 30,000,000 bushels, and in 1879 they were 28,000,000 bushels.

LAST YEAR'S SHORT CROP.

In commenting upon the grain trade of a

market and making comparisons with pre-vious periods, there are certain facts that must be alluded to that will explain an inwious periods, there are certain facts that must be alluded to that will explain an indicated decrease in the figures of receipts and shipments, that do not on their face bear out the claim of an increased trade. The most important is the yield of the crops in sentions tributary to the market. This is the case of wheat this year. The receipts for 1893 in this market will barely reach 15,000,000 bushels, where they were over 27,000,000 bushels in 1892 and 17,000,000 bushels in 1893 was entirely due to the extraordinary shortage in this year's wheat crop, the greatest reduction in the yield being in winter wheat (which this market almost exclusively handles), and that, too, in the section that markets chiefly in St. Louis. This year's total wheat crop, according to the official figures of the Government Department of Agr. culture, is estimated at 381,000,000 bushels, where in 1892 it was 485,000,000 bushels. Given an average yield, this year would have shown the same proportionate increase in wheat receipts as were seen in other cereals.

It is in corn that the most wonderful enlargement in the great trade is seen, this market ranking close up to Chicago in amount of corn handled. A short crop both last and this fear checked somewhat the movement to this city, but the total receipts here for this year will aggregate fully 30,000,000 bushels. In 1879 only 13,000,000 bushels. Only the point to the great and South and in its exports via the giver route and New Orleans, at. Louis occupies a position equaied by none. The animum to food bushels. In 1879 they were a little over \$-00,000 bushels. In 1879 they were a little over \$-00,000 bushels. In 1879 they were a little over \$-00,000 bushels. In the market targety supplying the south with feed, besides the heavy local discussions and the south with feed, besides the heavy local discussions and the south with feed, besides the heavy local discussions and the south with fee

ST. LOUIS PLOUR TRADE.

This City the Largest Winter Wheat Hill-ing Point in This Country. St. Louis is one of the foremost militing cen-ters of the United States and the industry is one of the largest of the city. It manufac-tures more flour made from winter wheat than any city of the country, which is dis-tributed to all points of the globe, as it bears an excellent reputation wherever its quali-ties have become known. In to a few years an excellent reputation wherever its qualities have become known. Up to a few years ago St. Lovis almost controlled the flour trade to all New England points and eal large percentage of the product was distributed in other sections of the East, but this trade has fallen off some in late years, owing to the fact that numerous mills were started nearer the points of consumption and as these had the advantage of cheaper freight rates they could undersell the mills situated farther west. The rapid development of the South and the large increase in its manufacturing interests, however, opened a new field for St. Louis flour, and a large business has been done in that direction in late years. The South staking more flour from this market than any other section of the country.

Large quantities of flour are also sold from here direct to foreign countries. Some of the St. Louis brands are so well established in England, Ireland and Scotland that bakers there will have no others, and a regular "special brand" trade exists with these countries all the year around. The bulk of the flour exported from here goes to Great Britain, and except Holland and Belgium very little can be sold on the Continent, as Hungarian and Russian millers practically have a monopoly of this trade, being so near the countries es have become known. Up to a few years

Britain, and except Holland and Belgium very little can be sold on the Continent, as Hungarian and Russian millers practically have a monopoly of this trade, being so near the countries of consumption. The reciprocal treaties with Central and South American countries, which it was expected would open a large market for American flour, did not benefit rade to any material extent, excepting with Cuba, where the reduction in the duty enabled St. Louis millers to compete with those of Spain. Some flour is also placed in Canada, Newfoundland and other British provinces, but a protection duty almost shuts out the American product from the countries.

The export trade has grown wonderfully in the past five years. In 1888 there were only 253,547 barrels sent abrond, which was increased to 649,885 in 1892, and although this business has not been of the best the past senson, this year's shipments will nevertheless equal if not exceed those of last year.

There are now sixteen mills operated in St. Louis, with a daily capacity of 21,000 barrels. In 1892 these mills turned out 1,528,871 barrels, and the output will be about 1,600,000 this year. There has really been an increase in this business in general, although the figures do not show it. This is due to the fact that for the economy of manufacture local millers have transferred a portion of their business to country points contiguous to the city, where large milling plants have been erected and are operated by St. Louis capital. A considerable portion of the wheat ground at these mills is bought in this market and all the product is sold here. All shipping arrangements are made with local railroad and river agents and all the financial business transacted with St. Louis banks, so that it forms a part of the commerce of this city juria as much as though the mills ever located within the city illusts. In 1892 these mills tarned out 1,812,922 bbis, and this year their output will be from 1,500,000 to 7,000,000 bbis.

97	Description	Barrels-	-
	Receipts.	Manufactured.	Shipm'ts.
879	1,607.236	2,142,949	3.045.035
880	1.708.874	2,077.625	3,292,803
881	1,620,996	1,718,429	2,696,245
882	2,003,424	1.850.215	3,805,765
883	1.585.670	1.892,633	2,751,182
884	1,456,153	1,960,737	3,014,105
885	1.032,506	. 1.841,529	2,551,499
886	848,417	1,807,956	2,243,361
887	1.049,864	1,985,717	2,594,881
888	887,173	2,016,619	2,682,405
- 89	1.168,603	2,066,442	2,859,389
890	1,229,975	1.872,005	2.880.324
891	1,358,640	1.748,190	2,767,906
892	1,455,342		2,913,798
1893	1,100,000	1,500,000	1,900,000

\*Issimated to Dec. 1.
A notable feature of the flour trade the past two years has been the chempness of the raw material, wheat and flour.

In no similar period in the history of the trade have prices averaged so low and profits were naturally cut down, but at the same time all millers weathered the late financial stringency in good shape and not a single

## THE HARDWARE TRADE. Less Than \$4,000,000 in 1878-Nearly

\$20,000,000 in 1898. The hardware trade in all its

Western and Northwestern country. Fifteen years ago the territory covered by the hardware ago the territory covered by the hardware dealers of this city was quite limited, but their trade developed and spread very rapidly with the settlement of the section tributary to St. Louis, and they now practically control the saie of the many articles embraced in the largest lakes and from Ohio clear to the Pacific Coast.

This is by far the largest territory controlled by any city of the United States and every foot of it is covered by the live salesmen of the large concerns having their headquarters here. There is now the proportion of twenty hardware drum.ners on the road where there was only one diteen years ago, and the vast extension in territory is largely attributable to these "angels of commerce." In years gone by the small dealers used to come to market in person to make their purchases, but now they save that heavy expense and buy through the fraveling salesman.

It is a well-established fact that the hardware business is best near to new and growing sections of the country, and St. Louis being located the nearest to that part of the United States which is as yet thinly populated, necessarily creates a great demand for hardware to build up these sections. For that reason St. Louis is not only the largest, but also the best hardware market in importance as a distributing center for hardware to the heat hardware market in importance as a distributing center for hardware. Besides this, there is an enormous quantity of hardware manufactured west of the Allegheny Mountains, which can be laid down here at the minimum rate of cost for freight, thus enabling merchants here to buy and to sell at lower prices then competing cities. All the leading manufactured were house in the world, the Simmons Hardware co, and two others, the A.F. Shalleigh Hardware to, and the Witte Hardware concerns located here which confine their operations largely to specialities, that is, some houses make a specialty of handling cultery, others

35.000.00 in 1879 shows how rapidly it has grown in fifteen years and the prospects are that it will keep on increasing in the future. Nearly all the hardware specialties are the product of domestic manufacturers, but a good portion of the cutlery is imported from England. St. Louis is becoming quite a manufacturing center, and the quality of the goods produced bear an excellent reputation. Homemade shovels are standard goods in all markets of the country and the chains made here are better than those manufactured in the East.

A valuable adjunct to the hardware trade, and one which has grown wonderfully in the past two or three years, is the handling of bicycles. It is estimated that 25,000 wheels were sold here last season, this particular trade extending as far west as California. I his business is valued at from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 annually, and is increasing wonderfully.

The retail trade has not undergo

own. Last year's business was fully \$11,000.

Ooo, and some authorities place it at \$15,000,000.

The jobbing dry goods trade within fifteen years has seen conditions wholly change. Railways have been built, opening new territory, but jobbing houses have sprung up at many points in this territory. Kansas City has become a competitor worthy of note and Chicago's porcine instincts have driven it wide afield. Yet two or three big houses have grown into prosperity here which were not founded lifteen years ago and the old ones have expanded. The wholesale business last year, Merchants' Exchange reports show, was \$40,000,000, a growth into ne year of \$5,000,000, it has grown \$0 per cent in fifteen years at least. That is conceeded by one conservative old merchant who puts its business last year at \$54,000,000. Its ravelers go into not only the Southwest but the South and into the Northwest, where Chicago held full sway for many years. Better railway rates obtained two years ago have enabled \$1. Louis to ship goods into Northwestern States with economy to buyers. The small jobbers of the Southwest get their goods now largely from \$t. Louis, thereby saving freights.

One local jobbing irm represents a capital of \$12,000,000; two or three are above the \$2,000,000 mark.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Three Manufacturers in 1878-Thirty Factories in 1898.

There has been a remarkable increase in the boot and shoe business of thiscity in the past fifteen years, which has opened a wide field for the sale of the products and ma-chinery used in their manufacture. It has made St. Louis a large leather market, has enlarged the tanning industry in this vicin-

branches has developed into one of the leading industries of the city during the past firteely years. This business has shown a steady annual increase and has kept right in line with the development of the great Western and Northwestern country. Fifteen years ago the territory covered by the hardware dealers of this city was quite limited, but their trade developed and spread very rapidly with the settlement of the section tributary to St. Louis, and they now practically control the sale of the many articles embraced in the hardware list from the Guilfus This is by far the largest territory controlled by any city of the United States and every foot of it is covered by the live salesmen of the large concerns having their headquarters here. There is now the proportion of twenty hardware drummers on the road where there was only one fifteen years ago.

And the vast extension in territory is largely and the vast extension in territory is largely and the vast extension in territory is largely attributable to these "angles of commerce." In years gone by the small dealers used to come to market in person to make their purchases, but now they save that heavy extension and they are the largest content of the small dealers used to come to market in person to make their purchases, but now they save that heavy extension and the extension in territory is largely and the proportion of twenty hardware drummers on the road where there was only one fifteen years ago.

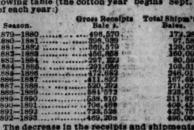
The increase in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 pairs of over \$10,000,000. There has not only been a steady increase in the neighborhood of \$000,000. There has not only been a steady increase in the neighborhood of \$000,000. There has not only been a steady increase in the neighborhood of \$000,000. There has not only been a steady increase in the neighborhood of \$000,000. There has not only been a steady increase in the neighborhood of \$000,000. There has not only been a steady increase in the neighborhood of \$000,000. There has not only been a steady increase in th

The Trade Has Increased Over 50 Per Cent Since 1878.

There is not as much bluster in the hat and cap trade as in some other lines, but when it comes to a comparison of records St. Louis hat and cap men can show as much gain in the period covered by the review as can any of their colleagues in other departments.

There are to-day seven leading wholesale hat and cap houses in St. Louis, and no less than eleven hat manufactories, while some

made St. Louis a large leather market, has a made St. Louis a large leather market, has a made St. Louis a large leather market, has a made st. Louis a large leather market, has a made st. Louis and mas effocuraged some of the citizens to make inventions in machinery that have a delivered a world-wide reputation. The shows a made store of the south, cotton, has a drivered a world-wide reputation. The shows staple of the South, cotton, has a few small factories were operated at the it lime, but as all the work was done by hand, or shoes turned out in so called "team" work, not much was accomplished. The most prominent manufacturers at that time a stream. How was accomplished. The most prominent manufacturers at that time and stream and the stream of the stream of the most prominent manufacturers at that time and stream in the past fifteen years. The cotton trade has so actually been a wonder to the trade of the original stream of the stream of the progress in the manufacturing line has actually been a wonder to the trade of the progress in the manufacturing line has actually been a wonder to the trade of the original stream of the st



ar organizations in the United is usual in most exchange build-diffice is arranged for the provisionage hall proper and the account of those desiring offices or es of business. The hall is on the rand the remainder of the build-led up into stores on the first floor and convenient offices, designed a peculiar needs of the cotton the upper floors. The present President, J. D. Goldman; Vicett, C. Witherspoon; Secretary and H. W. Eunng; Directors, J. H. vard McCormack, J. A. Senter, woon, J. C. Taylor, D. C. Bah, W. S.

THE WOOL TRADE.

in 1878 Less Then 12,000,000 a; in 1892, 25,850,690 Pounds. n years ago St. Louis was compara-nknown as a wool market. It had al trade and was satisfied to either ign the wool in car-lead lots to comon houses in Boston, Philadelphia and fork, or to sell it direct to large Eastern s, who graded it to suit the wants of

manufacturers. St. Louis' trade with the woolen mills was small, so it did not know their needs and was forced to pay large commissions or profits to the East where such moving or profits to the East where such moving the cased to pay, as the excessive tharges absorbed the profit and more too. The Eastern commission houses then became buyers, but this arrangement did not ast long. St. Louis had found out the wants of the mills and soon began to sell direct. On a cash mals they could undersell the big Eastern tealers, who have ceased to cut any figure in the Western markets. On a credit basis the cast still maintained its prestige, but of late ears manufacturers have been offered from his market the same advantages in regard o' time' that exist in the East. Preference given, however, to the cash buyer, so that he largest mills, who have no difficulty in prowing in the East what money they reutire, are spending it in the Western martets, thereby bringing the consumer and reducer in the closest relationship to their utual benefit. For this reason St. Louis as enjoyed the direct trade of the largest lills in the United States, and the wool is inses of the city, compared with fifteen ears ago, has been completely revolutioned.

ed, All the Eastern trade papers find it neces-ry to keep their readers posted on what is ing done in St. Louis and the city's name frequently mentioned in their wool ariles. Several of these journals have special trespondents here who furnish reports of he market, while the Associated Press sends condeast daily to the West and South its silv fluctuations.

roadcast daily to the West and South its ally fluctuations.

There are two wool scouring mills and a roolen factory located in the city and a vast amber of other concerns within a radius of few hundred miles. St. Louis does a large assness in the aggregate with Western annufacturers. The cost of handling stock fore is barely one-half of what it is in the fast, while its cash sales are undoubting the market in the country, there market in the country. This enables shippers to obtain pleker returns and settlements than elsewhere. As prices have almost uniformity believe has almost without exception come at ahead.

ler has almost without exception come ahead.

a 1878 the receipts of wool in this market re less than 12,000,000° pounds. In 1892 the elepts were 25,850,860 pounds. For the rent year there will be a heavy failing off, ing to prices being from 30 to 50 per cent for than last year.

Il markets, however, show a heavy fall-off in receipts. An unusually large stock till on hand in the country, while a large nitty has come to market in the form of ep pelfs with the wool on. The farmers e slaughtered off their sheep very conrably, as the leading markets show an rease in receipts for 1893 of 40 to 50 per t, while other kinds of live stock show a ling off of 25 to 40 per cent. There will be inert crop of wool next year, as enormous nitites of our peits have gone to Canada. In the tariff question be promptly and ly settled there is a probability of a prossus season for 1894. Stocks of manufacting odd, both domestic and foreign, are towed by the panic is over, the silvertion settled and money in abundant ingend merely waiting to find some cerabats for investment. Confidence is even returning.

THE DRUG TRADE.

in 1893, \$15,000,000. The drug business in St. Louis has undere a great transformation during the past en years. St. Louis is the source from th the South, West and Northwest draw ir drug supplies, and our drug trade has tal and business have been centralized to-day St. Louis has the largest drug

rade west of New York.
In 1878, the wholesale houses were J. C. dichardson, Meyer Bros. Drug Co., Jacob S. Merrill, A. A. Mellier and Collins Bros. None of these houses then did a business of more than from \$500,000 to \$600,000 per

when J. C. Richardson & Co. went out of existence about four years ago they were doing a business of \$3,000,000 per annum. Their stock and good will were secured by the Meyer Bros.' Drug Co., whose business amounts to over \$5,000,000, and who ire the largest jobbers in the world. The flomit-West Drug Co. only commenced business after the closing of Richardson Drug Co., but they have already built up a business of about \$2,000,000 a year. Some two years later the Dougherty-Crouch Drug Co. started here. They are now doing a very large business. At this writing the wholesale druggists of St. Louis are successfully competing with the price lists of the East. They have established a trade amounting to more than 15,000,000 and a confidence that is invulnerable.

The retail drug trade has grown to large proportions since 1878.

St. Louis has also large drug manufacturing necrests that supply not only the West but lo a large business in the East.

Besides the above St. Louis has a number of latent medicine concerns that do an exceedingly large business.

### THE FURNITURE TRADE. Ill Its Growth Has Come Within the Past

right men had not gone into the furni-usiness in St. Louis fifteen years ago. went in later and the unsurpassed ad-ages of the central city of the United have been realized to a considerable nt. It was really not until ten years ago, tary George T. Parker of the St. Louis ture Board of Trade tells the Posr-Dis-

urniture Board of Trade tells the Post-Disarch, that the trade determined to "pull
ogether for good." Now, in some departments of trade St. Louis leads the world.
The output of straight furniture for 1892
as \$5,000,000, an increase of 16 per cent over
to year provious.
There are fifty-one furniture factories in
t. Louis employing 4,160 men. These facorles represent an investment of \$4,250,000 of
apital. But this gives no fair idea of the
printure business here. For there is the
obbing trade representing an interest of
,500,000 and a jobling trade in mouldings
and comins and general wooden ware that
mploys 7,000 men and has an investment of
5,000,000. In comin manufacture St. Louis
eads any town in the United States,
he St. Louis Furniture Board
Trade is a leader among
ar great commercial bodies; it subscribed
250 to the Autumnal Festivities fund before
e Merchants' Exchange appointed its comittee. It got the National Furniture
mulacturers' Association here for '93.
sent Baby Ruth Cleveland a rocking-chair
ade from the door of Gen. U. S. Grant's
cabin. It got the President of the
issouri Press Association a presiding offtre President is N. H. Foster, First Vice-

uri Press Association a presiding omhair.

President is N. H. Foster, First Viceent; Second Vice-President, H. J.
nan; Secretary, Geo. T. Parker;
urer, C. J. Costuba; Directore, L. G.
J. Jacob Raiser, E. H. Conrades, R. E.
e. F. W. Hanpeter, H. N. Davis, Geo.
drich and J. Gruender.
Officers have figured and do figure on
important commercial delegations to
all conventions and national conferentis offices and assembly rooms are in
ranklin Bank building, Fourth and
n streets. They are a realistic
iture of artistic office furnishing.
Igh but 10 years old the board has put
Louis furniture trade in possession of
the form Germany, England, Mexico,
america and the Latin-American re-

PRESSED BRICK.

Development of a New and Important The increasing use of pressed brick in thi country is due more largely to the growth of the St. Louis manufacture of pressed brick than to any other cause. St. Louis ships pressed brick to New York, New Orleans, San Antonio, Duluth and Seattle. It is the head and front of the pressed brick industry. Its product last year was 220,000,000 bricks

head and front of the pressed brick industry. Its product last year was 20,000,000 bricks. Fifteen years ago the product was not 20,000,000, and these latter figures include brick made by the old-time process, and the old process is not used at all here now.

One St. Louis company owns the patents on the only hydraulic brick-pressing machine in existence. It is the biggest manufacturer of pressed brick in the world and has branch yards using its patents in several cities. It began operations twenty-dve years ago with every architect in the coantry opposed to pressed brick. Now nearly all of the tallest buildings in America are made of this material. A few leading Eastern architects oppose it yet, no matter what press is used. Even in machinery for making pressed brick St. Louis brickmaking capacity has increased within fifteen years from 240,000 a week to 2,000,000. Nineteen hundred workmen are employed, and even in the East, where brickmaking has at last reached something like the proficiency of the West. St. Louis brick is preferred, though it must be purchased at an advance over the price paid for native brick. There is some virtue in the St. Louis clay which also adds to the quality of the brick.

The fancy and ornamental brick trade was not known here fifteen years ago. It is now a great business. Over 250 different shapes and designs are kept in constant stock.

Gravel brick, unknown save in England. The East has not yet been able to produce it and St. Louis with as good success as in England. The East has not yet been able to produce it and St. Louis been a small wooden building in 1882. Now

secret.

The only terra-cotta works in St. Louis bearin in a small wooden building in 1882. Now they are shipping their product East, West, North and South. Skilled workmen are employed. A quarter of a million represents their annual output. The griffins on the Union Trust Building are samples of St. Louis terra-cotta.

their annual output. The grimms on the Union Trust Building are samples of St. Louis terra-cotta.

This city leads also in fire-brick and fire-clay products. Fifteenlyears have shown wonderful growth. The Cheitenham district probably produces more fire-clay sewer-pipe than any other district in the United States. The St. Louis output of fire-brick is but little behind the entire output of the entire State of Ohio, and fire-brick, gas retorts, chimney tops, fire proofing for steel buildings, crucibles and sewer pipe are the Cheitenham goods. The City or Mexico, Monterey and all the Eastern cities use our fire-brick. We turn out at full capacity three miles of clay sewer pipe a day. One concern ships thirty-five to forty tons of fire-brick.

St. Louis has the best fire-clay out of England. Near and this side of Rolla, Mo., is another great deposit, even more refractory than that found here in such inexhaustible quantities.

quantities.

There are eleven fire-brick firms here. The shipments last year were 9,329 of fire-brick at \$50 a car, 747 cars of fire-clay at \$35 a car and 2,211 cars of tile at \$195 a car. The industry employs 1,172 hands.

### ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Development From an \$11,000 Plant in 1878 to \$11,500,000 in 1893.

From the remarkable progress St. Louis has achieved in the electric world during the past few years, it is no wonder that this city has been christened the Electric City of the has been christened the Electric City of the country. Statistics show that St. Louis is further advanced in electricity than any city in the United States, with the possible exception of New York. Fifteen years ago there was only one electric light power-house in the city, known as the Brush company. The light furfilished was poor and what was made use of gave little or no satisfaction. There were no incandescent lights used in the city at all in 1878, save the few in use at the power-house, and the 100 are lights that were used cost the city \$1.25 per night, or \$37.50 each per month. Becoming disgusted with the condition of the city and still more so with the exorbitant price paid for the light; gentlemen who had faith in electricity took hold of the enterprise and urged the Council to aid them.

Their efforts met with success,

It will be a matter of interest to know the number of lights, both are and incandescent, that are used night and day in St. Louis at present. The city now uses each night 2,500 are lights and 2,700 incandescent lights. Besides the lights paid for and under the supervision of the city government, private plants furnish 18,000 incandesent and over 2,000 are lights. The line of march in the rapid progress of electricity in St. Louis is not near an end. Electric fans, belis and lights are used in every public place and handsome residence on St. Louis. Electric elevators are not uncommon and there is not a residence concountry. Statistics show that St. Louis is

Electric fans, bells and lights are used in every public place and handsome residence in St. Louis. Electric elevators are not uncommon and there is not a residence constructed now but is fitted up with electric burglar alarms, and no well regulated house is without electric lamps and there is more than one place where cooking is done by electricity. St. Louis has the best electric railway system in the world. The city's electric rapid transit has been built up by the expenditure of millions of dollars. When electricity was first introduced in St. Louis, it was only what could be rightfully termed an introduction, as only a very few arc lights were put into use and the entire plant was constructed at a cost of not to exceed \$11,000. To-day there are three great electric light corporations, four smaller ones, any one of which are more powerful by ten times than the old Brush company, and in the neighborhood of fifty isolated plants. A close calculation made by an expert electrician places the valuation of the electric plants in St. Louis, those that make a speciality of furnishing light, at \$11,500,000.

From the Washington Star.
'What horrible smeil is that?' he asked, as be unpacked his winter clothes.
"That's the stuff I used to keep the moths out of them," his wife answered proudly. "Well, it must have answered the purpose I know it will keep me out of them."

## Thin Children Grow Fat

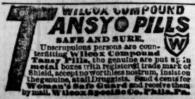
on Scott's Emulsion, because fat foods make fat children. They are

thin, and remain thin just in proportion to their inability to assimilate food rich in fat.

## Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil is especially adaptable to those of weak digestion-it is partly digested already. Astonishing how quickly a thin person gains solid flesh by its use! Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggista.



The New Waterworks System, Electric Lighting, Street Paving and Other Features of Municipal Advancement-Details of the Work Done-The City's Revenue.

In a review of the municipal history and growth of St. Louis from the years 1878 to 1893 the special detailed account of such growth, as given below, furnishes some anteresting figures for the purpose of comparison. The following facts are significant:

The city's taxable value in 1878 was \$172,-

829,980. In 1898 it is \$292,881,516, an increase in value of \$120.001,586. The city's revenue for 1878 was \$6,544,427.87. For 1893 It is \$11,653,008.98, a revenue increase

of \$5, 108,581.11. Since 1878 there has been a dec city's bonded indebtedness of over \$1,400,000. In 1878 there were 314 miles of defective and old-fashioned paved streets. In 1893 there are 859 miles of modern paved streets in

In 1878 the numerical strength of the police In 1878 the numerical strength of the Fire Department was 207. In 1898 it was 417, equipped with all modern fire-fighting ap-

In 1898 has been done the greater part of the work on the new waterworks system, which, when completed, will give a water supply adequate for a population of 1,000,000. It is expected to be completed by June, 1894, at a total cost of something over \$2,000,000

Other evidences of municipal prosperity will be found in the reviews following. THE CITY REVENUE.

The Contrasted Reports for the Yea 1878 and 1893.

The growth of St. Louis is shown in the report of the Comptrollers, when a comparison is made between the city's revenue in 1878 and 1893. The total receipts from all revenues in 1878 was \$6,544,427.87. In 1893 this amount was nearly doubled, the revenues reaching the sum of \$11,653,008.98. The disbursements for the year 1878 amounted to \$5,859,996.19, for the year 1873 amounted to \$5,839,996.19, while the amount necessary to run the departments of the city and pay maturing bonds in 1893 was \$9,003,904.10. The city in 1873, shortly after the adoption of the scheme and charter by which it assumed the county debt, had a bonded indebtedness of \$22,787,000. The bonded indebtedness of the city, according to the last report of Isaac Sturgeon, the city's comptroller, was \$21,876.021.03, a gain of over \$1,400,000 sin the city's favor. The city's growth in revenue is due greatly to the increased value of property.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Figures From This Department Show a Steady Growth Year by Year. The Internal Revenue Department bears eloquent testimony as to the growth of the city. In July, 1887, what were then known as First and Fourth Districts of Missouri were District of Missourt. On this account an accollections made since the date of the con-

solidation. The following are the collections made for the fiscal years named: The returns made from the Treasury Department chronicle rather the condition of the territory subject to the city than that of St. Louis itself. It is only natural, how-

ever, that they should largely represent the condition of this, the largest city in the ter- ritory. Here is a table of receipts for the fiscal years named.			
Year ending June 30.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	
1881 1882 1863 1884 1885 1886 1888 1888 1889 1890 1890 1891 1892	\$27, 447, 580 84 34, 567, 788 02 36, 793, 016 19 44, 275, 206 43 30, 404, 072 48 37, 933, 269 84 40, 733, 546 40 39, 156, 826 66 47, 593, 152 64 51, 103, 600 96 57, 309, 348 38 78, 068, 280 97 78, 951, 708 31	\$25,591,208 68 30,589,543 34 34,960,220 79 38,074,458 69 27,540,147 32 37,856,589 66 40,551,511 05 41,115,532 84 46,627,449 59 50,225,089 48 55,081,172 65 76,364,020 24 78,333,783 60	

The above figures show that the year now nearing its close is the best yet known to this important department.

NEW WATERWORKS.

St. Louis Now Has a Water Supply for One Million People.

Olive street car could just squ through the new conduit which is to bring St. Louis its drinking water with the begin-ning of June. After it got up as far as Baden its passengers might project their heads from the windows without endangering hat

THE NEW WORKS. The new conduit is 36,784 feet long. Make little calculation and you find that 36,784 feet is a shade less than seven miles. The new conduit extends from the old settling basins at Bissell's Point to the southeast corner of the new settling basins at the Chain of

at Bissell's Point to the southeast corner of the new settling basins at the Chain of Rocks.

There are six of the new basins each 400x 670 feet. There are only four of the old. They are 600,850 feet. As settling basins they are a success only when the water of the river is at normal stage. When it is high its level is above the level of the basins' bottoms and instead of the sediment running out when the river gates are opened, the river runs in. For this reason St. Louis water is never clear when the river is high. When the new conduit is in operation the old basins will be used for storage only. The chamber at the connection of the conduit with these basins provides for turning the conduit's entire flow into the river, in case it is desirable to drain the conduit for any purpose whatever. In such event the water contained in the old basin would still continue the supply of water for the two great pumping plants at Bissell's Point, to which engine No. 6 is new being added at a cost of \$110,500. It is similar in pattern to the four high pressure engines of the plant and is being delivered by its builders, the Southwarth Poundry and Machine Co., Philadelphia. Its capacity is \$40,00,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

The fall is 34 feet in the conduit from the Chain of Rocks to Bissel's Point. The low service pumping plant at the Point will go into retirement when June comes around again.

The The DRAWING AND FILLING CONDUITS.

THE DRAWING AND PILLING CONDUITS. At the east side of the new settling basin at the Chain of Rocks runs the drawing conduit, the Chain of Rocks runs the drawing conduit, on the west but on a higher level, the filling conduit. The latter is nine feet wide and seven and one-half high. It connects with the delivery well just northwest of the settling basins into which the six low service pumps deliver water through six independent mains. This well is so elevated that the filling conduit operates by gravity alone. The low service pumps suck from what is known as a wet well. The pumps set in a pit sixty feet deep paiso. It is live is the set long and twelve feet wide. Its sides are solid rock. Its level is below the level of the foot tunnel which brings in the water from the river and strains it through what is known as the screen chamber.

The drawing conduit is really a continuation of the main conduit. It connects with the six settling basins—also for the most part blasted out of the rock—by a series of

THE CITY'S RECORD.

In the their terica

Municipal Improvements in St. Louis Since 1878.

MUNICIPAL TO THE CITY'S PROGRESS

MONUMENTS TO THE CITY'S PROGRESS

AND INCREASING WEALTH

In this with of The New Waterworks System, Electrica

The draining conduit extends to the draining conduit chamber at the southeast corner for the chains. Here the draining conduit the main conduit.

The draining conduit chamber at the southeast corner for the chains. Here the draining conduit the main conduit.

The intertunnel itself may be taken from the surface of the water in the basin, no matter at water in the basin, no matter at face of the drainal face of the drainal face of the drainal face of the dra

WATER FOR ONE MILLION PROPLE.

The new conduit is intended to supply all the water that a city of 1,000,000 inhabite may require. Singularly enough it cost

S1,000,000.

The wet-well, engine-pits and inshore tunnel cost \$270,000 additional. The engine-house cost \$65,000. The inlet tower represents an expenditure of \$97,000; the inlet tunnel \$107,000. The pumping engines at the Chain of Rocks with \$32,000 allowed for boilers added to their \$299,600 of contract cost, foot up \$831,500. Then there is \$47,000 for the chimney and boiler-house, and 200 acres of land at the Chain of Rocks and land condemned for the right of way for the conduit, cost \$180,000. Engineering expenses were figured into the conduit million. The high pressure plant at Baden is as yet a futurity. Pumps ordered will cost \$181,000. The station will cost as much more, with pit and wet well. Then a possible water tower at or near Compton reservoir, which may be only a vision for five years yet will not be built for less than \$100,000. Its pipe connections can therefore be passed at this time. Well, take all this and the new engine at Bissell's Point and we see that the sum total of expenditure is not a dollar less than \$2,289,500. It is probably nearer two and a half millions. And every cent is paid out of water-rate receipts after deducting current operating expenses.

The greatest amount of water used in any one day last summer in St. Louis was \$5,000,000 gailons. The old plant was put on its mettle to supply this amount. Temporary low Service pumps were necessary and settling basins were used as reservoirs. The new system will easily supply 100,000,000 gailons to the old and settled part of the city, which has reached its maximum of population, and 40,000,000 to the new section to the north and west of the old. This 40,000,000 gailons or a part of it, will for the time, be pumped directly into the mains at Baden, its overflow will go into Compton Hill reservoir. The wet-well, engine-pits and inshore tun

Its overflow will go into Compton Hill reservoir.

The branch conduit to the Baden high service station is 5 feet in its greatest diameter. The main conduit from the new settling basins to the Baden high service station branch is 11 feet and 1½ inches wide and 9 feet high. From Baden station to the old settling basin it is 9 feet wide and 7 feet 9 inches high. The conduit has perpendicular sides, arched-roof and concrete bottom. Its sides, arched-roof and concrete bottom. Its sides and roef are of brick 13 inches in thickness below Baden and 18 inches above Baden. Its floor is of granitoid. The bottom and sides up to the spring of the arch are supported by concrete haunches. The thickness of the concerte under the conduit ranges from 1.3 feet to 2.3 feet, according to the nature of the soil on which the conduit rests.

THE WORK DONE.

THE WORK DONE. The first work on the conduit was begun in July, 1888. It was the grading of Hall street north from Bissell's Point to make a bed for July until November, and 81,000 yards of em

the big tube. This work was continued from July until November, and \$1,000 yards of embankment were reared and \$5,000 yards of excavation were made. The cost of this work was \$31,000. The real work of building the conduit did not begin until the latter part of March, 1889. It was practically finished in September. The work now being done is on pumping stations.

The inlet tower at the Chain of Rocks has been done a year and a half. It was one of the first works, as the excavation of the tunnel which carries the water of the river to the deep wells for the pumps, was begun at the tower. The terminal chambers at Bissell's Point were finished is 1888.

To construct the lower end of the conduit to Baden gate chamber 6,200,000 bricks were used. From Baden gate on to the Chain of Rocks 10,300,000 bricks where required. Fortyfive thousand cubic yards of granitoid were used from the Chain of Rocks to Baden and from Baden down 40,000 yards. For the entire conduit \$88,000 square feet of concrete were employed. The low service engine pits and the pumping house are nearly finished. Two 20,000,000 gallon pumps are being erected. They are of the Worthington pattern and cost \$290,000. Their purchase created a scandal as two 30,000,000 Allis (Milwaukee) pumps ordered afterwards to go along side cost only \$165,000.

The plans for the Baden Station are ready

ordered afterwards to go alongside cost only \$.85,000.

The plans for the Baden Station are ready for the contractors, and the two 10,000,000 gallon Allis engines ordered are being built. They will cost \$131,000.

The four great engineering works on the line of the conduit are the bridges carrying the conduit over the Moline Creek. Horse Creek and Harlem Creek and the Baden gate chamber. The terminal chamber at Bissel's Point is also worthy of mention, as well as the inlet tower at the Chain of Rocks. Provisions for meeting any condition that may arise anywhere on the line of the conduit are made. In the bridges there are draining gates and overflow chambers. In the terminal chamber a direct connection with the channel is made, for use in cleaning or reparing the old settling basins.
When St. Louis passes the million point a second conduit may be built from the Chain of Rocks to the Baden pump station at comparatively small cost.

STREET PAVING.

The Revolution in This Municipal Feature in Fifteen Years. St. Louis has made wonderful progress in street paving since 1877. In that year the great reconstruction of streets had not yet begun. The question of granite paving was in its infancy as far as the city was con-cerned; experiments with all kinds of material were being made. The increase in the making of new streets as well as the reconstruction of old ones attest the go-ahead spirit of the city.

In 1877 the total number of paved streets in St. Louis was 314 miles; to-day the total number of streets is 359 miles. This increase, while large in itself, is made more so when it is taken into consideration that of the 314 miles. Fof this 10.2 miles was of wooden blocks which have since worn out and been replaced by granite. At this time but 1.3 miles for granite had been laid. To-day the Street Department shows a record of but 266.2 miles of macadam streets, 9 miles of wooden streets, 60 miles of granite and asphaltum streets and 83 miles of Telford paving, in all nearly 100 miles of granite, wood, asphaltum and Telford reconstruction since 1877. With the reconstruction under way at the present time the figures will be swelled to over 100 miles of improved streets inside of a year. The alleys of St. Louis show a corresponding increase, and to-day 89.5 miles of limestone and granite paved alleys are recorded upon the city plats.

The increase in the water mains of the City of St. Louis extended to what was then all of the settled portion of the city; very little city water was used west of Grand avenue, there being no residences to justify the laying of water mains. The total number of mains at this time aggregated 180 miles. The increase has been nearly 180 per cent. To-day the water mains in the city, if strung out in a straight line, would reach to Kansas City and half way back again, being over 420 miles. The number of water mains of the extreme city limits to a distance of 6.62 miles. The number of water mains move huse will, it is expected, increase faily another 100 per cent in the next five years. rial were being made. The increase in the

Revenue Receipts in 1878, \$6,544,427.87 —In 1892-3, \$11,658,008.98. There is probably no source of revenue to the city which exceeds in extent and constant increase that of the Water Rates office. Since 1878, the records of this department show that the sum of \$18,858,860.22 has been show that the sum of \$18,854,850.22 has been paid into its treasury and turned over to the City Treasurer, by the water consumers of St. Louis. During these fifteen years there has been a continual increase in each year's receipts over the previous ons.

For more than three-score years the present system has been in use and but for the improvements recenty adepted in order to neet the needs of the rapidly increasing

The best is the cheapest. It is far from wise to experiment with Catarrh and other diseases. In the end there is apt to be disappointment. No economy is more mistaken than that which allows a triling difference of cost to decide in a matter of health. No one out a tilled expressed over drugs for not health. cost to decide in a matter of health. No one gets skilled service and pure drags for nothing or less than they cost. Anything cheap is not the same. The charges in each case should be determined by the nature and extent of the disease. This is the only fair and honest way to treat the afflicted. It is now generally acknowledged by physicians and the public generally that the Missouri Medical Institute is the largest and most thoroughly equipped Medical Institute in the West. More capital invested, more skillful physicians associated with it, more modern physicians associated with it, more modern appliances, instruments and apparatus in use, more cases treated and opend, more successful operations performed than in all the other Medical Institutes in the West combined. Lonz experience, brilliant success and the practical saving found in their light fee, quick cure system have gained for them the people's confidence and the gratitude of thousands, who appreciate the thoroughness of cures wrought in their own cases. Like the great hospitals of Berlin and London, the Missouri Medical Institute maintains an im-mense Private Laboratory in charge of Expert Chemists. This institution is open for investigation to all persons, both patients and physicians. Read a statement from Mr. Joseph Lewis.



Mr. Joseph Lewis.
Yes, I've been cured, at the Missouri Medical Institute, of catarrh, said Mr. Joseph North Broadway. About six years ago I first began to be afflicted with the disease. I tried a great many doctors, but, although they omised to cure, instead of helping, they only made me worse. Seeing, finally, accounts in the papers of the wonderful cures being accomplished by the Missouri Medical Institute, I thought I would try once more went to consuit them and, after examining me, they said they would guarantee to cure me in a short time although, they said, my case was one of the worst they had ever seen, case was one of the worst they had ever seen, Well, after three months' treatment, I was entirely cured of that horrible disease and I feel very grateful and thankful to the physicians of the Missouri Medical Institute for curing me in so short a time. I am now, and always shall be, willing to tell any and all, who ask me, how rapidly and completely they cured me.

JOSEPH LEWIS,
4228 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

We do not publish the name of one cured patient in fifty on an average, and then only patient in fifty on an average, and then only at their written request.

We treat all character of diseases, and Guarantee a perfect cure in every case we accept for treatment.

Consultation and examination is free to all. Young, middle-aged and old men suffering from the effects of follies or excesses; quickly and permanently restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor.

610 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO. C. Le Van Manderbach, A. M., M. D., Chief of Staff, J. Morgan, Manager.

P. S .- Out-of-town patients treated with UNFAILING SUCCESS through correspon-dence. Send for symptom blank, and a letter giving advice, etc., will be returned free

of charge.

Daily office hours 9 a. m. to 12 m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 9. Sunday hours, 9 to 12 and 2 to 4.

population the method of furnishing homes and factories with water is the same to-day as in former years. The following table shows the amount of the receipts of the water rates from year to year since 1878 to the present time.

YEARS. | Collections. | Increase.

1877-78...... \$ 512,053 19 \$ 67.012 05

878-79   1879-80   1890-81   1891-92   1891-92   1891-92   1891-92   1891-92   1891-92   1891-92   1891-93   1891-	620,280 9 660,024 7 706,145 6 719,684 3 736,694 3 759,265 8 800,325 7 868,042 2 919,975 1 .017,016 2 1,17,068 4 1,173,998 8	70,189 70 39,744 45 46,120 90
Total	\$13,364,360 2	3 \$790,892 16
YEARS.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1877-78 1478-79 1478-79 180-91 180-91 180-91 181-92 181-92 181-93 181-94 184-95 188-96 188-96 189-90 189-90 1890-91 1891-92	7,167,457,23 6,400,694,59 6,046,075,88 5,488,646,34 6,124,976,15 6,642,870,35 7,821,806,27 10,119,343,12 11,295,686,03 8,572,179,11 11,232,462,12 9,949,900,52 10,834,962,35 12,294,327,47	\$ 5,859,95e 19- el.577,539 96 55,851,390 88 55,213,703 23 5,727,439 83 5,727,439 83 5,899,817 59 7,048,443 65 8,268,290 36 10,514,143 44 7,150,141,47 8,638,081 26 6,874,039 26 6,874,039 26 6,874,039 26 8,545,240 59 9,585,599 21 9,003,804 10

POST-OFFICE RECORDS.

Mail Matter Handled in 1878, 3,466,467 Pounds—In 1898, 18,981,909 Pounds. Probably one of the most reliable barome The Post-office is pre-eminently an institu-tion with which the public, as a unit, are most closly identified and its statistics mirror most closely a city's condition as to pros-

Letters and postal eards, 21,937,925 pieces.

As time progressed and business increased the practice of recording the number of pieces of mail matter, as above, became too clumsy, owing to its magnitude. It was therefore deemed advisable to keep the taily in pounds—a practice which is still continued. The introduction of a fourth class of mail matter was also another radical change. An employe of the Post-omee, and an expert upon such matters, consented to translate the above table into the form at present used. The figures given, if at all

## MISTAKEN ECONOMY.



## What to Buy for Christmas. WE HAVE A VERY FINE LINE OF

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 15 CENTS A WEEK.

Is rapidly approaching. RARE BARGAINS in PIANOS and ORGANS are ALREADY

HERE and waiting to be picked up. We

are making OUR PRICES and TERMS in

accordance with the times and offer UNUSU-

DECKER BROS.' Pianos, ESTEY

AL inducements to intending purchasers.

DO NOT FAIL to call upon us.

Pianos, CAMP & CO. Pianos and many oth-

ers. ESTEY organs lead the world. Your

old piano will be taken at its full value in part

ESTEY & CAMP.

916 OLIVE STREET.

payment for a new one.

Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Bird Cages, Fire Sets, Coal Vases,

**CHRISTMAS** 

Heating Stoves, Cook Stoves, Steel Ranges, Gas Radiators. Oil Heaters.

# Radiant Home Base Burners.

One polish lasts a season. Will keep fire from 12 to 24 hours. A splendid and durable stove.

Our Aim is to Please Our Customers.

4 doors north of Franklin av.

FREDS.BOLTE& CO., 915 and 917 North Broadway.

You want to get Prices from before you buy

A FEW PRICES:

| Pounds. | 1,050,017 | Pounds. | 1,050,017 | Pounds. | 1,050,017 | Pirst class. (2) Postal cards | 51,915 | Second class | 12,515,862 | Third class | 5,137,82 | Pourth class | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 | 1,226,328 Thus it will be seen that while the total number of pounds of mail matter originating in 8t. Louis and handled here in 1878 was, at a liberal estimate, 8,466,467 peunds, just 18,-981,909 pounds was handled furing the present fiscal year; an increase of 15,515,442

ont ascal year; an increase of 10,015,42 pounds.

The postal carrier service has also been increased in proportion with the growth of the city. The records of the number of men employed in the capacity for the year 1878 are not readily obtainable, owing to the fact that when the Post-office was moved to its present quarters in 1885 all old records were stored away in the basement of the building, with an enormous mass of other documents. In 1885, however, just 188 carriers were employed as compared with 172 carriers, which now constitutes the working force. Nine years ago there were just three postal stations in operation in this city. At present there are fifteen stations and sub-stations.

'Saturday.''
'Very well, then, you may call every Sat.

IT RATTLED HIM.

The Experience Was New and He Feared He Would Not Live Through It.

Prom the Detroit Pres Press.
"It was over in Indiana last week," "It was over in Indiana last week," remarked the drummer, "and on a train going toward Indianapolis I saw a young man in a brand new suit of clothes and alpine necktle. He was as green as a gourd and the young woman with him wasn't much riper. About 30'clock in the afternoon he came down into the smoker of the Pullman and sat down nervously. I was in there talking to a man from Vincennes. After a few minutes he gave a slight cough and pulled down his collar as if it choked him.
""Has either of you gents ever been mar-

"And you lived through 157" questioned the youth.
"'Certainly. Why not?" said the Ymcennes man somewhat indignantly.
"''Gussel got married this morning at 9 o'clock and ever since I've been sories tokin' in the throat and feelin' queer, and I begun to be afeard I wasn't goin' to live through it. It's my fost attempt and I ain't need to it yit. Seein' you, though, has braced me up kinder and I begin to have hopes. I'll go back now to Mary, and if you see me lookin' wobbly and likely to careen 'tween here and Indianapolis, won't you npdge me up again? I'm bad skeered, mister, but good-by, 'and he went back into the car and the Vincennes man kept his eye on him the rest of the way."

of Miss Helen Bertram, the well-known ac-

"Sig." Abeles undoubtedly has a future.

actress who is just now attracting a good deal of attention in the East. Miss Braggins

is with Rice's "Venus" company in Boston.

'Alegerian' company in New York, but left



The Attractions Presented by the Local Theaters.

DRAMA, COMIC OPERA, COMEDY AND BURLESQUE TO CHOOSE FROM.

Grand-Ellsler at Hagan's-"The Dazzler" at Pope's - "Wicked City" at Havlin's - Weber and Fields at the Standard - Stage Stories - Coulisse

The attraction at the Olympic Theater be ginning with to-morrow night will be Mr. E. H. Sothern in his new play, "Sheridan, or the Maid of Bath"—its first performance in this city—fresh from its successful run of teen weeks at the Lyceum Theater, New k. In this, his seventh annual visit to the city, he, sothern again presents a novelty-distinctly different from any of his previous engagements. His new play, by Paul M. Potter, is founded upon incidents in the life of Elichard Brinsley Sheridan, the noted wit and writer of comedies of a hundred years ago. The characters are all historical and some of them are the originals of ical, and some of them are the originals of those which Sheridan depicted in his well-known plays, "The Rivals" and "The School

Many of the speeches given to Sheridan are those which are known to have been uttered by him in real life, and all the scenes are to to be found in the published lines of this talented writer. Dr. Linley, the noted musician, his daughter Betty, whom Sheri-dan married, Michael Relly, the wine merchant and composer; David Garrick, the actor and manager of Drury Lane Theater; Theater; Lady Erskine, the original of Lady Specrwell in "The School for Scandal;" Lady Shuttleworth, the original of Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals," are all characters in Mr. in "The Rivais," are all characters in Mr. Sothern's new play, which is said to be a correct picture of the past to those versed in Sheridanians, and instructive to those who have yet to become acquainted with these days of the past. The original cast of the play will be seen here, as will all the scenery and appointments which are much more profuse and particular than other produc-tions Mr. Sothern has offered here. The enent is for one week, with Wednesday

and Saturday matinees. AT THE GRAND

The Carleton Opera company to-night at the Grand Opera-house begins an engage-ment of one week, presenting Planquette's familiar "Chimes of Normandy" as the opening opera. Matiness will be given Wednesday and Saturday.

The caliber of the company is said to be quite up to the high standard that has characterized Mr. Carleton's previous engage.

quite up to the high standard that has characterized Mr. Carleton's previous engagements in this city, many of the favorites of past seasons being retained in the ranks of the present organization, as well as new aspirants for public favor who possess more than average ability as singers.

W. T. Carleton will to-night, for the first time in this city, appear as Henri, the Marquis of Corneville, a role for which he is admirably suited, histrionically and otherwise.

The repertoire to be given during the week will consist of the most popular of the light operas, each one of which will be handsomely costumed and produced with careful attention to every detail.

The chorus is a large one, and strong, well-trained voices are conspicuously present, each individual member being carefully selected by Mr. Carleton personally.

The roster is as follows: Alice Vincent, Marie Bell, Tellula Evans, Clara Wisdom, Emma Fanchen, Kate Griffith, Marie Teller, Alice Maynard, Emma Millard, Jay C. Taylor, Tom Ricketts, H. M. Imano, Raiph de Mess, W. R. Dixon, Stephen Porter, Herman Ehrendt, Howard Cook and W. T. Carleton, the star of the organization, who still retains the voice that made his reputation as a singer.

The repertoire will be presented as follows:

'unday night (to-night) "Chimes of Normandy:' Mondey night, "Bohemian Girl;"

Tuesday night, "Mikado;" Wednesday matinee, "Chimes of Normandy;" Wednesday
night, "Bohemian Girl;" Thursday night,
"Nanon;" Friday night, "Fra Diavolo.

Saturday matinee, "Nanon;" Saturday
night, "Bohemian Girl."

Usual prices will prevail during the engagement.

To-night at the Hagan Miss Eme Elleler will be seen for the first time in the city in will be seen for the first time in the city in her latest production "Doris." "Doris" is from the pen of Robert Druct and the play is said to be an unusually attractive one.

It was written expressly for her and the title role, which she plays, is said to be suited for her peculiar talents. The scene of the play is laid in England at the present time. The cheracters are strongly drawn; the plot is an interesting one and full of dramatic situations. Papers through the East have spoken well of the new piece, comparing it to "Hazel Kirke" and "The Willow Copes." The defect was in time used to perpetrate many a joke. Manager Daly is a pumpous more comedy in its situations. Mr. C, W.

THE PASSING SHOW.

Couldock, who for many sessons has been Miss Elisier's support, is still with her. Frank Weston, who also assisted Miss Elisier and Couldock to immortalize several Madison Square productions, is also with the company.

Cosgrove & Grant's comedians open week's engagement at Pope's Theater with a matinee to-day. This clever company of vaudeville artists have established themselves strongly in the good graces of the selves strongly in the good graces of the theater-geers all over the country. The organization differs but a little from last year's company, such few changes as have been made having strengthened it. Annie Lewis will be seen in the part of Kitty Starlight, while Joseph Ott, "the only one," Max Miller, Frank Ward, Albert Hart, John P. Curran, Jessa Hatcher and Annie Wilmuth Curran will be seen in their old parts. The music is almost entirely new this season, and it is said to be exceedingly bright and catchy. The Clipper Quartette have added some novelties to their already strong turn, while a new and very retching feature of the performance is the dancing and high kicking of Miss Grace Gayler.

AT HAVLIN'S.

AT HAVLIN'S. Eugene O'Rourke, who is well and favor ably known, not only as a clever delineator of Irish character, but as an excellent singer and agile dancer, will make his first appearance here at the Sunday matinee at Havlin's. He will present a new Irish comedy-drama specially written for him by the actorauthor, Mark Price, entitled "The Wicklow Postman." Both Mr. O'Rourke and Mr. Price claim that in this play they have entirely gotten away from the conventional Hibernian drama which has done such good service in years past, but with which the public has become somewhat satiated. They have dispensed with the red-coat, the blackthorn, the priest, the informer, the process server and all the other well-worn types so familiar to us. One would think that without these characters an Irish play could not be constructed, but any student of Irish history of the past or present will know that their elimination still leaves ample scope and fresh material for the dramatist.

The company includes Miss Flora Iswin (of the popular Irwin sisters), also the Misses Elsie Jerome and Jennie Bright and Messrs. James J. Tighe, Robert Vernon, Thomas F. McCabe, Norman Campbell and others. We are promised elaborate scenic effects, and, of course, as no Irish play would be complete without singing and dancing, there will be no want of these cheerful elements in the specially written for him by the actor-

AT THE STANDARD. Weber and Fields, who have through un-tiring and endless effort placed themselves in the front rank of popular favor as comedians and originators, now appear becomedians and originators, now appear before theater-goers as managers of one of the strongest speciality companies on the road. Their new show, Russell Brothers' comedians, opens at the Standard this afternoon. Their programme will present specialities by the following vaudeville stars: The Russell brothers, ifrish character delineators; Sam Bernard, the German comedian; the Acme Four, Braatz brothers, the marvelous acrobats; John E. Drew, character and dancing comedian; Alburtus and Bartram, noveity club jugglers; Miss Lizzle B. Raymond; the Fremonts, sketch producers; Miss Annie Russel, comedienne; Garnella brtohers, superior acrobats and others. The bill will conclude with the Russell brothers' 'Clarice,' James Russell as the giddy Clarice and Sam Bernard as the German Professor.

SIVALL'S WONDERLAND. The bill at Sivall's Wonderland will be changed to-morrow. Among the attractions announced for the week are Lil Kerslake's famous pig circus, the Jacobs family of musicians, Prof. Wm. Adams, the mesmerist; Hamilton and Herndon in "The President" and Prof. Morley's "Tata Morgana," a series of enchanting transformations,

"Nana," at 905 Olive street, commence the third week of its run yesterday. The picture has been viewed by thousands during its stay in St. Louis, and deserves the patron-age it is receiving, being undoubtedly the most life-like painting ever placed on exhi-bition.

STAGE STORIES.

Interesting Bits of Gossip and Personals
About Professionals.

Willie Collier of "Hoss and Hoss" is one of the men upon whom the effect of having made a success is not apparent in the size of hat he wears. His head is now no larger than it was the day he started in the business. A little dignity has taken the place of boyishness, but he knows his friends. As a storyteller Mr. Collier has few equals in the business and his takes are rule, are true and teller Mr. Collier has few equals in the business and his tales, as a rule, are true and, white reminiscent, are new.
Years ago, when connected with Daly's Theater, Mr. Collier, then a boy, had an opportunity to study the methods of actors who were able to teach an ambitious youth something and to-day much of his success is attributed to the little wrinkles learned from old timers, many of the funniest things in "Hoss and Hoss" are satires upon actual occurrences in the Daly stock company.

During Mr. Collier's time at Daly's there was an old scenie artist, one of the best in the

deal of himself and also a great deal of his scenic artist and this fact served for the basis of many a joke.

Roberts in those days, had for an assistant a scenic artist named Artnur Greenus, who was something of a joker and took a delight in hearing old man Roberts denounce Daly. Wheneuer a new scene was carried to the stage for Daly to have a look at, Roberts, who couldn't hear Daly's opinion of it would ask Greenus what Daly said about it. Greenus would invariably say. "He says paint it over; it is too dark, or too light, or it is wrong."

As soon as Roberts would hear this he would lean over the railing of the paint bridge and shout "fay, Daly, you take your — theater. I'll not paint it over."

Daly would reply that it was all right and then Greenus would make signs telling Roberts that Daly said he must, and Daly would get another tirade.

Greenus finally left and came West, taking charge of the People's Theater of this city.

In those days Robertson & Mitchell ran

the People's. It was the only cheap theater in town, the Standard not being built and Pope's being a first-class house. While it had no opposition, it failed to make money and salaries were always two or three weeks

and salaries were always two or three weeks behind.

John Birkenhead, a young Englishman who had served an apprentieship under Hailey Merry, the well-known scenic artist, who came West to take charge of the paint-room of Pope's. Greenus and Birkenhead were great friends. Both were Englishmea and both were ignorant of the geography of the West. One night before they came to St. Louis they were both sitting in Daly's talking to the stock company and bidding its members good by. They had not the remotest idea of the West, and Collier, who was then an attache of the theater, with the aid of the company, commenced to "string" the two young painters about the bears and buffalces in the vicinity of this town. Ada Rehan told stories about the panther which was killed on the sleeper of the train, just as they were coming into St. Louis the season before, and Harry Pierson also added a story or two about getting a shot at a buffalc one day near Twelfth street. When Greenus and Birkenhead came out West each had a shooting jacket, a Winchester and a lot of shells, which they took back East with them the following season.

There is one show on the road which, ac ording to all reports, has stolen all the good gags in the farce comedy business. This is the "Railroad Ticket." Arthur Moulton who is the star of the aggregation, was for-merly with "Hoss and Hoss" and when he who is the star of the aggregation, was formerly with "Hoss and Hoss" and when he left the show, unable to take it with him, he took all the gags he could think of. Of course "Hoss and Hoss" heard of it and "Billy" smyth went to see the "Ticket" performance. Moulton knew Smyth was in the house and cut out everything from "Hoss and Hoss" except five gags. Smyth came back to the company and said the "Ticket" people were only using five gags and "Hoss and Hoss" would cut them. The next night another member of the company went to see the other show and discovered that they were using twenty-five. Eddie Foy and Tom Seabrook and the kedie Foy and Tom Seabrook word to St. Louis when the show was here and threaten an injunction unless Moulton quit stealing his stuff.

In about two weeks "Hoss and Hoss" will reach Brooklyn. Then a professional matines almost the house is always crowded with actors and actresses from all over the country. Willie Collier now has in rehearsal a little act to be rung in the court-room scene of the piece where he acts a judge. A prisoner is to be brought before him, and the charge will be stealing gags. "What is your name," the Judge will ask, and the prisoner will answer, "Arthur Moulton."

"Guilty or not guilty?"

and the prisoner will answer, "Arthur alcultion."
"Guilty or not guilty?"
"Guilty." will be the answer, and the
Judge will then leave it to the audience of
professionals as a jury to pass sentence upon
the offender.

Stealing pieces bodily has gotten to be
such a common thing in the business that it
may come to barring professionals in the
same line of business from the entry of the
theater. Nearly every success is being may come to barring processionas in the same line of business from the entry of the theater. Nearly every success is being prayed in crossroad towns over the North, fast, west and South by companies of barnstormers under high-sounding stock company names. People in New York and Boston make a specialty of attending performances four and five times, and after stealing the scene and plot, steal most of the dialogue, being stenographers. A woman in Indianapolis recently advertised copies of "Hazel Kirke," "Alabama," "Young Mrs. "The Senator" and others for sale at the rate of \$15 each, i"Hazel Kirke" was pirated three weeks after the original production and "Alabama" was being played in the West before it had completed the first short New York run of six weeks.

In past years reputable managers of even small one-night stands have erfused these barnstormers admittance, but this season, on account of so many shows going to pieces, managers have, in many instances, used them to fill in time. In some of the isrgest one-night stands of Texas a company has been playing the "Old Homestead" to a good business.

James Whitcomb Riley, who gave a reading in connection with Douglass Sherley at the Exposition last Monday night, is a native of Indianapolis. Riley, when quite young, so tradition says, was a sign painter and daubed fences along the national road, by his artistic hand saving the life of many a child from death by the cholera infantum, measies and croup. Riley, during this stage of his career, was only about 15 or 16 years of age. Still be had literary aspirations, and after becoming acquainted with "Lige" Haitord, who was President Harrison's private secretary, he commenced to work them off on an Indianapolis journal.

Riley's poetry went well, but it didn't

bring any money. The paper got to expect it, and even to demand it. The editor used to kick if Riley's copy was not in an time. Of course all this was flattering to Rime, but the idea of paying for the stuff had never occurred to the editor. Finally, one week Riley failed to show up with his country verse. After this the paper decided to pay him and did so.

The time had not come then when paper charged 20 cents a line for printing odes to the stars and similar stuff, and Riley was in clover. He not only wrote poetry, but wrote "good stuff" in prose and soon was on the high road to success. Halford was his friend and Riley, who was known as "Jim," decided to write a book. About this time he was taken sick and confined to his room in a house situated on what is known as the Circle. While convalescing he wrote "That Boss Girl of Mine." The book went well and from being known as Jim Riley people commenced to call him his full name, James Whiltomb Riley. Since then the world has treated Riley right and, like the Riley who kept the hotel, James W. is doing well—very fairly. clover. He not only wrote poetry, but wrote

rery fairly.

Riley and Bill Nye doubled up a few years ago and started to tell funny stories to-gether. Nye's stories well all good, but Riley's were considered better. Like all variety teams they split and each is now doing his own specialty. One of Riley's best things during this companionship was the lecture on the peanut. The lecture was a lecture on the peanut. The lecture was a satire upon the kindergarten object lesson, and was done to have fun with the ladies who train the juvenile mind between the ages of 6 and 7 years. Nye's great hit during the tour was the story of the dog who ate a quantity of plaster and of whom Nye claimed to have the finest reverse plaster cast in existence. It was in this story that Nye's expression "I wasn't poor enough to keep a dog until I had been West for six months," originated.

One peculiarity which Riley and Nye had in common, was the aversion to carrying a

common was the aversion to carrying a trunk. The habit of each was to buy a shirt, a suit of underwear or a collar and leave the soiled one where the new one was put on. Riley claimed that the name of Nye

appeared upon the books of no laundry in the United States.

Linen of the pair after a season's tour was scattered from Maine to the Pacific Coast.

put op. Riley claimed that the name of Nye appeared upon the books of no laundry in the United States.

Linen of the pair after a season's tour was scattered from Maine to the Pacific Coast, and from the Guif to Minneapolis. Shortly before their last visit here Riley and Nye decided to be like other foks, so a smail pie box of a trunk was bought, and in a few weeks it was filled with soiled linen. After an engagement in St. Louis the trunk's incapacity revealed itself. Nye suggested throwing some of the stuff out, but Riley said no, and they finally compromised by buying a trunk of normal size.

The differences between the pair continued over the laundry question until finally all the stuff was sent to a laundry lin one of the laundry, yet it was all marked Nye. The disparity in the stature of the two men caused complications. Riley would select what looked to him like a shirt he had once worn and find that it would do for a night robe and Nye would put on an undershirt which for brevity was the soul of wit. Nobody but a pair of humorists could have stood this experience even for a period. Riley, however, finally fell under the mental strain and B. Nye and himself dissolved partnershirt which for brevity was the soul of wit. Nobody but a pair of humorists could have stood this experience even for a period. Riley, however, finally fell under the mental strain and B. Nye and himself dissolved partnership, of course there were other troubles, but they never had been noticed until the guilty pair decided to and purchased a trunk to redeate the pair of the final pair of the night robe and Nye would put on an under-shirt which for brevity was the soul of wit. Nobody but a pair of humorists could have stood this experience even for a period. Riley, however, finally fell under the mental strain and B. Nye and himself dissolved partner-ship. Of course there were other troubles, but they never had been noticed until the guilty pair decided to and purchased a trunk in order to make a better appearance at jay hotels.

The Silver King at Havlin's last week did a good business, and from the manner in which the play was received it looks as if it were

the play was received it looks as if it were good for several sensons yet to come in the cheap theaters.

During the action of the piece there is one scene in which the wife of Wilfred Denver speaks to the old servant who has clung to her through all her poverty about his having to do without his tobacco and the old man who has been a steady smoker all his life, replies that he can get along without it or something of that character. During this scene, which is really very affecting when done right, a street ramin among the gallery gods one night last week sung out, "Buy him a cligarette."

The remarks of boys in the gallery are at times very funny. Maud Banks, who is really a very bad actress, while here a year ago, could have choked a boy in the gallery for giving her a little advice while she was asking for it.

Miss Banks had been roaming about the stage crying, "What shall I do? What shall I do?" when a lad in the gallery who didn't like her style yelled, "Get out of the business."

The expression which is famous all over

The Henley divorce case, which has been agitating the profession for some little time on account of the manner in which the name

getting the divorce.

Mr. Henley has had several matrimonial experiences, and the fact that he had a divorce suit upon his hands did not worry him much. Not long ago Wilton Lackaye, the well-known leading man in "Aristocracy," and Henley had a few words in which it female was, it is cleimed, mixed up. Mr. Lackaye said something to Henley about his actions in the matter and Henley replied: "Weil, sir, I never yet promised a woman that I'd marry her that I didn't do it." Whether this referred to anything that Lackaye had ever done nobody knows, but it ended the discussion.

St. Louis has bad the pleasure of seeing two people in the Frohman company whose two people in the Frohman company whose homes are in this city and both of whom are destined to do well in the theatrical are destined to do well in the theatrical profession. Miss Anna Stannard and Mr. Sig. Abeles of the Frohman company are the pair. Miss Stannard has but little to do in 'Lady Windemere's Fan.' but what she does she does well. She is graceful and easy, lady-like and seems perfectly at home upon the stage. She has begun in the proper way and instead of trying to jump to the top notch at once is content to work along up gradually. The Frohmans believe that she can be trusted with a better part and the only reason she is not is because there is none open at present in the company.

"Sig." Abeles undoubtedly has a future.

He is young, ambitious, a good reader and has a graceful presence. The part he has in "Lady Windemere's Fan" is not as good as Lathrop Page in "Alabama," but he makes all that can be made out of it. The part is one which gets no sympathy from the audience and excites no enmity. It could be cut from the play and, barring one little act, would not be missed; still Mr. Abeles gives it individuality, and deserves a great deal of credit for so doing.

ity, and deserves a great deal of credit for so doing.

Mr. Abeles' training has been in the right direction. For over three years he has been associated with the best actors in America, and has gained from them points which are invaluable to a young man just starting out upon a stage career. It is more than likely that he may have a part in the play called "New Blood," to be done at the Garden Theater, New York, Jan. 17, by the Palmer company. The piece is by Gus Thomas.

Miss Nellie Braggins is another St. Louis actrass who is just now attracting a good

"Alegerian" company in New York, but left it to join the "Yenus" in Roston, in which she appears as Peep, the part formerly played by Miss Fanny Johnstone, who is now playing the title role. Miss Braggins was under contract with Rice the first part of the season, but refused to accept the part she now has because she was compelled to wear tights. A very effective costume has been made which has overcome the objection.

The Boston papers speak well of Miss Braggins' voice and state she has made a favorable impression upon the bean-eating populace.

The part usually played by Mr. Donnelly in "The Bainmakers" has been taken the past week by an understudy, Mr. Donnelly being in New York on business. This fact

MANAGER NORTON'S LETTER.

MANAGER NORTON & LETTER.

To the Sunday Post-Dispatch:
After looking over a hundred or more letter
dressed to you for advice as to the best mes
getting upon the stage I find it would take an
of-hard work to advise all separately, so sh
tempt briefly to give the benefit, if there is a
my advice to those who have asked, in a genera
I notice that over three-feurths of the letters ar

or clock in the morning they were arguing the relative qualities of Mitchell and Corbett. The next night Eddie's voice was so bad he couldn't go on.

After the show Monday might they argued and the couldn't go on.

After the show Monday morning and for couldn't go on.

After the show Monday morning and for couldn't go on.

Whenever he can, it is claimed, Dones argues with Foy until for gets exhausted and then Dones stands ready to take his place in the property of the country of the property of the proper

SOLOISTS FOR THE "MESSIAH."

rendition of the "Alessiah" by the Apo Club of Chicago.

Miss Juch needs no introduction. She is pronounced 8t. Louis favorits. Miss cla has never sung here before, but those we heard her at the World's Fair Musical Fe tival will remember her as an exquisite a tist, who aroused great enthusiasm. She a resident of New Fork. Dr. Dufft is also New Yorker and one of the most famo oratorio singers in the East. The fact the he has been engaged for the Christian "Messiah" of the Handel and Hayda 8 clety of Boston is a sufficient guarantes his ability. The chorus has been enlarged it the addition of old members, who alwas take part in the "Messiah" concert. As a are familiar with the work, rehearsals a progressing very smoothly.

foly Communion, there will be a gran

nthem (130th Psaim)—"De Profundis"

Admirers of chamber music are antic

portal Hall. morai Hall.

This club is a reorganisation of Mendelssohn Quintette, being the members. Messrs. Geo. Heerich, vs Schopp, Louis Mayer, Carl Froehil Alfred G. Bobyn. Subscribers will that Mr. Robyn is at plano instead of Victor Enling in explanation it should be stated the Enling is unfortunately having troat his eyes, which threatens to become the has been prohibited playing at a which requires artificial light, his phelieving this to be necessary to are

Adelina Patti Coming. Mme. Adelina Patti's appearances vents not strictly musical in nature, nore like popular februsals. There "La Diva" sing and ther coming many who have been fired through her praises sounded to hear the song at least once before they d possibility of the Diva's demise is a

Sousa for California

Success Than Lines.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Disparch.

New York, Dec. 7.—It is a dimedit thing to state off hand the essential elements of a successful play. Qualities that have made one piece a great popular hit may entirely fall of the mark in another. It is necessary for the dramatist to always have his finger on the public pulse, for the demands of the successary for the dramatist to always have his finger on the public pulse, for the demands of the successary for the dramatist to always have his finger on the public pulse, for the demands of the successary for the dramatist to always have his finger on the public pulse, for the demands of the successary for the demands of the successful play.

Written for the school for Tost-Disparch.
Wolf Broke of Kregungch have patented and put on the market a mule violin for the use of beginners 'on that instrument, which removes the annoyance reduced to listeners by the constant exercises of musical neighbors. The violin congists only of a mahogony frame without botton or top. In every other way it is built like a violin. This unique instrument is not entirely mute, however, but produces an exceedingly soft tone, audible only to the player. The sound is delicately pure withal, as only in this way can it be of real value to students.

## SANTA POST OFFICE

to Gives th'Sunday Post-Dispatch' ns At Sending Him Letters. Santa Claus be around on Christmas ay as usual, I has already notified the ost-Disparent he will pay especial athaus has alwheen fond of Post-Dispatch hildren beca they have ever been so ay to help the poor children he does hear of anid him in providing them with Christmaneer. The Post-Dispatch

w Santa Claus, and every ear gets moseasant letters from him bout his affaind those of the St. Louis

young folks.
This year Seclaus says he has a most terrine amoun work on hand, which will take all of his efforts to finish in time. He has asked Post-Dispatch to say a word to the Stals children for him. He wants them to short letters telling him what they war Christmas so that there will be no mismade. When these letters are received mof them will be published in the SUNDATT-DISPATCH and copies of the paper sentanta Claus so that he will be able to tellat the children want. All letters which ot be published in the columns Santa C wants sent on to him by the means hetold the Post-Disparch to use. If the ng people of St. Louis and the sunding country, whose papas and me take the Post-Dispatch ran; to save a Claus a great deal of rouble and br, they can do so by sending letters to Poer-Disparon telling briefly what thank Santa Claus to bring them. The mold gentleman has prom-used to let the iren hear from him from time to time hopes that they will not put of sen their letters until it is too late for him to: what they want.

Here is one leby a little girl:

Here is one it by a little girl:

r. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6, 1898.

Dear Santa Clas

Here it is Chris again and as there is four little girls and onle boy, are respectfully 9, 7, 5, 3, 1. Now I wight to bil you what we want for Christman. It a pation kid gloves, three nice story books a furtogo around my neck.

Now my sister it weak a pair of kid gloves too, and a little ba to step the pavement off, and a dell buggy teel h in.

Now my sister it wan a big doll and a doll bugg seels hi in.

Now my sister it win a big doll and a doll bugg seels hi in.

Now my sister it win a big doll and a doll bugg seels hi in.

Now my sister it wan a big doll and a doll bugg seels hi in.

Now my sister it wan a big doll and a doll bugg seels hi in a big doll and a doll supper, and a set cishesid acme little knives and forks to set outile is with.

And now for my he bher, Arthur. What do you think is nice feiting a said he wanted a tool box and a drum dia tith music and a pretty picture book.

no difference to fs, of course. Fairles



are quite ab to car and disappear without troublinthelives to open and shut doors. The moreep in and out of windows, or blu und down chimneys, perhaps. Anyly is fairy could, and as she forgot all sustting doors in her house, it must have because she had no necessity for haysem.

But one yal Lady Crystal called for a cup of tea farry, for old lady fairles are fond of harequent cups of tea. A little fairy boy a Jumbles was not so expert it to her. I Jumbles was not so expert it to her. I Jumbles was not so expert at getting t without doors as some of the olderes. At any rate, as he was passing up of tea down the chimney some define hot tea spilled on his hand. Opped the cup of tea in a hurry. It fell after to pieces at the feet of Lady Crystal he sat by the hearth, and the tea spilesh over her gown.

"You seless, blundering boy!" she cried.

cried.

She dup and struck her wand three timesh ground. "How dare you break my chi such a reckless fashion?"

Lithmbles stood trembling in front of the three this knees knocked together and its good up straight. od up straight. , your ladyship, I was scared,"

d, indeed!" returned old Lady Orys. ind, indeed!" returned old Lady Crys-imptuously. "You've got to learn to tup of ten whether you are scared or be off, and learn it without delay! ome back until you've learned it!" she pulled off little Jumbles' pretty and left him looking like any other y. And then she threw him out of

elti me," said the donkey, "I'll

to the donkey. And every day the donkey made the most horrible noise whenever little Jambies appeared with his caps of ten. Jumbies was very much frightened at first when he beard it. But he soon learned to hand a cup of tea without trembling in the least, no matter how loud the donkey brayed. So one day he asked permission to leave. "Not so fast. My cousin, the ape, can teach you a thing or two!" replied the donkey.

teach you a thing or two!" replied the donkey.
So little Jumbles went to live with the ape. Now, the ape was one of the ugilest animals in the forest. And every day, when little Jumbles brought him his cup of tea, the ape would make the most terrible grimaces at him. When little Jumbles first saw the faces the ape made he was nearly frightened to death. He broke a great many cups and saucers before he succeeded in handing one properly. But after a few weeks' experience Jumbles could hand a cup of tea to the ape with a graceful air, no matter how dreadful a face the ape made. Then he wanted to go home.

home.
"You had better try a few weeks with my friend the iton before you consider your education finished," answered the ape, thought-

cation finished, "answered the ape, thoughtfully.
Little Jumbles was dreadfully scared at first, for the lion was not only frightfully ugly to look at, but he roared in the wickedest manner if his tea was too hot, or not sweet enough. But, besides this, little Jumbles knew that if the lion chose he could swallow him down like a pill, and that was enough to scare any one.

Bo for a long time Jumbles found it hard to get over his fear of the lion. Every day his knees shook and his hands trembled when



Jumbles Meets a Donkey. he handed the lion his cup of tea. As for the lion, he took a pleasure in roaring and growling in the fercest way whenever little Jumbles appeared.

One day when Jumbles sat outside the lion's castle wondering sadly if the day would ever come when be could return to his fairy home, he heard a sweet voice singing:

she wanta a little & sto to cook her dollie's supper, and a set dahead a come little knives and forest to set outle is with.

And now for my lie bher, Arthur. What do you think is nice feiting a said he wanted a too you think is nice feiting a said he wanted a too you think is nice feiting a said he wanted a too you think is nice feiting a said he wanted a too you think is nice feiting a said he wanted a too you think is nice feiting a said he wanted a little picture book.

And now for my lie bher, Arthur. What do you think is nice feiting a said he wanted a too you think is nice feiting a said he wanted at your think is nice feiting a said he wanted at your think is nice feiting a said he wanted at your think is nice feiting a said he wanted at your think is nice feiting a said he wanted at your think is nice feiting a said he wanted a too you think is nice feiting a said he wanted a pretty picture book.

And now for my lie bher, Arthur. What do wanted a too you think is nice feiting a said he wanted a too you think is nice feiting a said he wanted a too you wanted a title maiden he wanted a little framway I would fry. Your the mountains and over the sea.

To the home where my heart is lenging to be.

"And now for my lie bher, Arthur. What do lived in a pretty picture book.

And now for my lie believed a said he wanted a too where of the sea.

To the home where my heart is lenging to be.

"And in ow for my by sil, Laurie. She wanted a little maiden he wanted to the home where my heart is lenging to be.

"And now for my by sil, Laurie. She wanted a little wanted he look of the home where my heart is lenging to be.

"And it wanted a pretty your and a tree is so many wanted he house and he wanted little maiden he was to be a bautful labout ther in showers of gold, and her beautiful blue eyes were tuned to the sky as he kept on singing her song of loneliness and over the sea.

To the home where my heart is lenging to be.

"And IL OVER.

What Came a Jiles' Effort to Be Be.

Written for the Syndayt-Disparce.

There

This was just what Jumbies longed to hear. He took the lion's harp, and standing before him, began to sing the malden's song.

As he sang he held his head up before the lion, and he knew that he would never be afraid of lions again! And the lion's head fell back, and he lay stretched out fast asleep. Jumbies sang louder and louder, and his song swelled out so clear and high that it reached the tower in which the captive maiden duet. And soon faint and sweet came her answer:

Over the mountain and over the sea, To the place where my heart is longing to be.

Over the mountain and over the sea,
To the place where my heart is longing to be.
And the lion was fast asleep!
Then Jumbles stood up, and guided by the
sound of the song he reached the tower where
the maiden dwelt. One by one as he touched
them the doors fiew open before him, for
nothing can stand before a fearless heart.

"Ah, you have come," she said.
"Did you expect me?" asked Jumbles,
"Oh, yes," she answered. "When I heard
you singing of home I knew you were coming. You are the fearless one I have been
watching for so long!"

"It is because I have learned to be fearless
that I came," replied Jumbles. "And now
we can both go to fairyland."
"Oh, yes," she answered. "I will go with
you. In a far-away country I was a princes;
but to be in fairyland is better than that!"

"Indeed it is!" exclaimed Jumbles. So
the princess put her hand in his, and as she
did so his pretty fairy wings sprouted out
again. He fiew away with her to fairyland,
and when they reached the home of the fairy
Crystal, what did Jumbles do but call for a
cup of tea! And then he and the princess
flew down the chimney with it to the Lady
Crystal, who was still sitting there, just as
she had been sitting in the far-off day when
Jumbles broke the cup of tea at her feet.

"Here is your cup of tea, Lady Crystal,"



Jumbles. "I have learned to carry it without spilling a drop."
"Dear me!" exclaimed Lady Crystal.
"You have learned something else, I fancy! So this is what happens when a young man sets out to be fearless!"
And then Jumbles and the Princess and the Lady all took a cup of tea together. Cups of tea, like everything else, come whenever they are wanted in fairy-land.

How the Solomon Islanders Obtain Fire. They select a stake of dry, soft wood, about as thick as a man's wrist. From this they slice off a few calps in one place, so to make a fist surface for rubbing. The stake is then placed on the ground in front of the opera-tor, who sits at one end of it and holds it firmly between his toes. He then takes a piece of hard wood, shaped like a pencil, and, holding it with both hands, begins rubbing up and down the dat surface of the stake. groove is soon formed in the stake, and a dark-colored dust, which is pushed to the end of the groove. By and by this dust begins to smoulder. Next a piece of dried touch-wood is applied, and blown up until it glows. In this way, and with perfectly dried wood, a native will produce fire in something less than a minute. But the art is not easily learned, and a European who lived on the island for some time says that although he had tried until his shoulder and the was never able to produce more than smoke.

over and over and over trying to find out how many cats there are, and I can't,' said he.

"Well, said I, 'tell me and I'll find out for you!' The two little boys six with their eyes and their mouths wide open, ready to hear and pronounce judgment on the number of cats. Uncle Peter looked down at them with a lived on the island for some time says that although he had tried until his shoulder "You've seen lots of cats, boys,' he said.

"Only yes," replied the two little boys together.

"Can you count?" Uncle Peter asked again,



For Very Little Readers. itten for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATOR.

"Belle," said Charite, "I'll make you s anre-enough dog-cart!" said Belle. She clapped he bands and danced about the room. Papa's beautiful yellow dog-cart, with its splendid black horse, was fine, indeed. Belle wished for no better joy than a ride in it. But a "sure-enough dog-cart" must be a great deal finer, especially if Charlie recommended!

"sure-enough dog-cart" must be a great deal finer, especially if Charlie recom-mended it. So Charlie procured a good strong soap box at a convenient grocery store and nailed two long poles to the sides. "What's that for?" asked Belle, inter-

ested.
"Shafts!"
"'Shafts!"
"'It isn't a very pretty color, Charlie."
suggested Belle, timidly, after watching him
awhile.

suggested Belle, timidly, after watching him awhile.

"Well, that doesn't matter," replied Charlie, grandly, "so long as it goes!!"
Belle was silenced.
Then Charlie made a good, strong harness out of leather straps and called up Leo.

"Now, sir, you shall be the drawing power of this real dog-cart."
Belle's eyes opened wide.
"He cannot, Charlie."
"Yes, he can. I mean to teach him."
Charlie was patient, and after a while Leo was willing to pull the cart up and down the street. Then he coaxed Belle to get in. She was rather timid at first, but Leo was gentle, and Charlie was a kind brother whenever she did what he commanded. So it came to pass that Belle took many a ride in the soap-box around the roads, and up and down hills and over the grass.
But one day Leo, running too fast up a hill.

around the roads, and up and down hills and over the grass.
But one day Leo, running too fast up a hill, broke his harness and slipped altogether out of it. When he renched the top of the hill he looked back, and in his doggy soul was no doubt sorry to see the beautiful dog cart overturped and poor little Belie lying in a heap on the grass!

Charlie picked her up.

"Never mind, Belie," he said, "I'll mend it again." "Never mind, belte, its said, it again."
"But, Charlie," sobbed Belle, still trembling, "I don't think I like 'sure enough dog carts' any more. I'd rather have one that isn't 'sure enough,' like papa's!"

Jingle. There was a small person, as I've heard tell, She fed on taffy and drank from a well;



When the day was hot and the sun rose high,



Jet want engy little girk with time in ng than & But be control with what I have now with for morning now cog.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
One rainy day two little boys clambered up

over Uncle Peter, as he sat in his arm-chair by the window, and demanded with one voice:
"A story! A story, please!"
"Story, indeed!" responded Uncle Peter.
"How many stories high do you suppose I am?"
Then the two little boys began to laugh, until the room shook with their joility.
Uncle Peter's jokes were so very funny!
"Tell one, Tell one, Uncle Peter," they shouted.
Uncle Peter laughed, too. He planted one little boy on each of his two broad knees and began: little boy on each of his two broad knees and began:

"Well, well! Let me see. Did I ever tell you about Farmer Gray's cats?"

"No!" The two little boys shook their two little beads both together.

"Sure? Queer I neventoid you about Farmer Gray's cats! Well, old Farmer Gray was a great man for telling wonderful stories. Great stories they were, too—Farmer Gray's stories! Only, when you come to find out the truth about them, they were not so wonderful as you might think.

"Well, one day old Farmer Gray came into the room, and he says:
"Terrible lot of cats down at our house. You ought to see 'em.

"How many cats are there?" I asked.

"That's what I've been trying to find out,' said Farmer Gray. I've counted them

"Can you count?" Uncle Peter asked again,

suddenly.
The two little boys looked doubtful.
"Yees, Uncle Peter," they answered,
slowly, both together.
"Well, perhaps you can count up how
many cats farmer Gray had at his house,"
went on Uncle Peter. "I went into my kitchen, said Farmer Gray, and my kitchen has eight sides to

Gray, 'and my kitchen has eight sides to it.'"

"Eight!" exclaimed the little boys, both together.

"Yes, eight; because the corners were cut of, 'continued Uncle Peter, going on with Farmer Gray's story. "And in each corner of my kitchen there was a cat sitting.' Now, that made eight cats didn't it?

"But that wasn't all. 'in front of each cat in that room,' said Farmer Gray, 'there were seven other cats'."

"Seven!" exclaimed the two little boys, both together.

"Seven—Farmer Gray said so. 'In front of each of those cats there were seven other cats,' said Farmer Gray. 'And there was a cat sitting on each cat's tail."

"Tail!" exclaimed the little boys, both together.

"Tail!" exclaimed the little boys, both together.

"Tail!" exclaimed the little boys, both together.

"That's what Farmer Gray said," insisted Uncle Peter firmly, "'In each corner of that room there were eight cats; in front of each cat there were seven other cats, and there was a cat sitting on each other's tail.' That's exactly what Farmer Gray told me."

The two little boys looked in bewilderment from Uncle Peter's face to the window, and from the window back to Uncle Peter's face. They drew long, hard breaths.

"Now, the question was," went on Uncle

They drew long, hard breaths.

"Now, the question was," went on Uncle Peter. slowly, "how many cats did that make?"

The two little boys looked at Uncle Peter anxiously, but said nothing.

"How many do you think?" asked Uncle Peter. "Do you think it was a hundred?"

"Yes," replied the two little boys.

"Well, it wasn't," said Uncle Peter. "And you can tell me easy enough if you try. Just sit still and think a bit, and tell me how many cats Farmer Gray had in his kitchen. It was just like all of Farmer Gray's stories," ruminated Uncle Peter. "Nothing wonderful when you got to the bottom of 'em!"



ALL THE WORLD OVER

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. After very severe storms at sea the ocean s always full of wrecked vessels, floating with keels in the air, sometimes with only the masts above water, and, curiously enough, sometimes with only the bow or the stern being visible. These vessels are called thing that is utterly forsaken or voluntarily abandoned by its proper owner. The most dangerous of them all are those that are turned directly over, masts downward, leaving nothing above water to warn approaching vessels. Our Government always sends out vessels to find and sink or destroy any derelicts floating in the course our ships are apt to sail. The pursuit and the capture of them are always exciting and even dangerous operations, and the history of voyages undertaken for the purposels full of thrilling chapters; chapters quite as thrilling, in fact, as any that relate to voyages undertaken for finding hidden treasures on faraway islands. It is only I suppose, because it is not so romantic to find an old wreck and to make away with it as it is to find bags of pirate gold or splendid jewels that the stories of derelict captures have not been oftener told. Still, whenever you read accounts of storms and then of vessels being found by searchers sent for them you may be very sure that exciting stories of them could be told. thing that is utterly forsaken or voluntarily

All the world is beginning to try at least to understand the animal kingdom better. We have grown interested now in their minds, their powers of reasoning, their instincts, their language. Prof. Garner, as you know, went to Africa to study the speech of the gorilla, and there are people here who insist that chickens as well as birds have a language of their own. Indeed, any one who knows chickens well knows how they chatter all day long—in one voice for their little ones, one for their friends, one for fright and one for pleasure. I'm quite sure they do talk and that any one of you children could understand certain things they say. You all know how they call their little ones together for food and how they cry when a hawk files overhead. You could tell the difference even with your eyes shut, Wy don't some of you try experiments, as Prof. Garner has done? their powers of reasoning, their instincts

don't some of you try experiments, as Prof. Garner has done?

Copenhagen, it is said, is now to have a tunnel which is to connect it with the main land. In win ter the ice accumulating in the Great Belt makes approach to the city impossible. The tunnel which they propose building will be eleven miles long between the Islands of Seeland and Funen. Then there will be a bridge from Funen to the main land. The tunnel will cost \$3,600,000 and the bridge \$3,400,000. It proves, doesn't it, how much revenue in these days is derived from transportation, when men can think it preferable to invest nearly \$10,000,000 in a few miles passageway, along which transportation can be made during only part of the year? It may be cheaper for some of the world to stay at home, but it is a great deal more profitable for the rest of them when they go back and forth.

LILLIE HAMILTON FRENCH.



## POPULAR SCIENCE.

ATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFC WORLDS.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCE.
With the arrival of fall and winter come
also a number of throat troubles for the little
people, which need insinediate attention to
keep them from becoming dangerous. The
fatal results of croup and diphtheria could
offen he chacked by the throat knowledge of often be checked by the timely knowledge o their presence, and as they can be recognized



by local symptoms, the little apparatus illustrated here will undoubtedly prove a valuable assistant to mothers, nurses, etc., in examining their charges' throats. The arrangement is extremely simple and practicable and needs but a brief explanation. Before the light at the proper distance is found a bi-convex lens, both light and lens being fastened to one metal plate. This plate, as will be seen, has a slot through which the handle of a spoon can be passed. One person is therefore able to hold the light, examine the throat, press the tongue down with the handle of the spoon and paint the throat, if the treatment demands it. Through the lens the light is greatly intensified, so that the slightest change in the local appearance of the throat is noticeable.

BIRDS ARE MATBEMATICIANS. They Lay Eggs According to Geometrical

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
The English naturalist, Morris Gibbs, devoted years of study to birds-nests, their formation and their contents, and asserts that birds lay their eggs in accordance with geometrical lines, so that every inch of space is used to the greatest possible advantage. Birds which lay many eggs arrange them in circles, the pointed ends turned to them in circles, the pointed ends turned to the inside. Others, whose eggs are ellipti-cally shaped, place them in longitudinal rows. If an egg is moved out of its original position by an intruder, it will be found on the following morning that the bird has re-turned it to its first position. Among the numerous and often difficult cases which Gibbs made a matter of study, not one was found that would not do credit to a mathe-matician.

### A BAFFLING BALL It Defies the Laws of Nature at a Clown's

Command. Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Circus clowns and jugglers are partial to the magic ball as one of the most mystifying tricks in their repertoire. A juggler appear on the scene with a heavy ball, which is ver-tically bisected by a rope with ample space for play. Of course everybody believes that, if the ball is held in such a way that the two holes are perpendicular to each other, the ball cannot help but slide down the rope



with lightning rapidity. To the great surprise of the spectators nothing of the kind happens, and the ball performs its centrifugal movements simply as the juggler directs. If he says 'go slow,' the ball creeps down the rope at a snail's pace. The speed increases if the performer so desires, and upon his order to halt, the ball stops altogether. The laws of centrifugal force have evidently nothing to do with the circus ball. The explanation of this curious performance is as follows: Besides the vertical hole shown to the spectators at the beginning, the ball has a second one in the form of a curved line, but ending at both ends in the same apertures. The rope moves in this second groove, and not as is supposed by the audience in the vertical passage. Guided by the manipulations of the juggler, who can slightly incline the ball without it being noticed by the spectators, he directs the movements of the ball as he pleases, and contrary, apparently, to the natural law of centrifugal force.

GOLD MINING UNDER THE SEA. A Scientific Plan to Obtain the Metal

From Sea Water.

Whitten for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCE.

The Norwegian scientist, C. A. Munster, makes a very interesting proposition to obtain the precious metals contained in seawater. Munster suggests the placing of two galvanized from plates between two small islands, in such a manner that the plates incline at an angle of 30 deg. against the current, and to charge the passage formed by the plates with an electric current. The cost of such an arrangement is small, nor is the electric current portion of it expensive, while the yield from a channel 180 feet long made by sixty plates each 64 feet wide, with a current of sixteen feet per minute, would amount to 31,500,000 per annum. Munster experimented with sea water from the Fjord of Christiania, and found that each ton of sea-water contained. The grains of silver and nearly I grain of gold.

HEMP SICKNESS.

Workers in Factories Suffer From Hash ish Potsoning. Dr. L. Salomon of Savigne l'Eveque in France, who has studied many cases of disorders observed among workmen employed in hemp factories, ascribes these to intoxication produced by the active principles of hemp, which are similar to those of hashish poisoning. It has heretefore been believed that they resulted wholly from mechanical causes, such as the inhalation of the vegetable dust during the process of manufacture.

How Meny Bees Make a Found.

This question is answered in a recent number of the American Apiculturist. Careful weighing shows that an ordinary bee, not loaded, weighs the one five-thousandth purt of a pound, so that it takes 5,000 bees, not loaded, to make a pound. But the loaded bee, when he comes in fresh from the helds and flowers toaded with honey or bee bread, weighs nearly three times more, that

is to say, he carries nearly twice his own weight. Of loaded bees there are only about 1,800 in the pound.

An ordinary hive of bees contains from four to five pounds of bees, or between 20,000 and 5,000 individuals; but some swarms have double this weight and number of bees.

MONSTER CHICKENS.

Alcoholic Vapor Baths Produce Some Re markable Specimens.

markable Specimens.

Writtes for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATOR.

Dr. Fere of Paris has demonstrated by a number of experiments that if hens' eggs are submitted to an alcoholic vapor bath during the early days of incubation the development of the embryo is retarded and the production of monstrosities in that line en couraged. This same scientist asserts that the birth of human monstrosities is frequently birth of human monstrosities is frequently traceable to alcoholism, the same causes prevailing here as in the incubation process of eggs.

COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPHS.

They Are Taken by Means of a New Photographic Shutter.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISFARCH.

M. V. Bracq is the inventor of a new photographic shutter which he calls "polypose," because it enables operators to take composite pictures on one plate with very little trouble. With this ingenious device it is possible to take one or several objects as often and in as many different positions as it is desired and on any kind of a background. This latter is the chief 'advantage of the new



All These Are the Same Boy. apparatus. Thus a man can be made to hand to himself a glass of water, or a clown to carry his double on his shoulders, etc.
The secret of the system is simple enough and is founded on the following principle: If a shutter provided with a slot is placed as near as possible to the sensitive plate directly in front of the plate holder, the slot allows only a portion of the redection of the subject to pass. By changing it about, either horizontally or vertically, the negative can be made to receive in succession several impressions in one way or another. If the incensity of the light has been the same at every exposure no traces of the joints are visible, no matter how humerous they might be.

visible, no matter how numerous they might be.

With this knowledge in mind it was but a step to construct an apparatus with which the work could be accomplished in the most rational way.

The device constructed by M. Bracq and his assistant, M. Faller, consists of a flat rectangular casing which can be fitted to the plate-holder and can carry in its center, provided with an opening as large as the plate, the ground glass and the frame for the plate-holder. In front of that opening and on the inner side of the casing moves a shutter provided with a slot, which is governed by a spiral screw and winch-handle. The shutter operates in a downward course under a staspiral screw and winch-handle. The shutter operates in a downward course under a stationary board, allows the impression to be made on the sensitive plate and meets a second stationary board, underneath which it glides. The exact position of the shutter is determined from the outside by a needle which slides down a graduated groove.

Among a large number of photographs taken with this apparatus the following two will illustrate the method as lucidly as possible. In operating with a horizontal diaphragm the first pose taken was that of the chair and fits occupant, which was held above the floor at a distance of 2½ feet by a number of boards. The first exposure was then made. As the slot is on a level with the support it is dropped below the seat, and the second exposure is made by placing the subject underneath the chair.

With a little patience and very little dimculty the fantastic figure illustrated can soon be taken. Instead of placing the apparatus vertically it is adjusted to the plate-chamber in a horizontal position, so that the slot occupies a vertical line. In this way a person can be photographed as if standing in midair.

PICTURES BY SOLAR BAYS. Photographs and Paintings in Mature's Own Tints.

written for the Sunday Post-Disparch,
American inventors are turning their a
tention to photographing in colors. The
the object aimed at will be accomplished be
fore very long there can be no reasonabl
doubt. In fact, the thing has been don
already; the process only requires perfect

already; the process only requires perfecting.

Photographs of the solar spectrum, showing all the brilliant hues of the rainbow, have been made, possessing the long-sought quality of permanence. This is accomplished in a way devised by a member of the National Academy of France. He lays upon a sheet of rlass a very delicate, transucent film of chloride of silver, and against the film he places a vessel containing mercury, so that the latter is in contact with the film.

The class sheet and mercury thus arranged are placed in the camera like an ordinary sensitive plate. Exposure being made, the image of the object to be photographed; projected upon the glass. The ligat conveying the image passes through the glass, on through the translucent film, and is reflected back by the mercury behind. The action of the light splits the sliver in the film into thin layers, which break up the light rays into their component colors.

It is well known that the play of colors in an opal is due to the fact that this gem is composed of layers of quarts superimposed one lipon another. These layers break up the light into various hues. The same effect is accomplished by the layers of silver in the film, which, through the operation of a curious law, reproduce the tints of the object photographed. In this way the brilliant coloration of gorgeous parrots has been copied by the camera, and sun pictures have been made permanent.

In a sense, this process may be said to have solved the problem referred to; but it is defective in that long exposure of the plate is required—that is to say, from five minutes to half an hour. But in order to overcome this difficulty it is merely necessary that the film shall be rendered more sensitive to light,

Application has been recently entered at Washington for a patent on a process for printing sun-pictures in colors—the invention of a New York photographe. By mean of the camera it reproduces water-color paintings with such perfection that the counterfeits can hardly be distinguished from the origin

drawing. Three screens are assumed and the third for yellow.

First, the photograph is taken in the manner described with a glass screen interposed which permits only the yellow rays of light to pass through it from the object to the camera. Thus no impression whatever is made on the negative except by the yellow parts of the water-color to be reproduced for example. Then another negative is made in the same way, with a screen that shuts out all but the blue rays; and finally a third which takes only the reds.

Now the photographer has three glass negatives—one reproducing the reds of the water-color, another the blues and the third the yellows. Prints are made from these on bichromatized geiatine, and from the prints, by the process commonly used in photoengraving, metal cuts are produced. One cut, being inked with red ink and applied to a sheet of blank paper, puts on all the reds required for the picture; another cut adds the blues, and the third cut contributes the yellows.

The white lines made by the "grating" are

yellows.

The white lines made by the "grating" are almost microscopically fine and do not show, except on close scrutiny with a magnifying glass. Where one color is printed over another it forms a combination with it. Thus, blue and yellow make green, and the primary colors, yellow, red and blue—produce in this way every gradation of tint. The effect is wonderful.

An American named lyes has perfected a

duce in this way every gradation of tint. The effect is wonderful.

An American named Ives has perfected a process of plotographic printing in colors somewhat similar to that devised by the New York photographer, although modified in its application. He, too, utilizes the glass screens for red, blue and yellow lights; but he prints the colors separately upon transful the prints the colors separately upon transful cent films—the reds on one film, and blues on a second and the yellow on a thigd. Then he superimposes the films one upon another, and placas them together between two sheets of glass. To the eye, looking at the light through the glasses thus joined, with the films between them, all the original effects of colors and color combinations are reproduced. Thus the appearance of this sildes of rock and chemical crystallizations, as observed under the microscope with polarised light, is most beautifully preserved.

Productiveness of Nature.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. That nature is wonderfully productive is best demonstrated by examining the perules of certain plants. One single poppy produces 60,000 seeds, the camomile being aimost equal to it. Bur and thistic are the producers of 25,000 grains of seed, and the mustard plant of 5,000 to 10,000.

A Dog Whose Fame Lives On

The good deeds of "Bob," the firemen's dog, are still fresh in the memory of his human comrades. It was at a fire in Duke street that Bob darted into a burning house and, oblivious of the hereditary animosity between the two races, brought out—there being no other living thing to rescue—a half-suffocated rat, which he carried in his mouth to a place of safety. At another fire is the Westminster Bridge coad the brigade thought that all lives had been saved; but Bob, having made his usual rapid survey, began to scratch and bark furiously at a little door till, in spite of their fear of fanning the flames by creating a draught, the firemen hroke in and discovered a child crouching down in a corner panic-stricken. Bob was always in attendance at the old Southwark fire station, ready to follow an engine and to run up the ladder and jump through the windows of a burning building even more quickly than the firemen. He died, it will be remembered, at the post of duty, run over by the wheels of an engine on the way to a fire in the Caledonian road. The good deeds of "Bob," the firemen's

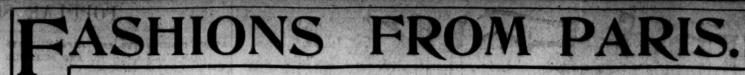


PIONEER OF THE PACIFIC.

Becent Stranding of the First Steamer Which Ploughed That Ocean.

The first steamer to plough the waters of the Pacific, the paddle-wheel Beaver, was built in legiand for the Hudson Bay Co. in 1835, and nucle her way via Cape horn to the

to Vancouver City a short time a citizens of that portion of the Domin upon the old vessel with affection; on record that the natives, when she peared, ran away into the bush, but the bush, but the bush of the



Designed and Drawn Especially for The World and the Sunday Post-Dipatch. Latest Styles of Worth, Redfern, Pasquier, Bloom, Virot, Gillot and Othrs.



AN EVENING MANTLE.



A WRAP BY GREENWALDT.

The wrap in to-day's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH was designed for the paper by Greenwaldt. It is a remarkable combination garment, including a sleeveless Bolero jacket, a long cape, a big collar and revers. The Bolero, cape and collar are made of otter. The collar is trimmed with chinchilla, and the pointed revers are of the chinchilla. Seven yards of wide



GOWN BY RODRIGUEZ, HAT BY FELIX.

This street costume represents the genius of two great French modistes. Rodrigues, who created the gown, and Felix, who made the hat. The dress is a very striking combination of light copper-colored cloth and velvet. Cream-colored gulpure is applique on the velvet. Twelve yards of cloth and four of relvet are enough to make the gown.

The hat is of emerald green and black moire ribbons.





Bodice by Bloom.





A DINNER GOWN.

This design by Felix is a dinner dress. It illustrates an admirable use of the black and white caprice. The skirt is of black moire relieved by arabesques of gold, about the bottom of the skirt is a band of ostrich feathers. The corsage and collar are of black velvet

The revers and plastron are of white satin edged with narrow gold embroidery. Any one who wishes to copy this gown will need, in addition to French skill in manipulating materials, fifteen yards of black moire, two of black velvet, two of white satin and six of ostrich



DESIGNED BY LAFERTIERE. This is a princess frock of gause, embroidered in small imitation jewels and jet. The sleeves and back are of plum-colored velvet. To make this simple-seeming frock, eight yards of velvet and ten of gause will be required.



FOR A WINTER DAY. A simple costume of dark cloth, with a close-fitting energy rows of braid. The collar and epaulettee are edged with fuz.



FOR AN AFTERNOON. A simple gown of dark cloth, with leg of mutton sleeves, ornamed with a panel of embroidery and an embroidered band around the skirt and three around waist.



BY WALT MODOUGALL.

r months to sit down and eat like a Chris

tian gentleman."

I smiled as if I believed it, and asked
"what are you doing now? Tell me your history for the past eight years. Where have
you been?"

"I have been right here in New York all those years," he answered. "I have a little laboratory only a few blocks from here. If you wish we will walk up there later and see

oom.
"All I have managed to earn at odd times,"

he replied. "More than you would readily believe, too," he added.

believe, too," he added.

As he spoke his eyes roved around the room vacantly, and he put his hand to his brow. Then he tottered, and would have fallen had I not cadght him. "I feel sick and dizzy," he said in a weak voice. Then his eyes closed, and I saw that he had fainted.

Living to restore him by dashing water in

tions and louder deposits of comets, para-sites and totifera, metamorphoses in insect and reptile life and a thousand other strange subjects with peculiarly weird and original conceptions of the innate nature of things animate. It was like listening to a ramb-

remarks. He gained strength rapidly under my care. I refused to allow him to resume

the stars shone with a brilliancy that made

them seem nearer than I have ever seen them.

'A universe, the extent of which is so vast

that a flash of lightning, with the speed of nearly 200,000 miles per second. takes 15,000 years to pass through it. A universe with

its thousands of millions of suns, trillions of miles apart, of every size, every age, every degree of brilliancy, all traveling onward to

me unknown destination, each in a fixed

n for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATOR.

years. During the hours when other s were playing we were engaged in inal researches in chemistry and natural ocophy. Many of our experiments with stances the nature of which we were uninted with, were futile.

laboratory only a few blocks from here. If you wish we will walk up there later and see it. I have spent my time in experimenting mostly in unremunerative channels. I must admit. I have had opportunities to make money, but I have neglected them. There is really very little to tell you, for my life has been very uneventful since I last saw you." This was allabe had to say. and, in return. I told him of my own life—its ups and downs—and he seemed to take pleasure in hearing it. After we had finished our meal we lighted cigars and went to his laboratory. It was a large room on the third floor of a sixth avenue building. We groped our way up to it and he opened the door. The room suddenly illumined, and I observed that the light was electric and came from an oddly-shaped mass of what appeared to be ore suspended from the ceiling. It seemed to grow white hot as I gased at it.

The room was absolutely filled with instruments, implements and fantastic-looking apparatus, while the shelves which lined the walls were covered with jars and bottles of chemicals. While I understood nothing of the uses to which these were put, I comprehended at once that there was a wealth of toll and study represented therein, and I realized why Horace was poor.

"These things must have cost some money," I said, as I looked around the room.

"All I have managed to earn at odd times," and syebrows, or again we were the creators of chemical smells, unthinkable, but per-masive and lasting, which earned us more one licking. I do not remember that I sed any of the knowledge thus acquired or in after years other pursuits, into which such information did not enter, filled my mind, but Horace went to college and fol-

I did not go to college with him, as I had d, owing to an unfortunate mista ke my father made, becoming a bankrupt just when I needed his aid most.

I was thrown upon a rough, unfeeling world at the age of 16, and have had to hustle r since to make ends meet, often. I vatched me studying art, teaching draw. ng, selling jewelry on the road, acting in a

ing, selling jewelry on the road, acting in a variety show, lecturing, peddling comic-pictures among the papers, and alleged "funny stuff," with a fond interest. After he graduated he became a chemist. As time wore on, as we say, although time does not seem to show the wear, we both fell in love with two sisters. I with Helen and Horace with Alice, the daughters of Silas Barnet.

net pere had been a contractor during Barnet pere had been a contractor during the late war, before that a carpenter in the employ of my incle, but by making and selling tents to the Government he became very wealthy, and at this time was a prosperous banker living on Fifth avenue. He was a widower and very fond of his pretty daughters, entertaining very ambitious hopes of their matrimonial future. It may be imagined that he did not find the material for suitable sons in law in either of us. Horace, who was of a timid. in either of us. Horace, who was of a timid, bashrul nature, was the first to speak, and met with a most discourteous refusal and an emphatic command to refrain from visiting the house. Alice, who really loved the lad dearly, added to his misery by upholding her dearly, added to his misery by upholding her stern parent's resolve, and Horace left her presence with crushed hopes and a despair-ing heart. Meeting him as he left the house I was acrised of the way things stood, and I began what turned out to be a long siege. Much more sanguine than Horace, know-ing that Helen's hoart was wholly mine and assured that she would wait forever for me, I spent months in the endeavor to win Bar-

I spent months in the endeavor to win Bar-net's affection and regard. In this I suc-ceeded beyond all expectation. He became to me like a father, or rather an elder brother; we spent many a night together studying different phases of life in the me-tropolis, and yet, when finally I asked him whether he would take me as a son-in-law,

first,
"Of course not," I replied, telling the only
lief ever told in my life. "I thought it was
due you to know my feelings and desires befor I said anything to her."

'That is right and proper," he answered.
"Now, my boy, I must tell you once for all
that it is impossible. I like you—that you
know, of course—and yet I can not give my
daughter to a poor man. I've been poor and
I know what it means. I will say frankly
that if you had \$100,000 I'd give her to you in a
minute—but as it is I can not do it."

"All right," I answered. "I'll walt until
I have \$100,000 and then if she will have me it
is agreed, eh? Is it a bargain?

"It is," he answered, laughing, for he new, or thought he did, that I would never a able to surround \$100,000 and capture them ill at once. Then I went to Helen and told ser. She declared hopefully that she would

I remarked this to Horace and he replied:
"They are dreadfully near us in reality.
The distance between us and the nearest star is relatively mo greater than between the particles in a cloud of dust. wait forever for me.

Poor Horace was plunged into a fit of gloom eek later to fill a Governm position, a place on a survey in Centra America, and I was absent for four years When I returned I plunged into newspape work, which took up all my time, and dur-ing the next few years he was but a memory My darling girl was still cheery and true to me; I saw her almost daily at one place or another, except when absent from town. In summer I managed to be located in the same

me; I saw her almost daily at one place or another, except when absent from town. In summer I managed to be located in the same watering places, so we were not really parted, and we often talked of Horace, to whose memory Alice, it was plain, remained faithful.

Barnet and I were still friendly; indeed we were chume, and he often referred laughingly to our bargain, the fulfilmant of which seemed further away than ever. I was in receipt of a yearly income of \$5,000, a great deal of which Isquandered in frantic endeavors to amass wealth in Wall street or Jerome Park, but I managed to live well and to send my maiden sisters away off in Jersey an occasional sum of money.

I was as happy as a man under the circumstances could expect to be, and often as I reclined in my lasy chair and saw pictures in the smoke rising from my cigar I thought of poor Horace and wondered what had become of him. It was now nearly eight years since I had seen his delicate face, so full of a crushing sorrow, and I did not even know that he was alive. It was winter now and I pictured him, perhaps a ruined man, a drunken wreck, roaming the streets, homeless and topiorn. The picture was not pleasant and to shake off the feeling it left I arose and went to a near-by theater, where, after chatting swhile with the manager I tried to interest myself in the play.

Something, however, seemed to oppress me or rather a sort of expectant feeling held me, and I could not fasten my thoughts on the piece, and as the end of the act I strolled outside and lighted a cigar.

While walking up and down before the shadow of his hat, but something in his attitude caused me to walk toward him, when he raised his head and looked steadily and calmly at me. In another moment I had recognized shim.

"Horace Slater, by all that's holy!" I exclaimed, seising his hand. "I've been thinking of you all the evening.

"Yes, I know you have," he replied, with a warm smile. It was a queer reply, but somehow at the moment and of trunkenness nor vice in his face. It was thoughtf as closely as the atoms. In fact, as Flammarion has said, stars and atoms are one."

'Yes," I answered, with a sigh, "they are clustered, but what a terrible distance they really are apart. It gives one no idea of space to speak of millions of miles."

'There is no such thing as space, really," he replied. "The distance between New York and London to a pedestrian is insurmountable—to electricity it is nothing. From here to the moon is a long way for us, but, as regards attraction, it is nothing. From here to Sirius is no more than from New York to Brocklyn to the onlooker in some remote sphere gazing at us as we survey the Milky Way, with its 18,000,000 of suns. "Are you aware," he went on, "that if we were placed in a frame, say ten miles square, with the sun in the center and the planets in their corresponding orbits, according to scale, the orbit of the earth around the sun would have a diameter of less than one inch? Jupiter would be nearly two inches from the sun, Neptune a foot away, the star sixty-one oygni two and a half miles off, Sirius six and a quarter miles, the Polar Star seventeen miles and the rest, the immense majority of the stars,

sun, Neptune a foot away, the star sixty-one Oygni two and a haif miles off, Sirius six and a quarter miles, the Polar Star seventeen miles and the rest, the immense majority of the stars, would be miles and miles and miles farther away. And were their motions proportioned to the scale they would appear motionless even under the microscope, Now, it you consider the universe as formed as material bodies are formed, of molecules perpetually in motion, but never touching, separated by distances relatively to their size proportionally as great as these distances between the

in motion, but never touching, separated by distances relatively to their size proportionally as great as these distances between the stars, you find that there is no such thing as space."

"They would seem so," I said, "but, alas! still too far apart for human intelligence to communicate between them."

"Yet some intelligence does communicate between them; some power exerts a force that impels them onward, restrains their motions and guides them, and this power, this force, knows no such thing as space in its operation. I cannot, of course—"

"And yet," I put in, "there are people right in this street who believe the Creator of all these millions of worlds is listening to what mankind is thinking."

"No doubt," he answered, laughing.

When we arrived at my lodging we sat smoking in silence for a while. Then suddenly he turned to me and said, with an impressive air: "You have been so kind to me and have done so much for me that I feel that you must share with me the benefits of my work. You undoubtedly saved my life and I feel indebted to you."

"There's no occasion to feel so about it," I interrupted.

"There is, indeed," he replied. "Sit down and listen. If in whatever, I have accom-

enthusiast.

"Let's go somewhere and sit down for a long talk," I said. "Now that we've found you I don't intend to let you get away again." I took him by his arm and led him to a cate. Thinking that perhaps he was hungry, I ordered some food and ilquid refreshments.

tell you what! know and can accomplish, or hope to, at any rate.

"I can tell you in a few sentences what it has taken years of study to learn. Perhaps the very simplicity of my statements may lead you to undervalue my discoveries and cause you to think lightly of my theories. You may possibly think me insane—I will not be surprised if you do. The wildest flights of fancy will seem tame to you beside my conceptions. But you shall judge for yourself.

"In the first place I was, as you know, a chemist, and in a fair way to establish a rep-utation, as I had already won some credit utation, as I had already won some credit for a few discoveries. I have always been a sort of recluse and my mind has naturally inclined to theoretical speculations. I have always had constitutional objections to received opinions, and delighted in pursuing untenable and preposterous propositions. Theories of the wildest, most impossible character have always possessed a fascinating attraction for my mind, and no strange guess, no odd probing into the unknown has been beneath my scrutiny. I spent my money and my time in acquiring and perusing obscure treatises and theorietical speculative disquisitions, and thus I gradually lost much disquisitions, and thus I gradually lost much of my practice and was left more and more to

myself.

'Then I began to study astronomy and the natural sciences, and every dollar I have acquired has been spent in experimental research or is the purchase of apparatus, and in the end I lost my health and strength; but I have discovered that which repays me for all.'

all."

His eyes were feverishly bright, his face eager and excited: his hands were even then trembling with excitement. At that moment a thought crossed my mind that he was, perhaps, a trifle unbalanced, and I felt

fancy. "Well," I said, "tell me of this discovery. Is it a cure for all human ills, for some new electrical wonder?"

"I have discovered something," he went

"I have discovered something," he went on, with a serious, almost solemn look, "that may alter the whole manner of man's life. I have solved the secret of force. I know now what moves the universe; I know the main source of heat, light, motion, electricity, gravitation, and have made it my servant. I can use it just as I can move this chair."

Then I knew that he was crasy, of course. But he was so cool and calm that I knew that it was a mild sort of mental derangement, probably induced by his illness.

"You think me a little unsound here," he added, touching his forehead, "but I shall prove to you that every word that I say is sensible and based on truth. It is due you

sensible and based on truth. It is due you for your kindness to me to tell you all, but I will only show you results—the secret I shall keep for the present." I lighted my cigar

again, and he resumed:

"You see this movement," bending his figure quickly. "You are aware that a muscle attached to each joint contracts and produces that movement, but do you, does anyone, know what force causes that mechanism to act?"

"No; nobody knows. Some mysterious force, directed by the mind, without particular motive power or material engines or visible potentialities, causes motion in an inert mass, which of itself has no inherent force or power. Something says to that

dizzy," he said in a weak voice. Then his eyes closed, and I saw that he had fainted.

I tried to restore him by dashing water in his face, but with no result, and then becoming alarmed I ran out and brought a physician to him. The latter declared that he must be removed from his present quarters, as he was threatened with a fever of some sort, so I had him taken at once to my own rooms on Tenth street.

For nearly two weeks he lay there in the delirium of brain fever, and I watched over him, listening to the wildest ravings that I have ever heard. No words can convey the immensity of the conception of his disordered intellect, nor express the stapendous nature of the projects he raved about. From planet to planet, from earth to the darkest of space his mind raved, and then touched earth again and dwelt on the secret of the growth of plants, luminosity of fishes, the heat in ice, life and souls in quartz crystals, shations and louder deposits of comets, paratter and soulf or mean proposes. In insect force or power. Something says to that muscle, 'Contract,' and lo! it contracts! It really would be no more wonderful if it were a bundle of sticks or a pile of stones that answered thus to an unseen force without apparent motive power."

ling and incoherent lecture, or a reading of fragments of all the sciences.

When he was convalescent and able to sit up, he was much amused at my attempts to repeat his wandering talk, but he did not offer to make any explanations of his queer "The force that moves your finger is the same that moves the planets in their orbits, that holds the atoms of the universe together and keeps them apart. It is the power that makes molecular form, shapes the crystal and the dewdrop, the clamshell and the rose petal—creates all, moves all!"
"What do you call it?" I asked, not as

nuch moved as he had perhaps expected.
"I de not name it," he replied a trifle estily. "The giving of names I leave to "That seems to be the end of the aims of

my care. I refused to allow him to resume work, and made him go with me to the theaters, and tried in every way te build up his shaken nervous system.

I enjoyed his company greatly, for he was versed in things most men imagine are unknown, and he was continually surprising me with a casual mention of facts which showed he had a rare power of reading some, at least of my thoughts.

One evening, about two weeks before Christmas, we had taken a long walk, watching the eager shoppers along the bright streets and enjoying that peculiar vivacity which seems to impregnate people at this season. The night was cold, bitter cold, and the stars shone with a brilliancy that made "That seems to be the end of the aims of most of them. Newton called it the attraction of gravitation, and we say he discovered it. Do we know what it is because he thus named it? We know that it is a law which compels things to fall towards the earth, that is all. What the force is we do not know—or didn't until I discovered it, or, rather, mastered it; fon I do not really know what it is." "What!" I exclaimed, "have you found

the cause of it?"
"I have," he answered.
"You don't say so!" I said weakly. "And I have discovered other things also,"

"I have found out the secret of crystallization, the decomposition of light and heat, and I have discovered how to suspend the at-traction of gravitation as regards myself and ny surroundings."
"Do it?" I retorted.

"Do it?" I reforted.
"I will," he answered, and as he spoke he rose into the air in a sitting posture, ascending until his head touched the ceiling. There he remained a minute or two, smiling, and then descended into his chair.

To say that I was amazed is putting it mildly. I was paralyzed with astonishment, all sorts of thoughts darted through my mind. Assuredly there was something in it, even if it were a clever trick. He sat watching me in silence.

some unknown destination, each in a fixed direction—all, everything in motion, ceaseless, unending!

"And beyond these are yet other universes." he added, after a pause, "and beyond these others an infinite number, worlds without end iso that our universe is but a speck in the great crowd of solar systems that cluster as closely as the atoms. In fact, as Flam-marion has said, stars and atoms are one." ng me in silence. It was then I learned that he could read my

adding:

'Oh, you may as well be convinced at the start. It is no jugglery, my dear boy. It is "But—but—how do you do it?"
"Never mind! I can do it; that is enough.
Now, I must explain further my ideas and

Now, I must explain further my ideas and hopes.

"They are in brief, to put my knowledge to use for the benefit of mankind. I have been so busy, so intent on my discovery, that I have not given a thought scarcely to its practical uses. Now I see how I can use it to determine, for instance, the truth of history—to settle the questions and guesses that have perplexed thinkers and students for ages, remove doubts and rectify errors. In religion, for instance, as well as profane history."

I was still stupefied, but I inquired how he

ages, remove doubts and rectify errors. In religion, for instance, as well as profane history."

I was still stupefied, but I inquired how he could utilize his power in that manner.

"In a thousand ways," he answered. "You know that light travels at the rate of 185,000 miles per second, of course. You are also, therefore, aware that if a star were created 16,070,400,000 miles away it would take twenty-four hours for its light to reach you, and if your vision were perfect you would see in that ray of light the picture of what was occurring on the star at the time the ray left it twenty-four hours before. Thencefor, ward you would see in succession all of the events occurring on that star. If it took instead of a day 100 years for the light to reach you it would be the same, or if it were 1,000 years you would see what was visible on the star 1,000 years ago, although the actors in the drama were long since turned to dust.

Now, assuming that if were possible to reach a distance from the earth far enough away to intercept the rays of light that left this globe two centuries ago, a distance which in figures is simply incomprehensible, yet which in astromony is a mere trifle-1, 175, 189, 200,000,000 miles—we would actually be able to see the events of the year 160s occurring before our eyes; just as we are now observing through our telescopes the stars in the condition, not as thay really are to-day, but as they were when the light we now see left them senturies since. Some of them are perhaps extinct now, but for centuries their light will come to us. Just think," he added, his eye kindling, "of really witnessing the battle of Lexington, the capture of the Scraps or the surreuder of Burgoyne!"

"Oh, it is a sheer impossibility, of course," I interrupted. "Fell me some of the practical uses of your discovery?"

"That is practical. I mean to do that very thing. That is, I can if I desire to.

"Do you mean to assert," I asked, my fears for his sanity returning. "that you can

"Yes; that was sufficient."

"Yes; that was sufficient."

"Why did you not push your theory further?" He looked a little queerly at me, then answered: "Well, to speak frankly—I am a coward—I was afraid."

"Afraid of what?"

"What do cowards fear?" he asked. "I fear that some possible error may prove fatal, I fear I may not return. Then besides, I have not money enough to procure materials for the tests I desire to make."

"Well," I said, laughing, "If I could project myself far enough away from earth to see a couple of centuries back, I would have money enough. I'd have money to burn, as they say at Guttenburg."

"How would you get it? There's no money out there," he answered with a smile.

"I would simply project myself, for instance, to the spot in space where I could observe old Care, Widd or some other private.

stance, to the spot in space where I could observe old Capt. Kidd or some other pirate of means burying his treasure. Then I would return to earth, dig it up and be a million-

"Yes," he answered, musingly. "It's sunny that never occurred to me. We could easily accomplish it, too," he added.
"How long would it take to go back to—
let's see—le97; that's the year Kidd sailed from New York in the Adventure Galley to destroy the pirates and adopted the lucrative

profession himself?"

He took pencil and paper and figured awhile. "About an hour and ten minutes," he announced, handing me the paper covered with calculations, which a mere artist, of course, could not comprehend. "If he really buried any treasure and we could see him do it, and if it has remained

andisturbed—three possible contingencies— t would be a good hour and ten minutes' work, would it not?" I asked. work, would it not?" I asked.
"Would you not be afraid to venture it?"
he asked, with an anxious air.
I laughed. "If, my dear boy, it were reality possible and not a mere wild speculation,
I'd do it this moment. Remember, I'm a
newspaper man, with all the instincts and

tastes of the tribe. There are few of them who wouldn't grab the opportunity to be the first to soar in space!"
"Well," he said, rising, "we will try it. If you will go with me I shall not be afraid; I shall have courage to attempt it at last."

He researd took by he we "Ween to "we have and took by he we "Ween to "we have and took by he we "Ween to "we have and took by he we "Ween to "we have to "w shall have courage to attempt it at last."
He rose and took his hat. "Come to my laboratory," he said, and I followed him to the door. We boarded a car, reaching his room in a few minutes. On the way I joked about the plan, suggesting several schemes of utilizing his great power. I pr posed to form a company, for the purpose of aiding the courts by certifying past records, such as land grants, discoveries, wrecks and fires, of ascertaining proofs in murder cases, furnishing proofs of daths to life insurance companies, testifying to the previous character of political candidates and securing evidence in divorce cases. A hundred possible and paying uses could be made of his

evidence in divorce cases. A hundred possible and paying uses could be made of his power of gathering and, perhaps, photographing accurate pictures of the dead and moldy past, so that the company would make money from the start. He took my nonsense seriously, however, every bit of it, which of course did not surprise me. as I was convinced that not surprise me, as I was convinced that long study of one class of subjects, combined long study of one class of subjects, combined with illness, had affected his brain. But I was delighted to observe that his eye was brighter, his step more elastic and his carriage that of a man full of confidence born of a resolve to do a deed long meditated in secret, and I knew that restored health would soon rid his mind of its slight derange-

"I have yearned for this for months, he said, "and yet I feared it all along. Now, 1 am as calm and unterrided as you. This will am as calm and unterrified as you. This will be the most memorable night in your life. Afterwards it will grow commonpiace, per haps, like everything else; but this night you will taste a bliss that will thrill you to the core, and you will never forget it."

He unlocked the street door, and we climbed the dark stairs to his room.

Arriving there he took from a closet several queerly shaped rubber bags, two of which he attached to a sort of pump and filled with compressed air. Then he selected a couple of metallic cases with straps attached, pouring into them a liquid chemical, after which he took from the wall what appeared to be double panes of glass framed a

after which he took from the wall what appeared to be double panes of glass framed a couple of inches apart in aluminium. Into an aperature in this apparatus he poured a pale, bluish fluid until it was filled. He laid out thermometers, barometers and several other instruments unfamiliar to my eyes, until he had quite a mass of pharaphernalia. These we deposited about our persons. I was amused and not at all alarmed at these elaborate preparations which showed how much his mind was affected by his speculations. I cheerfully did as he bade me in everything. Finally he said: "We have forgotten something." He went to his library and took down

Finally he said: "We have forgotten something." He went to his library and took down a volume of his encyclopædia!

"We must get the dates and geography of Ridd's voyages right, before we start." he said. I waited patiently while he read, made notes and calculated for nearly an hour. I was curious to see how the queer apisode would terminate.

After he closed the book he said: "You had better write a few words to your friends or relatives and leave them here—in case this does not turn out as expected."

"A sort of farewell address, eh? Why, my dear boy," I said laughingly, "that would be ridiculous. Think of what people would say if I disappear after writing that! was going to the moon or beyond the sun! Oh, no, I'd rather disappear mysteriously and leave no trace at all."

"Well," I will write it then," he answered

rather disappear mysteriously and leave no trace at all."

"Well," I will write it then," he answered gravely, and wrote a few lines, leaving the paper on the table.

"Come," he said, moving to the door. We went outside. It was nearly 6 o'clock. The air was cold and clear, and the early dawn's light was softly stealing up into the sky in pulsing throbs. Horace pushed his hand under my arm, and I turned toward him with a smile, awaiting his next move in the comedy. Suddenly I felt a queer sensation. It seemed as though something had left my body, and a feeling of dizziness possessed me. I heard a ringing in my ears for an instant, and I felt a sense of buoyancy. I had involuntarily closed my eyes for a moment, and when I opened them I saw that I was rising slowly into the air. Already we were almost above the houses.

Horace spoke: "We are rising slowly. There is time to alter 'your purpose," he said.

I could see, even in the dim light, that he

There is time to alter your purpose," he said.

I could see, even in the dim light, that he was very pale and his hand shook slightly.

I looked about. We were still rising. My thoughts were confused. A mingling of amazement and delight precluded thinking.

"Can you really do it?" I asked.

"Octiainly. How far do you want to go before you are convinced?" he answered, frowning with variation.

"Well, it's so incredible, so wonderful!

"Great heavens?" I cried. "Hold.on, or you'll drop me?"
"Not at all. I can provide for all those matters. You are not aware, nobody is, in fact, that space, outside of the planetary atmospheric envelopes, is pure electricity. This I have proved experimentally and I shall utilize the knowledge to provide air, heat and water."
"Have you ever demonstrated the truth of your theory by leaving the earth?"
"Yes, but I have never gone beyond the atmospheric limit. I have been twenty-five miles from the earth."
"Did you find air at that height?"
"Yes, but very rarefied. I took compressed air with me and suffered no inconvenience."
"Then that is as far as you have tested it?" Inquired.
"Yes; that was sufficient."
"Why did you not push your theory further?" He looked a little queerly at me, then answered: "Well, to speak frankly—I am a coward—I was afraid."
"Afraid of what?" he asked. "I fear that some possible error may "I wonder if any astronomers have spied."
"I wonder if any astronomers have spied."

think what they would say it they could see us.

"I wonder if any astronomers have spied us yet, and what they take us for," I said. Horace was binsy with the square-framed glass containing the bluish compound. He held it before him and gazed intently into it. I looked over his shoulder and beheld in the semi-transparent fluid, as one sees in a camera obscura, a picture. It was a scene in the earth, I perceived, but of what country or State I could not at first gather. But after a few moments I saw that the land before us was the Italian peninsula, and the medieval costumes indicated an age much more remote than we were searching for.

"The costumes," I said, "are certainly of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, Horace!"

the thirteenth or fourteenth century, Horace!"

"80 it would seem, but it is hardly possible," he replied, with a worried air. We were looking apon a city whose gothic spires and magnificent edifices we could not recognize. The streets were full of people going to and fro with careless and airy mien, all armed, yet seemingly at peace. The hour was on towards evening, for the shadows slanted across the streets at a low angle, and as we looked we saw the belis in the churches as we looked we saw the bells in the churches

as we looked we saw the bells in the churches begin to ring, but heard no sound. Then suddenly we saw men fall on one another, and a horrible slaughter began, thousands of men, women and children perishing before our eyes in a few short seconds.

The streets were red with blood, and men wandered from house to house, dragging forth the inmates to death. Some resisted, and we saw, again and again, short, quick battles, ending in the killing of many of the combutants. So great was the number of the slain that I realized that it was more than a medieval city fracas, and I said to than a mediæval city fracas, and I said to Horace, in an awed whisper, "What can it

"Were it not that the massacre occurred in 1282, I should think it the 'Sicilian Ves-pers,'" he replied. 'But we cannot be that far away!" "It is; yes, I am sure," I answered, re-

calling the historical incident. You have overrun the mark! It is the 'Sicilian Ves-He looked blankly at the screen of fluid. "Is it possible!" he exclaimed, "that light diminishes in velocity inversely to the squares of the distances traveled! The same rule that applies to gravitation may apply to rule that applies to gravitation may apply to light. If so, we have overrun our mark by more than six centuries. Yet we have been but a few minutes in coming! It brings before us a new problem."

"Well, run back on the track," I said, "until you come to the spot we want. That is simple enough. Don't waste time out here in the barren void, calculating. You can do that athome. Just keep your eye on that magic-lantern screen of yours and watch for magic-lantern screen of yours and watch for New York Bay and Kidd's ship in the year

"Yes, that is what we must do," he answered. As he gazed into the glass the pictures changed, or rather melted, into one an-

other with the rapidity of thought.

We were going back, and events were passing before us in a thousandth part of a minute which took hours to occur. It seemed almost wicked not to dwell longer upon some of these scenes, but Horace hurried us along so that I could scarcely note one style of costume before the scene changed and an entirely different set of garments came into view. Then, too, in his excitement he wobbled the glass, so that at one moment we were gazing at London as it appeared five centuries ago, and the next moment we were witnessing a scene in Paris or St. Petersburg, and it was a little confusing.

were witnessing a scene in Paris or St.
Petersburg, and it was a little confusing.
We saw all the changes that came over Europe. The wars that convulsed each nation were carried on before us with astonishing rapidity. Everything seemed to reek with blood, and death staiked through every land. We saw the dreadful plagues and famines leave their myriad corpses on the earth, the burning of cities, the vanishing of whole countries, and it seemed as if mankind existed only for wholesale murder, both on land and sea.

Then we saw Columbus' caravels upon the lonely sea, and followed him until he landed on the West Indian island. How the sight stirred us you may imagine. It can scarcely be described. Following the great explorer, we saw whole fleets of vessels putting forth into the unknown ocean in every direction, while Horace remarked, "Now, this is one of the uses we can put this to later. We can see if Cabot really discovered America, and watch Firs the Red landing on Care Cod."

while Horace remarked, "Now, this is one of the uses we can put this to later. We can see if Cabot really discovered America, and watch Eric the Red landing on Cape Cod."

"Yes, and we can follow up Sir John Franklin, and trace other mysteries to their hiding places," I added, with enthusiasm. During the moment we had been talking our eyes were off the glass. When we resumed our watch we saw another interesting and affecting scene.

An old-time picture of men in ancient, romantic garb, some clad all in steel, some on horse, some on foot, with cattle, hogs and bloodhounds around them. They were on the shore of a bay, whereon floated nine vessels, of the caravel type, at anchor. After a moment I recognized Tampa Bay, where I have fished for the kingly tarpon' many a time, and instantly Ferdinand de Soto and his expedition came into my mind. Horace had heid the screen upon the southern extremity of Florida, and waited for events to occur, for the history of America to begin. It was the date of 1899, and for a while we followed be Soto and his fated band across the Continent to the Mississippi, beholding his slaughter of 2,000 Indians upon one occasion when he was resisted, and finally seeing him lost, sick and dying, far in the interior of Kansas.

Then we saw his little remnant of men, after his death and burial, floating in their clumsily-constructed craft down the Mississippi, having lost 250 of their number. Then Horace shifted the screen farther northward and traced along the coast, as a search-light does along a dark shore, passing a cross the miles of desert forest, which we knew were dotted now with populous cities, and covered with fertile farms. All was silent, awaiting the coming of the connecore, save here and there a little Indian village sent its spiral smoke columns skywards.

Then we saw another fleet in the Roanoke, and we knew it was Gov. White's return to

get millions of miles away from the earth?"

"I can, he replied, and take you with me also if you desire to make the journey."

"But how about time? In order to reach the distance required you must travel faster than light itsels."

"Certainly, I shall travel twenty—fifty times faster than light. That is easy. The least of the disculties in fact."

Here was indeed a crank! But I resolved to keep him talking. It would ease his mind. "Yes," I said, "I can easily see that there are other obstacles. You will have no air or heat, nor means of obtaining any. The velocity, I presume, with which you traveled would ignite your body, and you would be consumed in short order."

"Not at all, I can provide for all those matters. You are not aware, nobody is, in fact, that spince, outside of the planetary atmospheric envelopes, is pure electricity.

This I have proved experimentally and I

need of Ferm. As the stands there with his parciment treaty, telling the indians of his projects."

"Yes," I interrupted, "he is assuring them of a great boom in property that is sure to come. Sed, his left hand is in his poorest, profuge he is junging the hand is in his poorest, profuge he is junging the hand is his his poorest, profuge he is junging the hand is his his poorest, it is with the high the his his poorest, profuge he is junging the his his poorest, it is with the his his poorest, it is with the his his poorest. The his with his wood had and his time, you will perceive."

"Yes," answered Horace, "we shall soon in time, you will perceive."

"Yes," answered Horace, "we shall soon in time, you will perceive."

"Yes, there it was, I recognized its familiating the city, to call its his his poorest. As we grazed houses and plantations began to show here and there in the wilderness. We gazed houses and plantations began to show here and there in the wilderness. We gazed houses and plantations began to show here and there in the wilderness. We gazed houses and plantations began to show here and there in the wilderness. We gazed houses and plantations began to show here and there in the wilderness. We gazed houses and plantations began to show here and there in the wilderness. We gazed houses and plantations began to show here and there in the wilderness. We gazed houses and plantations began to show here and there in the wilderness. We gazed houses on the first and the colony of the exist we gazed houses and plantations began to show here and there in the wilderness. We gazed houses on while the man has been a contained the colony of the exist we gazed houses and plantations of the world of finance was unobserved. The was a ship appear now and then on the was a ship appear now and then on the was a ship appear now and then on the was a ship appear on the fort of the wilderness. We gazed house to see sain him the world of finance was unobserved. The was a ship and the town. This was a bout 1866. We knew now

greater. It now appeared to be quite a city, yet what a contrast with the city we both knew.

Suddenly the scene changed, I saw a ship sailing, and we followed its course across the ocean, to Madayascar and to the coasts of India. We saw Kidd and his crew consorting with the pirates, whom he was sent to destroy; we saw him pursue, capture and destroy ship after ship, the scene of carnage seeming like acts in a wildly extravagant meiodrama. Then we saw him return and sail into Long Island Sound and land on a small island off the Connecticut shore. There he buried six great chests full of treasure, and then sailed to New York.

"Horace," said I, sarcastically, "are you going to follow him till he is hung?"

"Because I thought you were. Just turn to that little island again and keep your eye on it until we put our feet on the spot where he buried the plunder. I don't want to watch him; I want to watch the money."

Tho island showed in the screen again and we stared it at with feverish interest. We saw people come and go; build huts, leave them, build houses and boats on the shore where Kidd's and our treasure lay, but they never disturbed it.

Suddenly a knowledge of the island came

them, build houses and boats on the shore where Kidd's and our treasure lay, but they never disturbed it.

Suddenly a knowledge of the island came to me. It was off the mouth of the Sangatuck River, called caufkeen Island, where I had spent many happy summers, and I was more severish than ever. The island changed very little in the years that had passed over it after all, it being small and of little use to anybody, but we feared each moment to see our treasure dug up before our eyes, while we hung helpless in space unable to prevent the outrage.

After a while Horace said: "We will land in a few moments. Do you notice that we are in the earth's atmosphere again?"

"There is a freshmess about the air and an easier feeling in my lungs," I replied.

"Here we are!" cried Horace, and lo! the earth was a short distance below us. We no longer needed the screen, and I looked down. There were ships sailing on the yound and usen in beaut shibs, and rowled from point to point.

down. There were ships sailing on the sound and use is bear fishing and rowing from point to point.

"I hope nobody sees us land," I remarked. It is lucky that it is so late in the season, for we might get a load of duck-shot from some concealed gunners along the shore."

I felt the earth beneath my feet, a sandy soil with a growth of saity grass and small bushes. Horace looked at his watch.

"We have been away from the earth eighty-four minutes," he said with a sort of wonder in his face.

"Is it possible?" I exclaimed: "It has seemed hours to me."

"I cannot understand it or account for it at all," he answered.

We stood upon the spot where, nearly two centuries before, Capt. Kidd had hidden his spoils. We were assured of its safety, for no one had disturbed it. How deeply it had been buried or how nearly exposed by the shifting sands we could not tell, but we knew it was there and our hearts beat with loud thumps.

We marked the spot carefully and, not

thumps.

We marked the spot carefully and, not wishing to attract attention by another aerial flight, we waited for several hours, until we saw a small naphtha launch speeding past. We called out and the boat turned in towards us. We asked to be taken to the mainland, saying that our boat had drifted away, and in another hour we were in Westport.

past. We called out and the boat turned in towards us. We asked to be taken to the mainiand, saying that our boat had drifted away, and in another hour we were in Westport.

To hire a small house near shore in the village and a catboat was the work of another hour or two, and that night we returned to the island. The full moon looked down again after two centuries and saw the pirate's treasure uncovered. It lay but a foot under the surface, and a few years, perhaps a week or two, of wind and rain might have exposed it to the eyes of some undeserving passer-by.

But we got it. We made two trips of it, taking the money in bags to our house and returning. When we had emptied the last chest, we took axes and broke all but one into kindling twood and built a pyre. Then just before we started we lighted it, taking one old brass-bound chest home as a souvenir. Then, when we were indoors, we fell on each other's necks and executed a silent but hilarious dance, a combination of the serpentine and the Highland filns, for several minutes. Then we sat down and smiled. After we had gathered a modieum of strength we becan to count the money.

Much of it was in small bags, each containing from 300 to 500 gold coins of the size of Spain, France, Holland and England. Many of the coins I knew and knew they were worth ten times their intrinsic value to numismatists. I even then determined to make a selection for a private collection of my own. There were coins of the old feudhlords and of the ecclesiastical princes, of the free imperial cities; some of them even going back to English Edward's reign. There were gold "nobles" of Edward III., with the King on his throne, find on the reverse the full-blown rose, with the English and French arms together; Edward VIII.'s crowns and half crowns, Mary and Philip's shiftings, with the English and of the reverse the full-blown rose, with the English and French arms togold pieces, the gold "bonnet," "anicorns" and "riders," pistoles and half pistoles. The medieval coins of the full blows of

and she told me that I was no longer welfcome."

"No, she didn't," I said. "She told you that her father's will was her law, as the old books used to say. Shedoves you yet—why, the fact of her remaining unmarried is proof of that. Bestdes, she told me so—"She did?" he cried, jumping up.
"Yes, she did. Oh, that is true, don't doubt it," I said, seeing his face change—"and these will do the rest." I held up the nice, new bank books. "And I've had four engagement rings made, so they can take their choice;" holding them to view, also.
"I've no clothes to wear," he said, in a moment.

choice, 'holding them to view, also.

"I've no clothes to wear,' he said, in a moment.

"Go out, quick, and buy some ready-made,' I shouted, and shoved him forth into the falling snow. Then I sat down and wrote my sister a long letter, telling her of my good fortune, that I was going to marry one of the sweetest and best and one of the richest girls in the city. I knew she would think I had become crazy, and start for New York at once. I wished her to. Before dinnertime Horace returned. I felt ashamed of my attire beside the smartness of his garmenture.

"They gave me the best they had at — 's,' he said, 'and it seemed funny not to have to ask the price of anything."

"They have done well." I answered.

"There's a dress suit to come in twenty minutes, 'he said 'by my Jurgesson watch and chan, "he added, with a merry langh.

We drove up-town for dinner, and for the first time in seven long years Horace stood beneath Silas Barnett' Froot. Mr. Barnett welcomed us heartly, treating horace stood beneath Silas Barnett' Froot. Mr. Barnett welcomed us heartly, treating horace yeary kindly, thinking, with mach reason, that his year, year, each start was gathering strength for the ordeal.

"What is in that package you are so tenderly holding," she asked archly after we had seated ourselves."

"Something I want to show your father," I replied, with a facial contortion which was very near a vulgar wink.

Alice entered, deathly pale, and gave her hand to Horace without a word. In her deep brown eyes there ourned an eloquent fire that made his delicate face glow and caused his thin hands to tremble visibly.

Barnet and myself were the only ones apparently unaffected.

I was obliged to carry the burden of conversation, a difficult task to a naturally

his thin hands to tremble visibly.

Barnet and myself were the only ones apparently unaffected.

I was obliged to carry the burden of conversation, a difficult task to a naturally modest man, but I rattled along on various topics, eliciting responses but rarely from the others, as if I had come merely for a pleasant evening call.

Every little while I caught Helen's eyes, and saw the mystified questioning-look in them, as she marvelled at my agrety. Every little while the package of bank books would seem to twist and wriggle in my grasp as if anxious to jump up and "show off" before Barnet, the banker, but I quelled their turbulent spirit. The time passed quickly, and infacted by my blitheness Helen sang one of our old-time songs, and Barnet said with a half sigh, yet a cherry face:

"That reminds me of old times—and good old times, too." He was chuck full of what Dickens called the Christmas spirit. "It does me good to hear you sing again."

"That reminds me." I said solemnly, "of what we came here for. Mr. Barnet, you remember that when I asked you, several years ago, on several occasions too—if my memory serves me right—for your daughter Helen's hand, you informed me that when I had siou, onto informed me that when I had siou, on informed me that when I had siou, and I think you like me well enough personally." Then I observed that my future father-in-law looked thunderstruct, and the girls quite terrified at my audacity. I went on:

"But before saying more about myesif I

## ALL LANDS' SNAKES.

THE AMERICAN RATTLESNAKE IS KING OF HIS RACE

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

A large amount of fiction has been printed bout snakes, in past ages as well as the present. In mythology especially the narrative of snakes and vipers and monsters and iragans are grewsome in the extreme. It ras a favorite habit with the chroniclers of od, or in the absence of positive eir men by having them crushed in e folds of a serpent's embrace. The hor-ble writhings of the monster, its unearthly iss, its forked tongue, its gaping mouth oneycombed with teeth and belching forth oxious vapors, have all been pictured in eartrending detail. Then there have been for ages past caves and castles inhabited by dragons, and bowers frequented by lovers have been guarded by sleepless snakes, whose very breath was death.

But the light of modern intelligence now

is probably the more abundant and better known-indeed, it is one of the most widely known snakes in the world, rivaling in reputation the fai-famed cobra of India. This is due to its odd and unique characteristic in

Rattlesnakes are found only in the New World, there being about twenty different species in North America and two in South

merica. The "rattle" is a chain-like suc

ession of horny cups of skin, fitting loosely

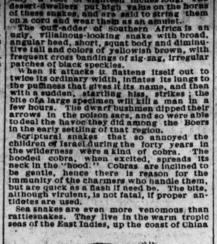
the way of a tail.



shows that the snake creation has been maligned and misrepresented. The average snake is literally as harmless as a dove and as apt.

Of the dozen or more with which the people of this country are familiar there are two, the rattlesnake and the copperhead, whose bits is often fatal. Of these the rattlesnake

Bakes go, and little and gracerul in its and dulations, but, despite all its ins, not pleasant. These two are the only poisonous snakes in North America, with the exception of the handsome red and black and yellow "coral snake," which is found in Florida and other Southern States, though it is more at home in the tropics. But in Mexico, Central and Equitable Control of the state of





Copperhead.

and India, and occasionally in South American waters. Some grow to be over ten feet in length, but none approach in size the fabled serpents of grog-blinded marines. Sometimes they float asleep for hours, buoyed up by the air in their capacious lungs. They are of various colors. In fresh water they soon die, and on land are utterly helpless.

VISIONS OF SNAKES.

The Big Trouble Caused by Part of a Trav

eling Circus Menagerie. From the Phœnix Republican. John Enright, a tailor, was recently the most thoroughly intimidated man ever seen in Phoenix. A few nights ago about 10 o'clock he prepared to go to bed. There was no light in the room, but that made no difference to Mr. Enright. He knew the lay of the land and began disrobing. He sat down on a trunk and began disrobing. He sat down on a trunk and took off his shoes. He next removed his trousers and threw them on a box which had been placed on the trunk without his knowledge or consent. Instantly he was horrified by the deadly rattle of a snake, not one, but to his Imagination a dozen. He had never before heard a rattler, but instinct told him what the fearful sounds were.

Snakes were everywhere, before and behind him; they were hanging in noisy festoons from the ceiling; he could feel their slimy folds beneath his feet and he wondered



that they did not strike, Mr. Enright is not a man of bibulous habits, and he knew the snakes were real. He developed into a high-stepper and pranced about in the dark, expecting every instant to feel the fangs. Mr. Enright was scared past that point at which frightened gentlemen become suddenly plous. He was wildly profane. But amid all his cursing he kept on the move, stepping so

frightened gentlemen become suddenly plous. He was wildly profane. But amid all his cursing he kept on the move, stepping so high that he imagined his knees came in contact with the ceiling.

His mode of expression aroused everybody sleeping in that block, and they came in a body to see what was the matter.

Mr. Enright quit swearing long enough to request some one to bring a light, and then he set in to make up for lost time. In the meantime the rattling continued and, though it did not drown Mr. Enright's remarks, it could be distinctly heard in spite of them. At last a man came with a light. Snakes were not nearly so numerous as Mr. Enright's imagination had suggested. There were none on the ceiling and none on the floor, but two enormous rattlers were found in a glass-covered box which sat on the trunk. They had been aroused by Mr. Enright throwing his clothes over them.

A ten-foot pole was brought in, and the box was gently pushed off the trunk and out to a porch. A large tub was filled with water and the box carefully lifted into it and kept submerged by a fifty-pound tailors goose and



Snake With Young.

you may depend upon it that the snake will always sound its warning before striking. If it can it will get away without doing this. It never strikes unless pursued, and never follows a human being, although it will follow its natural prey.

The rattlesnake is repulsive to look at. It has a flat, triangular head, vicious small eyes, and a lazy, spreading body, with rough, gray scales, and mottled with occasional darker bands. This general coloration runs through the entire species, but usually changes on the tail into a series of black and white bars, with sometimes touches of yellow. Nearly all of them frequent high, dry, rocky localities, mountain sides and deserts, but one or two kinds live in wet, swampy places, marshes and damp meadows.

These are the prairie rattlesnakes of the West and Middle States, the 'Massasaugas,' that are often found in haying time, and are occasionally, tossed up on a load of hay in a forkful, to the consternation of the men on the wagon. They are not really true rattlesnakes, but intermediate between their rock loving cousins and the copperhead.

Rattlesnakes delight to be stretched out in the sun on some undisturbed rock, lasfly awaiting the coming of a mouse, a squirrel, a



Adders Colled.

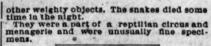
tond or a bird. They are great lovers of heat, and often winter together by scores and hundreds in some cave, entwined around each other in a huge Gordian knot for

copperheads, growing sometimes & feet or more in length, with great, sharp fangs an inch and a halflong, and hanging from the shelter of some moss-hung palmetto, and several other less known poleonous snakes, "cabobas," 'tamagafs' and 'banana snakes, 'small bright yellow fellows, peppered with black spots and living in the bunches of bananas, where they prey upon the birds which come to feed on the fruit.

Here, to,, are found great "verugosas," one of the two species of South American rattlesnakes, and, because tropics, possessing more deadly venom than their Northera cousins.

About the only poisonous snake in Europe is the "adder" or "viper." If measures over 2 feet in length, and its bite is little else than annoying, but is regarded with great harror and dread. A harmless snake resembles it, the grass-snake, which has the same gray-brown colors. A great many tales, tradicious and bits of foklore are based on the adder, its venom, its weird, fascinating eyes, etc., out of which odd stories are woven. Even more than rattlesnakes do these have the habit of collecting in colled clusters, not only in subterranean dens, but in the light of day.

Fatally venomous is that famed reptile, the asp, of which there are two or three kinds, one of them found throughout Europe, even far to the morth. This snake is not so venomous as its African cousin, the borned asp, whose virulent blet killed Cleopatra. They inhabit the arid desert, burying themselves in the dry sand. These asps are small snakes,



From the Baltimore Herald.
"Are you aware of the fact," said a railroad insurance man, 'that every company in our line makes money whenever there is a in our line makes money whenever there is a big accident? It may seem strange, but that Battle Creek wreck in Michigan brought many a dollar into our pockets. The worse the accident the better it is for us. You see it is this way: An appalling accident, we will say, takes place. It is nothing strange that we chance to hold no risks there. But the next day everybody buys an accident ticket and the traveling public continue to insure their lives, but relax in a week or so until another accident frightens them into again buying a ticket."

From Texas Siftings.

"Why does your father shoot the cats when it is so much easier to drown them?" asked the new boarder of the landior1's little son."

"Yes, but then the customers don't find any shot in the stewed rabbit unless he shoots the cats."

1878. St. Jonis Post-Dispatch, Sunday Morning, December 10, 1898.

Written for the SUNDAY FOST-DISPATCH.

With fashionable women there is as frequent a change in the style of their dogs as in the style of their bonnets. The prevailing fashion just at present is for toy dogs, and the bull-dog who several seasons past was fed on bonbons and reposed on satin cusnions in his mistress' boudoir, suggesting a modern instance of Beauty and the Beast, has been consigned to the cheerlessness of a kennel, where in neglected solitude he muses kennel, where in neglected solitude he muses upon the cruel vagaries of fashion.

Toy dogs embrace all canines ranging from

Poor pug, it was probably owing to this in-



The Pug. short nose was put out of joint. The toy dogs embrace many varieties, the principal of which are the King Charles spaniel, the Prince Charles, the Blenheim, the Ruby spaniel, the Japanese spaniel, the blackand-tan terrier and the Yorkshire terrier. Of course, among so many there is sone whose popularity exceeds that of the others. At the present time the Japanese spaniel might almost be acknowledged the fashion-able dog were it not for the tenacity with which the King Charles holds on to public



The Japanese spaniel is the sauciest, pertst little creature, either black and white, or rellow and white in color, with a tail like a brush which lies directly over its back. The purer the breed the shorter the face; it has intelligent brown eyes, and does not weigh

over five pounds.

Its diet consists of a little fish occasionally in the morning, or crackers broken in small bits and soaked in milk; in the middle of the day a small amount of meat, cut very fine and mixed with bread crumbs, but no meat in the evening. It should be bathed at least once a week, the coat should be brushed and combed and the eyes bathed with a sponge dipped in rose water every day.



King Charles.

These dogs come from Japan, as their name signifies; the finest specimens are from Yokahoma. In Japan they are known as sleeve dogs, owing to the Japanese custom of carrying them in their sleeves. On their native heath they wear a full ruffle collar made of different colored crepe, usually red, pink and blue.

The smallest and finest Japanese spanlel in America belongs to Mrs. E. L. Sattler of Cincinnati. 'This little mite, weighing less than three pounds, is two years old and full grown. It was imported from Japan for Mrs. Sattler, who paid \$500 for it. The dog's name is Mame, which is Japanese for small beans. Mame comes of a distinguished family, having a brother who is the especial pride and pet of the Mikado. Mame is one of three dogs belonging to Mrs. Sattler, who keeps a maid for the especial purpose that her trio of pets may want for nothing.



Pommeranian Puppies.

Mr. Benjamin Keon of New York, is one of the leading funciers of Japanese spaniels, owning at least half a dozen, and the only one that will make Mame look to her lateris.

Two pupples belonging to Tootsie, a Japanese spaniel, owned by Mrs. Robert L. Crawford, Jr. of New York, are expected to distinguish themselves. Tootsie is quite a show dog, and has taken three first prizes and a special. The pupples are called Niko and Tootsie 2. Niko means glutton, and this name was given by Mrs. Crawford because of the puppy's appetite. Tootsie 2 has been named after its mother.

A dog that is in clover is Tokio, Marie Tempest's dog. He wears a solid sliver collar which is the counterpart in every respect of his mistress' chatelaine, and contains as many articles, including bonbonnieres and card cases, as the one which danges from Miss Tempest's slender waist. A story is told how this dog came into Miss Tempest's possession. She was determined to have a dog, so the story goes, which would be smaller and excel in beauty one belonging to Lillian Russell.

# of or eighteen inches long. The least put high value on the borns likes, and are said to string them and wear them as an amulet. \*\*Adder of Southern Africa is an inches long them and southern Africa is an inches long them are such as southern Africa is an inches long them are such as southern Africa is an inches long them are such as southern Africa is an inches long them are such as southern as south as southern Africa is an inches long them are such as south as so

one pound up to ten. Imagine the anxiety in dogdom just now to keep within the limit



His eyes are big and have almost a huma



Japanese Spaniel.

World. It was blue and tan in color, and weighed about five pounds. The actress was very fond of it, and called it Etolie. In petting it she excited the jealousy of her other dog, a great Dane, who one day sprang upon it in a jealous rage and, before interference could be had, had crushed every bit of life out of poor little Etolie's body.

Chauncey M. Depew owns a fine Yorkshire terrier named Lily, which he bought just before he sailed for Europe.

A Yorkshire terrier requires considerable care. Its coat should properly be parted down the middle of the back and brushed straight on either side. It should not wear a collar, because it wears away the hair. A Yorkshire has an advantage over all other



Yorkshire Terrier.

long and short-haired dogs, because, al-though having long heir, it never sheds its coat. The hair grows constantly, getting longer, but never coming out. Sometimes it grows so long that it requires clipping. All long-haired dogs should wear stockings to keep their coat from wearing.

keep their cont from wearing.
The dainty little Italian greyhound, notwithstanding its delicate beauty and its
adaptability for a lady, is not very popular.
This is so because of its frailty, which, in
this climate, is an onstacle in raising it.
The coming dog is the Pomeranian dog,
which looks like a dwarf spitz. This breed
is all white or coffee-colored, with black eyes

which looks like a dwarf spits. This breed is all white or coffee-colored, with black eyes and nose. The Pomeranian dog is a great favorite with Queen Vietoria, who, it is said, possesses two of the finest specimens in the world.

And then the question arises, what becomes of the dogs whose noses are put out of joint by the changes in the fashions? To a lady who is a votary of fashion it would be no more "affreaux" a thing to wear a last season's hat than to be seen with a black-and-tan terrier or a pug dog, when Japanese spaniels are the fashion.

It is the fancier who partially helps his customer to overcome this difficulty. Just as soon as a dog goes out of fashion his mistress brings him back to the fancier from whom she bought him, who allows her one-third of the original price to go towards the cost of another dog.

The rivalry between men about their horses

The rivalry between men about their horses



Is not a circumstance to that existing between women about their dogs. Of late years women have become better judges of dog flesh than men. They are keener about the good points of a dog, and more particular about possessing a full-bred animal. Men no longer monopolize the attendance at dog shows, but a large proportion of the visitors are women, who treasure up every prize their pets receive for excellence and superior breeding.

The price of a fine toy dog of good points and lineage puts him quite beyond the purse of the common herd. The Japaness spaniels cost from \$100 to \$500, according to age; King Charles spaniels, from \$50 to \$500; a Norkshire, from \$50 to \$000; a Norkshire, from \$50 to \$000; a Norkshire, from \$50 to \$000; a Norkshire, in fashion or not. At the present time pugs are decidedly not the fashion, and they have what among the dog fraternity is known as a black eye. But a well-bred dog is worth more money to-day than it was fireen years

are decidedly not the fashion, and they have what among the dog fraternity is known as a black eye. But a well-bred dog is worth more money to-day than it was fifteen years ago, when in the height of its popularity. A pug dog is worth from iso to \$250.

As all these dogs are of remarkably delicate organization and difficult to keep alive, they present decided drawbacks as an investment. And if it is for sake of companionship and affection that it is valued, the same amount of pleasure can be derived from one who, shameful to relate, does not know its own father.

From the Chicago Tribupe.

"You surprise me! That quiet little man a safe robber?"

Written for the SUNDAY PORT-DISPATCH.

It is not definitely known when man began to wear trousers, though it is certain that they were in vogue at a very early period. The first mention made of them in history is in a description by a Greek writer of the astonishing costume worn by a tribe of conquering barbarians. This costume, it seems, consisted of a tunic reaching to a point midway between the hips and knees and of two curious tubes, or cylinders,



that encased the legs, giving the wearer, so the writer says, an odd and ludicrous ap-pearance. These were the first trousers of which the Greeks had knowledge, though, as they became more acquainted with the peo-ples of Asia Minor, several other varieties

were made known, particularly by Xenophon.

There are some persons who hold that the origin of trousers was earlier than that of the flowing robes of the Greeks and Romans, though there is no proof to back the assertion. The first clothing worn by Adam and Eve consisted of fig leaves, as is well known from the Bible and from numerous authentic pictures and other works of art. Some time after the apple episode in the Garden of Eden this style of garment was laid aside in favor of something that would more effectually conceal the person, for the apron of fig leaves, sewn together, must have proved inadequate. But it is a shock to the eachetic sense to suppose that Adam substituted for his fig leaf a pair of trousers and Eve a pair of bloomers. It is far more likely that they fashioned skins or single robes of some natural material and wore them thrown about the shoulders, loosely covering the lower parts of the body. This was the first real costume, the most simple, and, for that reason, the most beautiful.

GREEK SIMPLICITY.

## The Greeks have taught us that there is 'n beauty without simplicity. They built their temples of a few simple columns, covered by

gently sloping roofs. There was no filagree work, no fancy cornices, no terra-cotta, no fixings. And whenever a modern architect wishes to design something really handsome,



Turkish.

he conceives a Greek building, if he can. Nearly all the buildings at the World's Fair are designed on the Greek principle of archi-

are designed on the Greek principle of architecture.

Similarly, there is nothing more tasteful in the matter of man's garments than a simple, enveloping robe, or some modification thereof. This fact was recognized by the Greeks themselves. It was, and is, recognized by the Japanese, a' most tasteful people. It was appreciated by the sturdy Roman, the picturesque Arab, and the slothful Turk. The style was worn by both men and women and was not only graceful, but completely effectual in concealing the person, so effectual, in fact, that the Spartans, alarmed at the unwillingness of their young men to enter into matrimony, passed a law requiring all young women in Sparta to have their robes slashed open down-one side. The law having been complied with, there were more marriages.

more marriages.

THEIR ORIGIN.

An attempt has been made to trace the evolution of trousers from the tunic of the ancients, but the attempt must be unsuccessful, for the two garments are absolutely distinct in kind. Miss Celia Logan holds that



Robinson Crusce, whose opportunities to making himself beautiful wore limited, was slegant in comparison. His clothing consisted almost entirely of furs—fur contitrousers and cap.

HAD TO HAVE VALETS.

The trousers used by the ancients for horse-back riding probably closely resembled the divided skirts that women now aspire to wear when riding on horseback or on a bleycle. But with the advance of civilisation, the circumference of the trousers leg diminished steadily, unfil a few years ago it was the fashion for men to wear two cylinders so tight that they could only be put on with the assistance of a second person. For this reason they were worn only by young men who could afford valets. Since then the style has eased up a bit, and a man may now be fashionable without the aid of a valet.

Man have tried over and over again to make trousers beautiful, but always without success. Large legs or small legs, creases or no creases, stripes of every size and hue, all these devices have been equally ineffectual. Trousers are irretrievably unbeautiful. One chief objection is the fact that they insist on bagging at the knees, Men have tried to avoid this by employing contrivances designed to keep the trousers stretched when not in use, but this remedy was only a partial one, for it may be laid down as an axion regarding frousers that once bagged, always bagged. Alen have also tried to prevent bage regarding trousers that once bagged, always bagged. Men have also tried to prevent bagging by hitching their trousers up when they sit down, or by not sitting down at all, but, excellent as these methods may have been in theory, their practice was defented in each instance by forgotfulness.

The most elementary form of trousers is shown in the costume of the Zulu chief, Here the trousers, if the name may be applied to this article, consists of two flaps of wool attached to a band encircling the waist. There is no other covering. This costame is very popular to this day, and is the only one adopted among the Zulus, except on state occasions, when a few feathers in the hair are added.

are added.

The costume of Robinson Crusce, which may be considered as coming next in order, is much more complete. Mr. Crusce need not have felt ashamed to go anywhere among civilized people. The trousers are more properly knickerbockers, made of fur, and slashed at the bottoms.

The trousers worn by the Breton peasant look like two bags fastened at the bottom to the legs and meeting above so as to form one circle about the waist. These are closely platted breeches, called bragoubas, made of coarse woolen cloth. They are popular



They Wore These Once.

among the pessant classes, because the may be made of any old material lyis about the house, and are very easy at comfortable to work in. The old-fashion clown's tunic is a modification this style. So were also the trousers we by fashionable gentlemen during the rei of Queen Elizabeth. These are really hit more than trunks. The Knickerbock worn by the Russian horsemen are built it he same plan, except that they are ion reaching below the knee. The Turkish troers are a still greater exaggeration, the Breton trousers. They are to bags, made of sikk and fastened at ankles. These trousers are little different warms.

bags, made of sik and fastened at the ankles. These trousers are little different from divided skirts, which are worn by Turkish woman.

It would, of course, be impossible to present or describe in a small compass every variety of trousers that have been worn by mankind. Enough has been said, however, to give the reader to understand that fickleness in respect to dress is not confined to women.

JERRY AND THE ELL

The Kansas Statesman Tells of an perience While Fishing.

"Do any of you gentler asked Jerry Simpson from behind his gold-bowed glasses. "I am passionately fond of angling as a pastime. Ican't say I fish as Amos Cummings and some of the other Issak Waltons of the House. I heard Cummings talking the other day to a fishing friend, and talking the other day to a fishing friend, and they mentioned as among part of their tackle such things as black bass necktles and weak-nish pants and tarpon suits. When people go in that far they get beyond my depth.

"Still in a lowly, common way I like to fish. The last time I essayed this gentle sport was out on the Walnut Elver, in Kansas. A colored person showed me the place. It was a sublime place. I cut a pole right there smong the plum bushes. It was a splendid pole, big as my armat the butt, and strong enough a you could have landeed a cow with it if one had bit. I batted, under the guidance of the colored person, with a piece of liver. The line was accoutered with a red bob, or float. The mission of this float, as I will explain to to inexperienced people, is to apprise one when there is a bite. That is its mission. It lies in the water and you watch it. When it moves about uneasily that in't a bite, That's a nibble. You don't do anything when you have a nibble. When the bob goes clear under water that's a bite, and you seek it to him.

"Some people like to fool with a fish and

a nibble. Toke the bob goes clear under water that's a bite, and you seek it to him.

"Some people like to fool with a fish and let him tow around on their lines and run nibuster and make no quorum points and think he's getting away. I don't do that way. I'm a plain man. I am perfectly frank with a fish and don't believe in raising false hopes, even in the bosom of a bass. So I simply yank 'em north unhesitatingly and give 'em the worst at once.

"After a while, this time on the Wainut, I had a bite. The float disappeared like the surplus during the Harrison Administration. I let him have it. It was an eel. I fetched him through the atmosphere looking like a letter 8 and slammed him against the great state of Kansas. It was a joit which cought to have loosened every tooth in his head.

"I want to pause right here to say that, taking about game lish, an eel is the gamest fish that ever lived. Talk about black bass fish that ever lived. Talk about black bass fish that ever lived. Talk about black bass fish that at trifle, but that's the limit. But this eel of mine. He surely was the gamest eel lever met. He sprang up the moment he hit the grass and made for the water on the run—pole, line and all. And game! When I headed him off that eel stood right up on his tall and fought me. The colored person had a dog named Body Guard. Dog had a record too. He got on the warpath once and closed every stone in town.

"We sicked Body Guard on the eel. My eel whipped him in two and a half minutes. He was the gamest eel ever known. No, I didn't get him, either. He went back in the walnut, where he fived. You might as well have tried to stop the Senate."

ety People Will Appear in Opera for Charity.

E PERFORMANCE TO TAKE PLACE

Cost-Progressive Euchre Given by Mise Hurley and Mise Beaufort-

On the evening of Dec. 28, at the Germania, "Priscilla," a light opera, and a prominent Eastern success, will be given for the benefit of the training school for nurses. It will be rendered by a brilliant cast of people whose small place is not behind the footlights. ms and the affairs of Priscilla, Alden to insure a musical as well as social. Those taking part are: Mmes. Herf, success.4 Those taking part are: Mmes. Herr, Rinir, Ives and Taussig; Misses Clara Hop-kins, Brookmire, Mansfield, Ellot, Vieths, Hayward, Durkee, Schuyler, Norris, Peug-nef, Niedringhaus and Huse, and Messrs. Owens, Richardson, Papin, Mullikin, Simnons, Wiggins, Brookmire, McKittrick,

One of the handsome entertainments of the week was the progressive suchre party swhich was given on Wednesday evening by Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison, in compliment to Miss Hurley and Miss Beaufort of Canada, who has been

visiting Mrs. Peugnot.
Mrs. Hays gave a young ladies' luncheon
on Wednesday, with covers laid for tweive
guests. The table was decorated with chrysanthemums, which served as favors for the

A lovely reception, followed by a ball, was that given on Thursday afternoon and even-ing by Mrs. Gilbert of Delmar avenue in com-

see, Miss Richardson of New Orleans and Miss Whelock of Stoux City.

Mrs. Edmonia Bjair entertained on Tues-day afternoon the Souventr Spoon Club. The game was preceded by a delicious luncheon.

Miss Gertrude Rockwood gave a dance to a
number or heryogng friends at her residence

sant entertainment was given on Wednes-

iringhaus.

and Mrs. John L. Pheips entertained "The p Club" on Saturday evening at their residence ook avenue.

s. Philippine Overstolz gave a dinner on Moneyening in compliment to the Spanish Consul, Sardansta, and his wife, prior to their departed Mexico, where they will spend four or ave

Mrs. Christy Church has resurned from a short with to chic for the following the chic following the chic following the chic following the chic strength at Plymouth, Mass, has returned home.

Miss Addle DeFoe, who is spending the school year at the Howard-Payne College of Payette, Mo., will return home for the Christmas holidays.

Miss Alne Drew will return from a visit to friends in Texas in sime for the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. 4. W. French has returned home after a visit to relatives in the northern part of the State.

Mir. and Mrs. William C. Frederick are home again after a bridal tour extending through California.

home again after an extensive trp through reade.

128 M. Hill of 3418 Chestnut street, after an axiest unmer and fall suting, has returned home. 128 M. H. Homes has returned from a fall trip ugh the Northwest. Sneepent several weeks energy with friends: Hill, after appending the fall of the several weeks to the city of the winter.

1. and Mrs. Walles Hill, after appending the red to the city of the winter.

1. and trip on the winter.

1. and trip on the winter.

2. and trip on the winter.

3. The Welton has returned from a visit to state, his brother in Sedalla, Mo.

3. The Welton has returned from a visit to state, Mrs. Williams at her home in Omaha, L. Levis and family have recently returned louis after spending two years abroad. Wm Logan, who visited Mrs. E. D. Points her home in Montgomery City, has reor at her nome in Montgomery City, has red home.

I cola Leclare is home again from a visit to friend, Miss Athel Goodrich.

If G. Middeton, who spent several months entusky with friends, has returned home. In the first the secompanied her sister or trip to Chicage last week, has returned

T. G. Mills and her daughters, Misses J. E. A. K. Mills, who spent some weeks at Lebanan gs, are home again.
A. J. Martin and her daughters have redfron a visit to relatives in Kantucay.

Excely Miller, who spent the summer in the tains of Virginia and afterward visited Chicareturned home.

a Maggie and Agnes Murray have returned whore visit to friends in Illinois.

Annests Peters has returned from a visit to the state of the state o

Mr. W. A. Baker arrived last week from Bosten,
Mass., to visit friends in the suburbs. He will
make St. Louis his beam in the futures.a.
Mrs. Wm. Bareis periesd on Treeday from Louisvillet to visit
Chestnut street.
Miss Dottle Cohn of Momphis, Tenn., has been vis
iting her usele and annt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Spiro.
She was en route home from the East and North.
Miss Mamie Collier arrived from Cincinnati on
Thursday to spend the holiday season with the family of her usele, Mr. James Collier.
Miss Annie Downing, who has been spending the
fall season with St. Louis friends, has returned to
her home in Vickaburg, Miss.
Miss Irone Davis has been spending several weeks
with Mrs. Mary L. Teyner of Fine street.
Miss Sannie Field, who spent a portion of the fall
season with Miss Laura Taylor of West Pine street,
has returned to her home at Fort Worth, Tex.
Miss Edua Fieming of Warrensburg, Mo., is visittomain until act all the holidays.
Miss Bernadiase the holidays.
Miss Bernadiase the holidays.
Miss Bernadiase the holidays.
Miss Bernadiase the holidays.
Mrs. Bedwin Stewarte Children has returned to her home at Boonville.
Mr. and Mrs. David Hughes of Davenport, Io.,
are spending a weak with his brother's family on
Washington avenue.
Mrs. John Holmes
Mrs. Holte Evans of 4017 Delmar avenue.
Mrs. Mary Hickman of San Antonia, Tex., has
been visiting her sister, Mrs. Baspell, son route for
home.
Miss Sadie Hennegas of Charleston, S. C., has

Antonio, Tex., ass been visiting her sister, arc. William Bagnell.

Miss Amanda Knowles of Peru, Ind., has been risiting her cousin, Mrs. Judge Western, of West-minster Place.

Miss Elish G. Lonnergan of Lockport, Iil., is risting Mrs. H. C. Gonter of 4229 Page avenue.

Miss Mary Lesile of Louisville, Ky., is making a risit to the family of her uncle, Dr. Lesile of the South Bide. visit to the family of her uncie, Dr. Lesile of the SouthBide.

Miss Mary Langlev and her sister, Miss Susie Langley of Indianapolis, after visiting Mrs. C. P. Meyer, went to St. Paul with her to visit friends before returning home.

Mrs. Stanley Matthews of Washington City left on Thursday evening to return home, after a visit of a forsinght to the family of Mr. J. J. Mitcholl.

Mrs. P. J. McMoran, after a visit to Mrs. M. C. Jamieson, has returned to her home in the Rast.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McVay of Sedalis have been visiting her sisters, Mrs. Englander and Mrs. Doerbuum.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McVay of Secalia have been visiting her sisters, Mrs. Englander and Mrs. Doerbaum.

Miss Lucy Metcalf, whe has been spending the fall season with St. Louis relatives, returned to her home in New Orleans in time for Thanksgiving.

Mrs. A. C. Maruire of Chicago is visiting Mrs. Van Hofften of 2146 Orgon avenue.

Miss McLausniin of Chicago is visiting Mrs. Henry Lucas, at her home on Lindell boulevard.

Mrs. T. L. Pendiston, after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Finher, has returned to her home in Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. F. M. Rowe of San Marcial, N. Mr., with her little son, Clarence, has been visiting her husband's parents at their home in Cote Brilliante.

Mrs. Arthur Robitellie and aughter have recently returned to their home in Quebes, Canada, after an extended visited the family of her uncle, Mr. John M. nielmes of Page avadue.

Miss Snyder of Chicago, a presty young debutante, arrived on Wednesday evening to visiting Mrs. Anne E. Warren and her daughter, Mrs. Robbins Powe, at their residence, No. 3512 Washington avenue.

Miss Lelia zadier, who has been visiting Mrs. A. A. Lee, has gone to Defroit to spend several weeks before returning to her home in Sherman, Tex.

Miss Tillie Schloss of New York City has been making a visit to Mr., and Mrs. Greenfeider at their country home.

Mrs. P. Sarozen of No. 4206 Delmar avenue, has been making a wisit to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sarozen and

Jarents.
Miss Lois Teasdale of Indianapelis will arrive
ext week to visit her aunt at her home on Lafay-Miss Lois Teasdale of Indianapelis will arrive next week to visit her aunt at her home on Lafayette avenue. Miss Sophie Wormer of New York City has been visiting Mirs. Louis Lynn of Olive street. Mr. and Mirs. R. J. Wilson of Ban Francisco have been spending the week with St. Louis friends. They are an route for the East. Mrs. Margaret Hutchinson of Knox point, La., has been visiting her friend Mrs. Ben Newton of Dayton street. Mr. George F. Shepherd, formerly of St. Louis, but now of Toledo, O., is in the city for a few days visiting friends.

Miss Clara Adamson, who has been visiting her uncle, Mr. Samuel C. Freeman, has returned to her home at Lawrence, Kan. Mr. A. R. Ailen, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Df. Shaw, has returned to his home in New York City, accompanied by his niece, Miss Edna Shaw of Twenty-niath and Chestnut streets. aw of Twenty-man away of Twenty and Mrs. L. Beneke Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Beneke and Mrs. L. Beneke we gone to Little Rock. Ars. Mrs. Wm. Bentheid has returned to the city after pleasant fall outlug. Mrs. Companied has cone to Albuquerque, N. Bhe was accompanied by her sister.

the it hose at Lincoin, Neb., after visiting her hare.

Are. Afred Carrieft on Monday evening, accompanied by her glass, Miss Balley of New York, to send several days in Chicago.

Mrs. T. S. Carter has gone to Memphis to spend the soliday season with her parents.

Miss Gracie Bell left last week to spend the holidays with her relatives in Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. A. Hiskian saliesy left on Monday evening to religious to her home is New York city.

Mrs. A. H. Buckland, who has been visiting her itsterdinday, Mrs. Julian Gregg, has returned to her home in Ridgeway. Pa.

Mrs. Sie M. Brown has gone to Cape Girardeau to spend asversi weeks with friends.

Mrs. Clara Davis, who has been spending the fall season with her daughter, Mrs. John C. Moon, has resurred to her home at Barre, ill.

Mrs. Wilbur R. Davis has resuraed to her home in Chicago. rayo.

Tag. Moses Praisy will go to Cleveland, O., in a days toylait her daughter, Mrs. Feter Zucker, r, and Mrs. Saunders: Foster left this west to not the winter on their ranch near Clearwater.

its. Semple Floyd-Jones, after spending a few ke in the dity, has returned to her country place okomis, Ill.

7s. T. Il. Jones left last week to spend a formight of the country place okomis, Ill.

7s. T. Il. Jones left last week to spend a formight of Chicago friends.

7s. M. S. Haster has taken a home at Webster was for the winter.

7s. Herman Heinse has gone to Europe to spend winter and spring months.

7s. Ada Hawthorne has gone to Albuquerque, N. to spend the winter with her sister.

7s. and Mrs. T. T. Huitsy have gone back to the of Mexico. after spending some time in St. 1s.

# We Have Them Guessing How We Do It!

**PERFUMES** 

## Holiday Presents.

A full line of imported an domestic, in bulk and packages consisting of Celluloid Baskets Hand-painted Satin and Plus Boxes at equally low prices.

	Hilton's Specific
	Peruna, 3 bottles \$2
	Catlin's Emulsion, 6 bottles \$2.50
	Scott's Emulsion
	Allcock's Plasters
	Syrup of Figs
	Catlin's Sarsaparilla
	Hood's Sarsaparilla
d	Paine's Celery Compound
	Greene's Nervura
,	Mellin's Food, large, 3 bottles \$1.65
,	Nestle's Food, 2 for 750
0.00	Hoff's Malt, \$3.50 doz
h	St. Jacob's Oil
	Cuticura Resolvent
	Cuticura Salve
30	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Read Our Prices, They Will Tell You How to Save 25 to 40 Per Cent.

Let us fill them for you. None but graduates of pharmacy employed. The same low prices prevail in this department of our

1 Cut	icura Plas	ters	THE REAL PROPERTY.	1000 00000
Hoo	d's Pills			******
	ter's Pills.		ic	*******
	rner's Pill			
	d's Honey			
Hag	ee's Cod	Liver OI	143 IOF \$2	*****
Mal	tine, plain	or with	oll	****
Mai	tine, with	pensin at	nd panc.	
Mal	tine, with	Cascara	sagrada	
Gree	en's Augu	st Flowe	100,700,100	THE STREET
Boso	hees' Syr	up		
Gen	ipp's lodin	e Soap,	3 cakes 1	or \$1 4
	ner's Safe			
	reoline, 31			
	e's Expec			
Fens	's Cream		10 . 1 7 7 7 12 2	为自然的
Bent	ow's Cre	am		
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## # Pozzoni's

Complexion

Call at our store or send for our price-list and catalogue. Mailed free

## THE LOWEST PRICE DRUG STORE IN ST. LOUIS. WOLFF-WILSON DRUG COMPANY,

COR. SIXTH AND WASHINGTON AV.

city and have taken a presty new home in Maryland place, at the corner of Sarah street, where they are keeping house. They have with them for the win-ter her mother, Mrs. McDowell Adams.

ter her mother, Mrs. McDowell Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Kramer have gone to housekeeping at No. 2/05 Allen avenue.

Mrs. Dr. Eastman of Oakland, Cal., who has been
spending the past fortnight with her friend, Mrs.
Joseph Henphill, left on Monday. Mrs. Henphill
is now entertaining Miss Moore of Boonville, who
has been a frequent visitor to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Wolforth are keeping
house at No. 1608 Ohio avenue, where they receive
their friends on Thursdays.

Mrs. Edmond Blair, who has been with her
father, Dr. Papin, fer saveral years, while her childrea were at their respective achools in St. Louis,
is now preparing to go to Chicago to reside. She
will leave about the middle of January. Her accompitched young daughter, Miss Zoo Biair, who is one
of this season's debutantes, will be greatly missed
by Mr. and Mrs. Conde Pallen and family are with
his mother, Mrs. Montrose Pallen, in her new home
on the corner of McPherson boulevard and Fiftysecond street.

Mrs. John Hodgen, who has recently returned te

MONDAY.

Decorative Art Society,

Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Smith, at home, 4368 Delmar boulevard.

Mrs. Anne E. Warren,
"Debutante's Supper," 7 p. m., in cospliment to Miss Snyder of Chicago.

Mrs. Joseph M. Hayes,
tea, to her daughter,
Miss Adele Hayes,
4389 Lindell bohleyard.

st of her sister, Mrs. George B. Teasdale of st Olive street.

126 House Circle Euchre Club met at their enterment room in Odd Fellows building on Tuesday 13. Mrs. E. A. Marknam bore off the first c an exquisite cut glass berry dish; Mrs. Conses won the second, a hand-paieted vase; Mr. Herste first gentiemen's price, a smoxing set, Mr. Morgan, the second, a brass paper knife. Its Julie Evers has resturned from Jerseyville, where she went to officiate as bride wald at the riage of Mas Annie M. Heyer to Wm. H. Webb. party who accompanied her, Mrs Heury Evers, party who accompanied her, Mrs Heury Evers, perone, Mise Kmma Uits and Messrs. Fred oil, Frank Uits and Albert Upmelr, have also read home.

Miss Lizzie Bell, as-

Mrs. D. M. Frost and daughters, informal, 1711 Wash street,

The Sunday Post-Dispatch's

WEDNESDAY.

Society Calendar.

Mrs. Ernest Edwards, Mrs. Joseph M. Hayes, Sonata Musicale second Saturday Club, at Mr. assisted by Mrs. Harry Miss Hayes, Miss Lu-meeting.

THURSDAY.

Mrs. Wm. A. Clendenin, Miss Clendenin. Miss Carr. at home, 5 to 8 o'clock p. m., 4180 West Belle place.

Ladies' Aid Society of Hely Trinity Church, baser and reception, at Mrs. J. A. Wilson's residence, 4553 Cook avenue.

has been attending school, and will be one of the construction of

will be joined later by Mr. Ferguson, who will spend a few days of the Christmas holiday season with them, and will bring his wife heme with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron M. Buck have apartments at the Grand Avenue Retel.

Mrs. Mary Butler, who has been visiting friends in Philadelphia, will visit friends in New York and Washington. City before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Clifford Mears, formerly Miss Adeli Bowman, are home from quite an extended wadding tour. At Cinclinal they stepped two weeks to visit his relatives, and were the recipients of many cordial hospitalities. From there they went East, and visited her Eastern. Citics.

Mrs. Levis Chapman and her daughters, Misses Mawie and Rose Chapman, who have been spending the pastyear in Tennesses. Dave returned to the city an dare located at No. 4294 Cook areans.

Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Mudd will leave in a few days for the South. They will be absent a couple of weeks and will spend the time chiefly in New Orleans, They will leave their belty boy in charge of Mrs. Mud's mother.

Dr. and Mrs. G. Vogt gave a large and handsome birthday party last week to which were bidden the friends of their eldest daughter. Miss Luiu, who is just binding into young woman and and deseing the country of the country of the presented with flowers and minist and many handsome gifts were present were Mr. and Mrs. Heary Vogt, Mr. and Mrs. Varney Vogt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Lassen, Dr. Schurz, Mr. and Mrs. Heary Vogt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Lassen, Dr. Schurz, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Lassen, Morische and Measure. Ernest and George Heisensteller, Arther Lassen, Willie and Canadalgus, N. Y. Who will probably remain until the holidays.

Mrs. Will Stickney of Morgan street, near Grand Avenue, is enterthining her friend, Miss Field Canadalgus, N. Y. Who will probably remain until the holidays.

Mrs. Allen of Si449 Pine street has been suffering from an ati

SATURDAY.

Broiled Kutten Chops.

Lein of mutton, pepper and salt, a small plece of butter. Cut the chops from a well-hung, tender loin of mutton, remove a pertion of the fat and trim them into a nice shape; slightly beat and level them, place the gridiron over a bright, clear fire, rub the bars with a little fat and lay on the chop. While broiling, frequently turn them and in about eight minutes they will be done. Season with peoper and salt dish them on a very hot dish, rub a small plece of butter on each chop and serve very hot and expeditionsly.

## MARIE'S ADORERS.

MISS TEMPEST WRITES OF THE MASE ERS WHO SEND LOVE NOTES.

There is a class of men who think that women on the stage are public property, and that they can annoy them with impunity. As a matter of fact only in a very small degree does the public understand the annoy-ance that an actress feels from the treatment at the hands of the class of fools known as

One might suppose that this class is con-fined solely to the simpering youth, but take my word for it that is not true, for it com-prises among its votaries men, and some very old ones, who are at least decidedly old enough to know better.

AN INCIDENT ON A SHIP. AN INCIDENT ON A SHIP.

I could cite a great many instances which go to prove the truth of my assertions. Taxe, for example, the case of the man who was a fellow-passenger on board the steamer when fellow-passenger on board the steamer when I was coming over the last time. I had noticed that he had been looking and staring at me, which is a thing I hate above all others, and had been trying to speak to me, while I had been trying to avoid him. One day we met unexpectedly, and, approaching me, he said, in the most flattering way: "You are Miss Tempest?" I replied in the most icy and frigid manner that I could command that I was,
"Well," said he, "I know you well, al.

"Well," said he, "I know you well, although I do not think that I ever met you before; but we of America think you almost

He was evidently a native born German. "Indeed," I said, "I feel flattered."

"Indeed," I said, "I feel flattered."

"Well," said he, "I have been extolling your many giftsite a number of my friends on boars, and they have decided that they would like to hear you sing."

"Excuse me," I said, "but I am traveling as a private passenger and not a prima donna." With that I left him, and was not again bothered by him the rest of the tire. again bothered by him the rest of the trip. CALLED THE POLICE. ...

rothy" there were two or three young fellows who occupied a box. They had evidently been to a dinner party and were slightly overbalanced. One of them has since become a clergyman, and is now in charge of one of the most fashionable churches in London. These young fellows began by applicating very loadly even my smallest speeches, and this was the commencement of what proved to be a rather in

much he admired me, and a lot of traph of that kind.

"Well, my mother was with me at the time, and became rather frightened and a good deal annoyed as the letters became more and more passionate, until finally he wrote me that he would meet me at the foot of Liberty street and we would go to Philadelphia, and there we would live an ideal life together. The next day I had another letter. Finally my presence in Philadelphia became so absolutely necessary that I put the inatter in the hands of Supt. (then Inspector) Byrnes, who brought the fellow up with a found turn. He was found to be a well-known mea-about-town and lived at the Holland House, but he has never troubled me since.

SOME SAMPLE BILLETS DOUR.

me by these stilly and ridiculous creatures.
As a matter of charity I refrain from using their names.
Take, for instance, the loving missive sent to me when I was in Boston last year, which reads as follows:
To the Fairest of God's Creatures:
Parties which

Here is one written by a dude. It was found: on the stage, outside of my dresside from at 156 Casino. After he was ejected, it was picked up. It is less explicit than the former. I think had rether more pictured up. It is less explicit than the former. I think had rether more pictured though hardly as original. It ran as follows: To the Deceden Chies Prime Donne, Delicity, Delicate, Deligatful.

Think eyes are stars of the marning, thy lips are rimsen flowers. Could I but approach to tell you so, could I but mayer courses to elimb the first barrier of the reotilghts, which alghity separate me from thes:

barrier of the feetilghts, which aignly septimine:
from the:
ways sit in the front row.
There is invariant that I would not do to prove my
affection, my devotion, it show my love.
I even think of daring the wrath of the Cerberns
who guards the stage entrance, that I may throw
myself at the feet. Even did I so, I am sure I could
never tell you all I feet. Pity my timidity, foreive
my boldmes, and east one loving look on oreisestra,
stall A 15, and fill with rapture and joy the heart of
one that pulsates for thee and thee slone.

PROW A COLLEGE BOT.

Here is one of another sort, more humor-ous and smacking more of the college boy

## HOW NYE ARRIVED.

ETTING INTO LONDON WITH A TH TRUNK AND AN APPETITE

Written for the Suyday Post-Disparch.

Lowdon, the Latter Part of Advune, 1888.

When I left America, to bring refinement and the light of the gospel into Great Britain and Deliand, I was told to go to an hotel first and Deliand, I was told to go to an hotel first go to Brown's Hotel in the Strand. In landing at Waterloo Station, which is handy to the Post-office and Court-house, I took a four wheeler and had my nice new tin trunk put on the top. This trunk I borrowed of our hired girl, Josephine Pinnero, heir apparent to the throne of Ranpano, King of the common people on the coast of Africa.

She loaned me her trunk. It is of tin, painted to resemble a typical sunset, and has a handle on the top. I had to pay my board in advance while I carried this common people on the com



that I have broken anything except the shell of a soft boiled egg day before yesterday, and that is a common offense."
"Very true, indeed," said the cashter, a beautiful, long-waisted girl, with a voice like a meadow lark, "but you forget that the

egg was a surprise and shock to you, sir; and that you broke one of the commandments at the time."

I was so knocked out that she stood with ser watch in her hand and counted me out



Playing Golf.

Playing Golf.

according to ring rules. I did not even venture to say what was true, that they were not her commandments, but I paid the charge, which was two and six.

Yet Brown's is a good hotel, and the price of board and lodging there is not high. It is when you ask whether it is likely to rain or not, or use the inkstand or door mat that the bill runs up. Your receipted bill also has a stamp on it, which I presume you pay for under the heading of lick yours (liqueurs) (Scotland Yard Joke.)

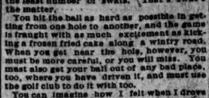
Testerday most all day I played golf. I took Clarence along to carry my golf swatters. These swatters are a compromise between a street-car hook and a crop. Clarence took the umbrella stand full of these things—a receptacle made for the purpose of holding six or seven kinds of swatters.

The field consisted of a paddock owned by the Duke of Devonshire containing forty acres of ground and seven decayed horses. It might have been one of the decayed noblity, but when I saw the wind was from that quarter I could not help noticing it.

I wors my new golf clothes, and Clarence chaested me with his presence. The day was spaid and kept me active. Clarence told me of his past life and ordered a lunch to be brought to me at the end of the link. The link is the round one has to make, a sort of tour over the 'each, as Clarence calls it, with gopher holes so far apart, which you go for with your ball. The winner is the man

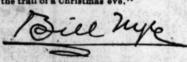
## BUT MUST LAUGH?" K

of work no Yella FUN AT A GLANCE.



that dihptheria had broken out in their families.
Golf is a scottish game, and is as full of dry humor and pious, ringing, girlish laughter as the death of Lady Jane Grey.
Yesterday Mr Gladstone laid aside the polks dot cravat which he has used so long. This is a sign that summer is over now. In the spring he puts it on when the Maltese catkins show themselves en the willows. Gladstone still wears the scarlet woolan socks, however, which he had in 1899, when I first visited England a poor and unknown tourist.

catkins show themselves on the without, closed the state of the without of the cather of the cather



## THROUGH GIDEON'S GLASSES.

low Some Funny Things Appear to the Post of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Vritten for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
The weather now for many days
Will be so chill and drear That folks will speak no more in praise Of ise-cold lager beer. Instead they'll take another tack (And take another risk)

By bowing to King Tamarack, And pouring down his whise.

Oh, let me in some desert dwell,
A pious, peaceful hermis;
For in this town I cannot well
Obtain a pistol permit.

Why do we run to eatch a car And make our ligaments lame When the next one, only a block behind. Will get there just the same?

GIDBON'S HARD TIMES. Hard are the times we now must bear, and hunger has his throne be high among us that we all believe we are his

And we feel as if for safety we mi or else crush down our pride and

The blasts of chill December whistle sharply in Our ears,
And our pures throb in anguish and our eyes are
ripe for tears,
For a triend may come along and say, "These winds
how can you brave
With those whiskers when you'll knock them

We have upon our head no has that any one would like.

And on our body there are clothes the lightning would not strike;
The shirt that once was white is black, and dievelike are the shoes.

It's snough to make us drown our wos in

THE LACKING QUALITY. Towney—"Well, I fought him as hard as I could, but you know I ain't todgh like you."

Willie—"I guess you don't swear enough; that's what's the matter with you." PARSIMONIOUS. SPATTZ (as he lands on an inverted tack) .- Great Casar, Mary!



THE LOST FOUND. AR FLUE (who has caught a cat-fish)—" By th' gleat whitee diagon' it is blother Hop Wink from Plekin."



TOO FASTIDIOUS DooLEY, THE DUDE .- De nex' time you investergate a clo'sline,

CHRISTMAS DAY. Why? It's getting late already. I shall have to go in and get

8 2 " UNDER TWO FLAGS."



TOO MUCH OF A BOOST.

Good Things in "Puck," "Judge" and Other Humorous Weeklies Reproduced for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Readers

A Question. Selier of the Peet-Dispatch:
O, who is Gidson Gay?
And why is Gidson gay?
and has it been so very long
Since Gidson got that way?

orus of rhymers: O, let us join this Gideon band! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hooray! This Gideon he'il the muse command then we'll all be gay!

Natural Suppl Chicago Tribane.

Sissping-car passanger (waking up as the train comes to a stop): "Heigh-bo, I won-der where we are now!" Voice (on the outside): "Now, that's all rot, I tell you. St. Louis neer didn't get the highest award at the World's Fair. St. Louis neer isn't fit to drink."

Sleeping-car passenger: "By ginger! We've got to Milwahkee."

From the New York Weekly.

Mrs. Scale-Downle: "I will have to get another girl, though only temporarily perhaps, a month or so."

Mr. Scale-Downle: "Three dollars more a

week and board! What do you want an extra gir! for?"

Mrs. Scale-Downle: "Have just found on how to make just the lovellest little hanging cabinet you ever saw, at a cost of only is but it will take me several weeks to do it."

## SOMETHINGS THE MATTER.

Boss Is Going to the City Council.

[From the Autobiography of a St. Louis Office Boy.]
Four female stenografturs has been discharged in this bildin' this week an I herd two men tell the boss theyd "discharge that dammed boy if they was him." Somethings the matter. ngs the matter.

skinny Marvin was writin a billy doo to his sketch, Beezie Noonan. Thursday when his boss come in and see him. I was standin' in the hall and I see 'em ail swoop down on skinny and grab his love letter like as if the was a counterfitter.

I thought they was goin' to murder him.
I beleve there all goin' crazy in this bildin'. The way some of them big gans on Change looks at me you'd think they was goin' to Croninize me.

That Captain (of the Salvashin Army I gess) he give me a sermon the other day—and Quarter.
Wish he'd gimme 35 cents and keep the

Idon't know what he was drivin' at. 1 ain't been talkin' to nobody, and maybe I'll never publish this "Life of a Office Boy." When I write a chaptur of my dayly ex-peryences in bisness—and lickins at home—



I stick it away in the box under the water cooler in the wardrobe room. I never told a livin' sole I saw the boss kissin' the ste-

I try to be good frends with all my bisness assoshintes except that durn ole book-keeper of ours. He always seems to have the laf on somebody all to hisself. I wonder he don't trade some of his smiles for a bottle of hare tonick or tutch the safe some dark night and have wis

tonick or tutch the safe some dark night and buy a wig.

He's disgusting bawld.

I tink the police ought to run him in for indesent exposhure.

He's a pumper, though. I put Skinny onto him. The other day when I come into the office he was all alone.

He jumpt up like a actor an' he says "Young man, I know thy secret."

Well, I was jest after swypin' Skinny's kramberry pie, which was still uneet, an' on the way back I trew a half a glass of water over the banisters on the people in the ro-

over the banisters on the people in the ro-I didn't know which secret he ment, so I jest thought by sayin' nothin' I'd be holdin'

out one on him.

If it was the water an' he tells the boss I gess I can bluf it trough.

If it was the kramberry pie an' he tells hiar

vin I'll lick Skinny fur ackusin' me false.

I ain't feelin' very good now, but if kramberry pie and pickels inluses airight and



don't gimme the beliyake to-night, I ain't goin' to loose no sleep over this bisnes. But I tink a grown up man's got durn little

Even a boy can respect gray hares, but the Bible don't say nothin' about respectin' bawld heds, as far as I know, an' he's got

bawld heds, as far as I know, an' he's got durn little from me.

That boss of mine is a lallycooler. Now he's gone into politicks, like as if he didn't have trubbel enuf on his mind alredy.

You'd tink with that wife of hisn with a hare-trigger tongue an' a double-back-acktion jaw that works like the summer door of a saloon, he wouldn't be lookin' for any more bodder.

Yastarday a raporter into waved the boss.

More bodder.
Yesterday a reporter interviewed the boss.
He said his friends had prevailed on him to become a candidate for the Counsul.
Well, if they did, I didn't see 'em doin'

He's a huge ltar.

The diference betwen him an' me is that he begins to believe his own lies after he tells 'em a few times.

He's ben tellin' everybody that he will except the office at a terribul secrine to his

They ben puttin' his tale so hard on the floor for the last month I don't tink he's got much bisnes left to sacrifise.

He says he's goin' to devote his entire attendent to the city's welfare. If he does I'll devote mine to gettin down about 9 a. M. an' gettin' away about 1 P. m. dayly, except



Ays I'll 8

and he promised Telefone Durant that I

Senods.

And he told Rodger Harty be'd have the new City Hall painted green.

If he's ellected he's goint to have the kind of a time that they don't refer to in political terms of the contraction of the

sosriety.

I ast the boss if he wasn't afraid to associate with them boodelers at the City Hall, was afraighte got a line on me, 'cause I confidently Keep from smilen.

He can giv 'em points on their biznez.

I've seen that old duck tell one custome there was rumors of war and short crops and a hundred things that was sure to seen wheat up out of site and it was jest the time to buy.

Five minutes later I berd him tell another man that the bottom was goin' to sag out and for him to sell like a white hed.

He gets his commishuas both ways.

What chance will them City Hall fellers have with a duck like that?

He'll own the Court-house before his time

## ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE

The Man Who Thought He Knew It Until He Came in to Town.

He Came in to Town.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPAYOR.

I have tumbled to your racket
And I'm dead onto your game,
You have pulled my leg for all it's worth,
But still I'm glad I came.

It's a liberal education,
For one who is not next;
Your style of talk is out of sight,
But it don't gee with the text;
You can brace a bar and buy a hall,
And then just hang it up

By tipping the man in the office
For the fun of doing him up,

A man drops up to see a man,
Up on the seventh floor,
And tells him that he's all broke up
So the friend coughs up some more
One man will pull another's les.
Or else give him the hooks.
And then fat dog his many friends
With how he beat the books.

Another man can buy a jag
And talk right through his hat,
Or wear a wheel inside his head
And still know where he's at.
You can play for pickled fingers
Against a lead pipe dinch—
That is, unless the fix cops
Come in and make a pinch,

You can put a man into the soup,
Or get him in a hole,
Or con him for a case or two;
He squeals and swears you stole;
Sometimes you eatch a sucker,
And then you bump his head
And throw him down because, you know,
To rights you've got him dead.

When you're close up to the cushion, and getting down to cases.
You then go out and make touch and play against the races.
Sometimes you go and fly a kite, with yards of costly string.
And then ride home in one balloon, For that's the dead swell thing.

A TALE OF WOR.











